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# THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## SERIES A: CUNEIFORM TEXTS

EDITED BY

H. V. HILPRECHT

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VOLUME III, PART 1

BY

DAVID W. MYHRMAN

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PHILADELPHIA

*Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania*  
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**T**HE EDITOR determines the material to constitute a volume and reports to the Committee of Publication on the general merits of the manuscript and autograph plates submitted for publication; but the Editor is not responsible for the views expressed by the writer.

# SUMERIAN ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

DATED IN THE REIGNS OF THE KINGS OF  
THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR

FROM THE

## Temple Archives of Dilmun

PRESERVED IN PHILADELPHIA

BY

DAVID W. MYHRMAN

Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures, and

Sixty Plates of Autographed Texts and Twelve Plates  
of Halftone Illustrations

PHILADELPHIA

*Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania*

1910

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To  
**Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison**  
with  
Esteem and Gratitude  
for  
Her Interest, Generosity and Kindness



## PREFACE.

The texts published in this volume were copied during my sojourn in Philadelphia in 1907. They have since then been worked out at sundry hours, between the more immediately pressing work on other publications, especially my edition of the Arabic text of *as-Subki's kitāb ma'īd an-ni'am wa-mubīd an-ni'am*, as well as the routine work of teaching and lecturing in connection with my duties as Docent of Semitic Languages at the University of Uppsala. This together with unfortunate and hindering circumstances has caused a delay in publication, which I am the first one most keenly to regret. The volume was accepted by the Editor-in-Chief and the Committee on Publication, December 21, 1909, and went into the printers' hand early in January, after the means for printing it had again been generously provided.

The *title* of the volume may call for an explanation. As can be gathered from the general survey of the contents of these texts, the documents included are *legal* and *commercial* as well as purely administrative. While it was desirable to give the volume as short a title as possible and yet to denote the general characteristics of the documents, the term *administrative* was selected on the suggestion of the Editor-in-Chief, as that term would include the different departments of the temple administration, to which these documents refer.

In regard to the general plan as well as minor details of the volume, I naturally have followed the principles characteristic of the Series, of which it forms a part. In the matter of footnotes, however, I have aimed to place whatever I may have had to say or argue in the text proper, reserving the footnotes merely for references, except, of course, in the Chapters of Translations and Names.

As this is the first volume of texts from the time of the second dynasty of Ur, published in this Series, I have judged it desirable, if not altogether necessary, to include a list of cuneiform signs, characteristic of this volume and the period in question.

At present there is a great variety of systems, or rather lack of systems, employed in regard to the transcription of cuneiform signs, which makes it almost

impossible to ascertain from a mere transcription, which particular sign on the cuneiform tablet is actually referred to. Hence I have also added the key to the system of transcription I have used, but for the time being only including signs or transcriptions of signs that actually occur in this volume.

The most pleasant task remains to avow my obligations to those, who in one way or another have promoted the creation of this volume. To Professor Hilprecht, the Editor-in-Chief of this Series, I am under great obligations for the confidence he showed me by entrusting the publication of these tablets into my hands, as well as for his still greater confidence in entrusting to me the publication of other texts, the copying, interpretation and translation of which would tax the working ability, scientific skill and experience of any Assyriologist to the very utmost. In every way he has also facilitated my work, and he has been kind enough to assist me in reading the proofs. In this way the volume has greatly been enriched by his knowledge and experience. Likewise I am under great obligations to Provost Harrison, whose wide-hearted scientific interest and generosity in a large measure brought about my coming to Philadelphia, and also made my prolonged sojourn here in 1907 possible. To Mrs. Harrison I am most grateful for her enthusiastic interest in this work. By her generosity my return to this city and my work here this time was and is made possible. As a small token of my great esteem and devotion I have taken the liberty to dedicate this volume to her. I also beg to express my high appreciation and my gratitude to Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., the *Mecenas* of Philadelphia, who, generously as ever, has sustained the heavy cost of printing. To Dr. Radau I am indebted for many a valuable suggestion. I also wish to acknowledge my obligations to the authorities and officers of the University of Pennsylvania, of the University Museum and the University Library, who as courteously as effectively have facilitated my work. And last, and first, I beg to thank my many noble friends of this city, who by their kindness and hospitality have made their own Philadelphia a home city to me. As this has been a constant source of encouragement and support during weary toil, my friends have a large share in the creation of this volume. One and all, I beg graciously to accept my sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude.

DAVID W. MYHRMAN.

PHILADELPHIA,  
February, 1910.

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## I.

## THE PLACE IN HISTORY OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The chronological material, so far advanced, does not enable us to determine the exact date of the second dynasty of Ur with absolute certainty. A review of the principal arguments on the subject and an attempt approximately to place this dynasty may, however, not be out of place in an introduction to a volume of texts from this period.

On account of the publication of new and startling chronological material, a great deal has been written on the subject of old Babylonian chronology during the last two or three years. The discussion so far has shown a marked tendency to cut down old figures. The late Babylonian king *Nabûna'id* still holds his ground as the central figure in Babylonian chronology, only that the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. On the tide of his authority old Babylonian dates once soared to swindling heights; the recent undermining of his trustworthiness tends to make the very foundations swerve. The high-water mark was reached by placing Sargon I at 3800 B.C. Eduard Meyer has reached the low-water mark by placing him 2500 B.C.<sup>1</sup> The one extreme was to take the round numbers of *Nabûna'id*'s scribes in regard to earlier and later dates as definite numbers; the other extreme is now to round them off, so to speak, altogether. The truth, no doubt, will be found somewhere between.

Leaving the dates of *Sargon I* and *Narâm-Sin*, which stand rather isolated, there has been no lack of material in regard to Babylonian chronology from the beginning of the so-called first dynasty of Babylon down. But the difficulties, as well known, have been and are still in regard to the interpretation of the material at hand. At what widely different conclusions scholars have arrived from the study of the same material, can be gathered from the different dates assigned to the prominent figure of *Hammurabi*, as surveyed by King in his latest important book.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Geschichte des Alten Testaments*, I, Part 2, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> *Chronicles*, I, pp. 83, 87.

Thus we note a difference as to the dates of that king between Winckler and Hommel of not less than 600 years, and between Hommel and Lehmann-Haupt of 500 years. Yet the calculations were made in the same year, 1898. To be sure, discrepancies are to be found in the statements of the Babylonian and Assyrian documents themselves, which tend to show, that the old Babylonian and Assyrian scribes, in their mode of interpretation and handling of the chronological material at their disposal, as well as in reaching different conclusions from it, almost vie with modern scholars.

The chief impulse to the recent activity in chronological research came from the publications by Hilprecht<sup>1</sup> and King,<sup>2</sup> which showed, as others long ago had assumed,<sup>3</sup> that Babylonian dynasties overlapped each other. The consequences of this discovery affect the old Babylonian chronology in general, but especially and in the first place the date of the first dynasty of Babylon. On the more or less definite determination of the date of this dynasty depend almost exclusively the earlier Babylonian dynasties, and among them the second dynasty of Ur, which is the oldest dynasty of Babylonia that at present can be approximately placed, as its relation to the following or Isin dynasty is now exactly known by the new chronological tablet, published by Prof. Hilprecht,<sup>4</sup> while the relation of this dynasty to the first dynasty of Babylon, on the other hand, can be very approximately determined.

On the ground of the new chronological material recently published by King, this scholar has placed the beginning of the first dynasty of Babylon at about 2100 B.C.<sup>5</sup> Eduard Meyer has not only accepted the conclusions of King in full, but he seems to place even more reliance on doubtful or disputed details.<sup>6</sup>

In regard to the second dynasty of Ur, King incidentally places the beginning of it at about 2320 or 2330 B.C.<sup>7</sup>; Meyer places the whole dynasty 2304–2188 B.C.<sup>8</sup>

Taking the conclusions drawn by King as a starting point, we note that his new construction of old Babylonian chronology principally rests on three stepping stones:

(1) *The end of the third or Kassite dynasty;*

(2) *The immediate succession of the third dynasty on the first, with the total elimination of the second dynasty, the dynasty of the Sea-land, and*

<sup>1</sup> *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, No. 47; also pp. 41ff. and 46.

<sup>2</sup> *Chronicles*, I, pp. 70, 93, 97, 117ff.; II, p. 15ff.

<sup>3</sup> See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, p. 43.

<sup>4</sup> *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, No. 47, also p. 46.

<sup>5</sup> *Chronicles*, I, pp. 126, 136, 137.

<sup>6</sup> See *Geschichte des Alten Testaments*, I, p. 341.

<sup>7</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 168.

<sup>8</sup> *Geschichte des Alten Testaments*, I, p. 311.

(3) *The end of the dynasty of Isin.*

Now, as for the *end of the third* or Kassite dynasty, King has placed this event 1160 B.C., but, as he also remarks, the exact date cannot be definitely established.<sup>1</sup> Meyer, on the other hand, places it as high as 1185,<sup>2</sup> while Thureau-Dangin gives the date 1186,<sup>3</sup> not to speak of other most divergent dates advanced.<sup>4</sup> Hilprecht and Hinke,<sup>5</sup> however, have shown that, especially on account of the statement on the new boundary stone in regard to Nebuchadrezzar I, the end of the third dynasty is to be placed as low as about 1140 B.C.

*The total elimination of the second dynasty*, as far as the sequence of the first and third dynasties is concerned, and the assumption that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first, are, of course, questions of more important and far-reaching consequences in regard to the construction of earlier Babylonian chronology. King took the radical step to eliminate the second dynasty altogether. He did that in spite of the fact that *Ea-gāmil*, the last king of the second dynasty, according to the new chronological material he produced, is found to be a contemporary of *Kaštiliaš*,<sup>6</sup> the Kassite. Rather than taking the most probable course of identifying this *Kaštiliaš* with the third king of the Kassite dynasty, he resorts to the extreme means of creating an entirely new set of later kings, to be placed in the gap of the Kings' list.<sup>7</sup>

The chief reason for the elimination of the second dynasty, and an argument on which King lays a great deal of stress, is the absence so far of any positive statement that the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon itself. Indeed he considers this, of course, quite negative proof of such importance, that the more positive arguments in favor of the identification of *Kaštiliaš*, the contemporary of *Ea-gāmil*, with the third king of the Kassite dynasty have to be set aside,<sup>8</sup> and in this he is also supported by Meyer.<sup>9</sup>

Now it is true that thus far we do not have any positive statement in the inscrip-

<sup>1</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, II, p. 338.

<sup>3</sup> Z. A., XXI, p. 185.

<sup>4</sup> See *Chronicles*, I, p. 83; Poebel, Z. A., XXI, p. 167.

<sup>5</sup> B. E., XXI, p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> B. E., Series D, IV, p. 130ff.

<sup>7</sup> Thus read the name with Thureau-Dangin, *O. L. Z.*, XI, p. 31, and Hommel, *O. L. Z.*, XII, p. 109, instead of

King's *Butilash*.

<sup>8</sup> See Thureau-Dangin, Z. A., XXI, p. 176ff.; also Ungnad, *O. L. Z.*, X, p. 638.

<sup>9</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 113.

<sup>10</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 107.

<sup>11</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, II, p. 340.

tions and dated documents that any of the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon, but, as a matter of fact, we know very little about these kings in any respect. It is a question, on which further excavations and new material no doubt will supply more definite information. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the mere absence of a definite statement cannot, of course, constitute a proof that none of these kings controlled Babylon. On the other hand, as has been pointed out before,<sup>1</sup> the very presence of this dynasty in a list, otherwise including only such dynasties as we know actually controlled Babylon, would be difficult to explain, if not at any time some one of these kings ruled in Babylon. But, of course, this does neither prove nor disprove the supposition that Babylon for a time at least was included in the domain of the second dynasty.

But I am inclined to think that too much importance has been placed on the question, whether this dynasty ruled in Babylon or not. In itself it does not solve the problem of the relation between the first and third dynasty. King<sup>2</sup> and Meyer<sup>3</sup> assume that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first. But in this respect they seem not only to have underestimated the *Hittite* invasion and conquest of Babylon,<sup>4</sup> but have gone so far as practically to eliminate its consequence on the chronology altogether. It is most difficult to see, how an event of such importance really can be so lightly disposed of historically.

The conquest of Babylon, with the position this city had obtained in Babylonia during the first dynasty, as well as the overthrow of this dynasty, would naturally be an event of great consequence. It is therefore difficult to see, how the Hittites, according to the natural order of things, could have been content only to make such a conquest, and then immediately leave another people, the Kassites, to reap the advantages of the whole conquest, unless, (what has not been shown), the Hittites and the Kassites are identical. A people like the Hittites, being able to conquer Babylon and overthrow the ruling dynasty, would also be able to keep the conquered territory in their hands, at least for some time. The Hittites, moreover, were no marauding tribes that would only be content with plunder.<sup>5</sup> A Hittite conquest and the overthrow of the native dynasty would naturally have as a consequence the establishment of Hittite rule. Hence some time must have elapsed between the end of the first dynasty and the beginning of the rule of the third over Babylon.

On account of the facts, set forth by Prof. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, pp. 44, 45,

<sup>1</sup> Poebel, *Z. A.*, XXI, p. 165; also Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> *Chronicles*, IV, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, I<sup>2</sup>, p. 341.

<sup>4</sup> See new chronicle, King, *Chronicles*, II, p. 22.

<sup>5</sup> See Jastrow's *Hittites in Babylonia*, *R. S.*, XVIII (1910), pp. 87ff., just issued.

and Hinke, *B. E.*, Series D, pp. 430ff., *etc.*, that (Agum-)Kakrime "probably" was the first emperor of Babylonia," among the members of the Kassite dynasty, we possibly may have to bring down the dates, previous to the Kassite dynasty, some decades.

The only positive chronological data, so far known, by which we can be guided in an attempt to calculate the length of the apparent gap between the first and third dynasty, are the facts known in regard to the second dynasty itself. It has never been questioned that the *Huma-ilu*, who according to the new chronicle was a contemporary of *Samsu-iluna* and *Abi-šu*, is to be identified with the first king of the second dynasty.<sup>1</sup> Thus the beginning of this dynasty and the very approximate length of time it was contemporaneous with the first dynasty can be determined. But, on the authority of the same material, the end of the second dynasty and the length of time it was contemporaneous with the third dynasty can also be fixed.

The identification of *Kaštilaš*, the contemporary of *Ea-gáml*, last king of the second dynasty,<sup>2</sup> with the third king of the third dynasty is certain, as far as the material now at hand shows, unless we, like King, and more recently Hommel,<sup>3</sup> postulate an entirely new set of kings, that would answer the conditions required. That *Kaštilaš*, the third king of the third dynasty, answers the statement of the new chronicle, or that he was the son of *Agum*, not the father, as the kings' list erroneously has it, is now established without a doubt by the emendation of *V.R.*, 33, col. I, according to King's collations published by Hommel.<sup>4</sup>

The passage relating to this special point runs as follows:

- 17 *mār<sup>5</sup> Kaš-ti<sup>6</sup>-ia-šu*
- 18 *aplu reš-tu*
- 19 *šá A-<sup>7</sup>gu-um ra-bi-i*
- 20 *zērum el-lum zēr šarrūti(-ti)*
- 21 *ta-mi-ih šir-ri-ti*
- 22 *mār<sup>8</sup> Gán-di*

The order of the three first kings of the third dynasty would thus be:

<sup>1</sup> *Chronicles*, I, pp. 70, 93, 97, 147ff.; II, p. 15ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 104ff., 111, 113; II, p. 22ff.

<sup>3</sup> *O. L. Z.*, XII, p. 110.

<sup>4</sup> *O. L. Z.*, XII, pp. 108-110.

<sup>5</sup> The sign is *TUR* = *māru*, not *i*.

<sup>6</sup> *BLBE.*, according to collation by King. See *ibid.*, p. 109.

<sup>7</sup> Also according to collation by King.

- (1) *Gandi* or *Gandaš*,
- (2) *Agum* the great or first,
- (3) *Kaštiliaš*, his firstborn son.

Thus if we can within a few years<sup>1</sup> determine to what extent the second dynasty overlapped the first and the third, the balance of the sum total of the years attributed to the second dynasty would, of course, denote the time that elapsed between the end of the first and beginning of the third dynasty. For this calculation, however, we depend entirely on the figures given by the kings' list. The chief objection to this procedure has been the fact that these figures are unusually high. Still they are not impossible. Of eleven kings four ruled 60, 56, 55 and 50 years respectively, but others only 8, 15 and 20. That mistakes occur in the list is seen from the fact that that to *Hammurabi* are assigned 55 years, while according to the date lists he only ruled 43. But mistakes of reduction are also found, as *Ammi-ditana* is given only 25 years in the kings' list, while he actually ruled 37; *Abi-ešu* 25 instead of 28, and *Samsu-iluna* 35 instead of 38.<sup>2</sup> If subtraction has to be made from the sum total of these years, it would only be a question of a few decades. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the safest course is to be guided by the figures given. As Thureau-Dangin<sup>3</sup> has calculated, we would have a period of about 177 years to be accounted for between the first and third dynasty.

As for the fall of *Isin* and the overthrow of the *Isin* dynasty, King was inclined to join those two events and to identify them with the conquest of *Isin* in the 7th year of *Hammurabi*, rather than with the same event recorded as taking place in the seventeenth year of *Sin-muballit*.<sup>4</sup> Whether the conquest of the city of *Isin* in any of those years mentioned also marked the end of the *Isin* dynasty or not has not yet been definitely proven. The dynasty might have been overthrown at some earlier unknown conquest. These are two events that will have to be distinguished and kept separate. But that the conquest of *Isin* in the seventh year of *Hammurabi* did not *in any case*, as was quite obvious for other reasons, refer to the conquest of *Isin* by *Rim-Sin* is absolutely certain from the date formula for that year:

*mu Uuu(g)kī ù I-si-in<sup>kī</sup> ba-an-dib<sup>kī</sup>*

which shows that *Hammurabi* took the city. We know for certain that *Isin* also was taken before that time by *Sin-muballit* in his seventeenth year.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Thureau-Dangin, Z. A.; Poebel, Z. A., XXI, p. 75; B. E., VI<sup>2</sup>, p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> See *Chronicles*, I, p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> Z. A., XXI, p. 179

<sup>4</sup> *Chronicles*, I, p. 160ff.

<sup>5</sup> See Poebel, B. E., VI<sup>2</sup>, p. 57.

<sup>6</sup> See Pinches, C. T., VI, Pl. 9, Bu. 91-5-9, 284, O., 14, King, L. L. H., II, No. 101.

In what relation his conquest of the city really stands to the well-known conquest of *Isin* by *Rim-Sin*, and which must have occurred about the same time, is another question to consider.<sup>1</sup> The conquest of *Isin* and the overthrow of its venerable dynasty, however, must have been an event of great consequence; and as for *Rim-Sin*, it was the occasion for instituting a new era. Whether the dynasty of *Isin* actually went down with the city in the seventeenth year of *Sin-muballit* we do not know, but it is the very latest date, at which we can place the end of this dynasty.

Thus by starting as low as possible, or placing the end of the third or Kassite dynasty as late as 1410, adding 577 years, the length of the third dynasty, 177 years to be accounted for between the third and first dynasty, 201 years up to the seventeenth year of *Sin-muballit*, 225 $\frac{1}{2}$  years for the dynasty of *Isin*, and 117 years for the second dynasty of *Ur*,<sup>2</sup> we would have to place the beginning of the last mentioned dynasty about 2108 B.C.

This calculation would place the beginning of the first dynasty about 2147 B.C., the reign of *Hammurabi* about 2045-2003. *Hammurabi* would then very well come within the round number of 700 years which, according to the scribes of *Nabûna'id*, separated him from *Burnaburiš*, whom even Meyer places about 1380-1375.<sup>3</sup> *Gulkišar* would come within 696 years before Nebukadrezzar I,<sup>4</sup> as he would at least have ruled down to 1780, which also is the date assigned to him by Meyer.<sup>5</sup>

These dates suggested can also be reconciled with the more trustworthy new chronological material brought to light by the German excavations in Assyria.<sup>6</sup> *Šalmaneser I* states that he rebuilt the temple of *Aššur*, which had once been built by *Ušpia*. It had fallen into decay, and *Erešu* rebuilt it. One hundred and fifty-nine years passed after the reign of *Erešu* and it fell into decay, and *Šamši-Adad* rebuilt it. During 580 years it grew old, fire broke out, and after that *Šalmaneser I* restored it. According to figures given, *Erešu* would have to be placed within 739 years of *Šalmaneser I*, who, according to Meyer,<sup>7</sup> ruled about 1300 B.C. The father of *Erešu* was *Ilu-šuma*, who, according to the new chronological material published by King,<sup>8</sup> was a contemporary of *Su-abu*, probably identical with *Sumu-abu*, the first

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, p. 53ff.; Poebel, *B. E.*, VI<sup>2</sup>, p. 113ff.; Thureau-Dangin, *J. A.*, Ser. X, Vol. XIV, pp. 339ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, No. 47; also p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, I, p. 335.

<sup>4</sup> See King, *Chronicles*, I, p. 89; Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, p. 42ff.

<sup>5</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, I, p. 585.

<sup>6</sup> See M. D. O. G., No. 21, pp. 30, 34, 38-40; King, *Chronicles*, I, p. 119ff.; Meyer, *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, I, p. 342.

<sup>7</sup> *Geschichte des Alt.*<sup>2</sup>, I, pp. 338, 342.

<sup>8</sup> *Chronicles*, II, p. 11.

king of the first dynasty. Hence the first dynasty of Babylon would have begun about 2040, the reign of *Erešu* and *Hu-šuma*, and also perhaps a part of the reign of *Sumu-abu*. But in addition to this we will also have to make allowance for the years the temple was fallen into decay. How long *Erešu* and his father ruled we do not yet know, but the number of years these kings ruled and the years of the decay of the temple, and the uncertainties of other chronological figures used as a basis, may possibly make up for the discrepancy of about 100 years.

The approximate dates, as far as the chronological material at hand allows us to determine, for the kings of the second dynasty of Ur would be as follows:

<i>Ur-Engur</i>	2408-2390 B.C.
<i>Dungi</i>	2390-2332 B.C.
<i>Bur-Sin</i>	2332-2323 B.C.
<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	2323-2316 B.C.
<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	2316-2291 B.C.

## II.

### THE TABLETS.

The clay tablets, inscribed with old Babylonian cuneiform characters and written in the Sumerian language, now published for the first time in this volume, belong to the large and in many respects unrivalled collection of cuneiform tablets in THE FREE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA in Philadelphia. With two exceptions only, Nos. 132 and 155, they were excavated in the ruins of Nippur, in central Babylonia, during the first three expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania, *rīz.*, 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1893-96 respectively.<sup>1</sup> The documents published in this volume, however, constitute only a part of the tablets from this period, preserved in the Philadelphia Museum. Documents of the same character, from the same period and in part even found in the same mounds, were also excavated during the fourth expedition to Nippur.<sup>2</sup> These tablets will be included in volumes to follow.

As could be gathered from the careful description of the tablets in *The Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Museum*, prepared by the Curator, Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the larger part or 136 of the tablets, here published, were dug up during the second expedition to Nippur (1889-90). From the first expedition (1888-89) came only 8 tablets, Nos. 1, 5, 13, 66, 84, 91, 151 and 170; while from the third expedition thus far we have 25 tablets, namely, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 29, 30, 36, 40, 41, 42, 46, 55, 70, 86, 95, 116, 125, 133 and 135. Two tablets were purchased in Nippur: No. 132 by Dr. Haynes during the third expedition and said to come from *Yokha* or *Telloh*; No. 155 by Dr. Peters from Mr. Noorian, the interpreter of the first two expeditions, during the second campaign. Worthy of notice is the fact, that most of the more interesting tablets in this volume, or the so-called "contracts," were unearthed during the first and third expeditions.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Peters, *Nippur or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates*, and Hilprecht, *The Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia (The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania)*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 289-568.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 488, and *Th. S.-C., P. H. C.*, p. 195.

<sup>3</sup> See Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 297-319 and 345-425.

As the Nippur tablets, here treated, vary in contents, it would be of great interest to know the exact places of discovery in the many elevations and depressions of certain parts of the ruins of Nippur, and to ascertain, in what environments and under what general conditions they were found. Thus it would be interesting to learn, whether the so-called "contract" tablets were found in the same places as the tablets containing various accounts, and whether these two kinds of tablets were found apart from or intermingled with each other. But unfortunately, no Assyriologist being present during the second and third expeditions, no records of this kind could be kept by Dr. Peters and Dr. Haynes, who, moreover, at times worked at Nippur under very trying circumstances.

From the Catalogue of the Philadelphia Museum, which also states the different expeditions during which the tablets were found, from the descriptions of the excavations by Peters<sup>1</sup> and Hilprecht,<sup>2</sup> as well as from the large raised map of the ruins of Nippur<sup>3</sup> in the University Museum, where by cuts or different colors the work of the four expeditions is designated, and also from personal information kindly furnished by Prof. Hilprecht, some facts at least can be gathered in regard to the mounds, where these tablets were dug up.

During the first campaign most of the tablets unearthed in Nippur, according to Peters,<sup>4</sup> came from the so-called "Tablet Hill," the site of the earlier "Temple Library," the hill at present marked IV on the Museum map and Hilprecht's reproduction of it,<sup>5</sup> but V on the same plan given by Peters.<sup>6</sup> This is the most southeast mound of the ruins of Nippur on the east side of the *Šatt en-Nil*.

According to information from Prof. Hilprecht, no dated administrative documents from the second dynasty of Ur came from this section of the ruins during the first campaign, when he was at Nippur personally. The eight tablets then found came exclusively from the long trench cut in the southern slope of the long ridge on the west side of the *Šatt en-Nil*, opposite "Tablet Hill."

While the few tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, discovered in a trial trench by the first expedition, evidently were found out of place in the general layer of that period, the second expedition reached the very rooms, in which they once had been

<sup>1</sup> *Nippur*.

<sup>2</sup> *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 289-568.

<sup>3</sup> Made by Charles Muret, Paris, under the direction of Percy Hastings Field, architect.

<sup>4</sup> *Nippur*, I, p. 247.

<sup>5</sup> *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 305.

<sup>6</sup> *Nippur*, Vol. I, pp. 242, 243.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Peters, *Nippur*, Vol. II, the plan facing p. 191, and Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, I, p. 305. In Peters' map the mound is called X; on Hilprecht's No. VI.

stored, at a point marked E on the plan given by Peters;<sup>1</sup> for, according to Hilprecht's deciphering of the tablets, reported by Peters to have come from a certain level of that section of the ruins, they were dated according to kings of the second dynasty of Ur and according to events characteristic of their reigns.<sup>2</sup>

During the third campaign Haynes also excavated thousands of tablets in the same mound, VI (IX), on the west side of *Sauff en-Nil*,<sup>3</sup> and among them again were numerous tablets of the second dynasty of Ur.<sup>4</sup> According to Hilprecht, the mound IV (V) or "Tablet Hill" was seemingly not touched at all, or only very slightly<sup>5</sup> by Haynes during the third campaign. To judge from the colors on the map of the ruins, provided by Mr. C. S. Fisher to indicate the work of the different campaigns, some kind of excavations were indeed made in this mound during the third expedition, but evidently without yielding any of the documents included in this volume.

As to SIZE, SHAPE, MAKE-UP and PALEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER, these tablets share the peculiarities of similar documents from this period already published. The comparative absence, however, of large many-columned account tablets,<sup>6</sup> which occur in the Telloh collections frequently,<sup>7</sup> and also of round-shaped field accounts,<sup>8</sup> is to be noted.

As to their STATE OF PRESERVATION, many of these tablets show evidence of having been roughly handled by the vicissitudes that befell the ancient city with its temple library and archives. In this respect the Telloh tablets, to judge from the published texts, seem to have fared better. All the Nippur tablets with but one exception are baked, but, like many similar Telloh tablets, there is a certain number made from a kind of clay that now is crumbling.

Most of the smaller tablets, which no doubt originally were enclosed in cases or envelopes, have SEAL IMPRESSIONS. A certain small group of tablets made of the same kind of clay, similarly shaped and inscribed but not ruled, is covered with seal impressions that mar the writing and make the decipherment a very difficult task. These tablets had apparently never been enclosed in envelopes. As a rule the seal impressions on the tablets of this volume are very faint and indistinct,

<sup>1</sup> *Nippur*, Vol. II, facing p. 172.

<sup>2</sup> *B. E.*, Series D, p. 343.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *B. E.*, Series D, I, pp. 353, 361.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 108.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 431.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Th. S.-C. P. H. C.*, p. 287.

<sup>7</sup> According to Hilprecht there are a number of large fragments of this class known to him among the uncatalogued material.

<sup>8</sup> See especially the *T. T.* and *H. L. G.* editions.

<sup>9</sup> See especially *C. T.*, I.

so that it is almost impossible to trace them satisfactorily. In such cases I have not undertaken to restore the seals, although this, of course, can easily be done from the names on the tablet. A few impressions, however, are clear and distinct, and these are reproduced. The seals represent the picture characteristic of the second dynasty of Ur. The moon god is sitting on his throne. A worshipper is led into his presence by a priest and is followed by another. In accordance with the contents and character of the tablets, most of the seals are *dub-sar* seals.<sup>1</sup> One document has the seal of a *patesi*,<sup>2</sup> while another<sup>3</sup> has the seal of a judge.

As the title of the volume indicates, all these tablets were made and inscribed during the reigns of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, or during the second half of the third millennium B.C. About half of the number are duly dated, and may thus be assigned to this period without the slightest hesitation, while the undated documents have to be classified principally on the basis of their paleographical characteristics, their proper names and contents. The sifting and cataloguing of the immense mass of material in the Museum is exclusively done by Prof. Hilprecht. With his unrivalled experience and skill in deciphering original cuneiform script, older and later, he also classified, catalogued and assigned to the proper historical period the tablets here published. After a careful examination and study of every tablet, I have no occasion to differ from his in this respect almost unerring judgment.

<sup>1</sup> See No. 32. Cf. also the seals reproduced by Pinches in the *Amherst* volume.

<sup>2</sup> See No. 13.

<sup>3</sup> See No. 14.

### III.

## SIMILAR TABLETS.

In regard to their contents, these tablets will have to be classed together with other collections of tablets from the same period already published by others. But while they contain, of course, material of a character similar to that of the texts published before, they also, as will be found, furnish a good deal of new information of special interest for the time, to which they belong.

The first tablets of a similar character from this period of Babylonian history were published by Prof. Hilprecht. As early as 1893-96 he published the first ordinary clay tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, together with other older Babylonian inscriptions, in "B. E.," Vol. I, Parts 1-2. Cf. Nos. 124-127 and such other inscriptions from the Ur period as Part 1 (1893), Nos. 14 (a basalt tablet), 15 (an agate tablet), 16 (a soapstone tablet), 20, 21 (door-sockets), and 22 (a brick), and Nos. 121 (a door-socket) and 122, 123 (soapstone tablets).

Publications of texts and also transcriptions, translations and treatments of sundry documents from this period were made in different journals and published works, as in *Recueil de Travaux*, etc., by Halévy, Vol. XI (1889), pp. 171ff.; by Scheil, Vol. XVII (1895), pp. 27ff., Vol. XVIII (1896), pp. 64ff., and also scattered through his "Notes d'épigraphie et d'archéologie Assyrienne" in the same journal, Vols. XVII, XXII; in *Rerue d'Assyriologie*, etc., by Thureau-Dangin, Vol. III (1895), pp. 118ff., and Vol. V. (1902), pp. 67ff.; in *Rerue Semitique*, by Virolleaud, Vol. XI (1893-1902), pp. 76ff. and 180ff.; in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* by Scheil, Vol. XII (1897), pp. 260ff., and Delaporte, Vol. XVIII (1904-05), pp. 252ff.; in *Comptes rendus* by Thureau-Dangin (1896); in *Orientalistische Litteraturzeitung* by the same author, Vol. I, pp. 161ff.; in *Keilinschrifliche Bibliothek* by Winckler, Vol. III, p. 76 (1902).

The most recent contributions to the literature from the Ur period, and which have come into my hands only while reading the proofs, are by Delaporte, *Empreintes de Cachets de la Collection Amherst*, pp. 101-104; Genouillac, *Tablettes d'Ur*, pp. 137-141; and Huber, *Die Altabylonischen Dahrlehnstexte aus der Nippur-Samm-*

lung in *K. O. Museum in Konstantinopel*, pp. 189-222, all included in the magnificent *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume* (1909) just issued.

Complete collections of documents of the same special character as the tablets published in this volume began to be published in 1896. Thus we have to note the small collection published by W. R. Arnold in his dissertation for the doctorate at the Columbia University *Ancient Babylonian Temple Records* in the Columbia University Library, New York, 1896.

In the same year the British Museum commenced the publication of its *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, of which Vols. I, III, V, VII, IX and X, copied by King, contain documents from the Ur period. Unfortunately, on account of the fact that at first the material submitted was not arranged or numbered, these otherwise excellently edited volumes are most difficult to handle. Hence it is most gratifying to note that this quite formal defect has been remedied in later volumes, and especially in the latest, or XXVI, where not only the texts, but also an extensive introduction, accompanied by translations and notes, as well as by beautifully made photographic reproductions, are presented. A study of these texts has recently been made by Deimel, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, Vol. XXII, pp. 17ff.

As an appendix to his *Early Babylonian History*, Radau published *The E. A. Hoffman Collection of Babylonian Clay Tablets in the General Theological Seminary, New York City*, New York, 1900, which for the greater part belong to the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

Reisner published a large and well-edited collection of tablets of this character and period from the *Königliche Museen*, Berlin, in his *Tempelurkunden aus Telloh (Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen, Heft XVI)*, Berlin, 1901.

Thureau-Dangin published a collection of old Babylonian tablets from the Louvre, Paris, and the Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople, in *Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes*, Paris, 1903. Of these tablets (a large number of which he had published before in *Revue d'Assyriologie*) a part of the 4th, the 5th and 6th series date from the Ur period.

Virolleaud edited a small volume of Ur texts, principally documents, of which the texts had been published before, but which he now transliterated and translated under the title *Comptabilité Chaldéenne*, Parts I and II, Poitiers, 1903, and in the same year another small volume of similar texts, likewise published before by Scheil and Thureau-Dangin, entitled *Di-tilla, textes juridiques chaldéennes*, Poitiers, 1903.

In 1905(?)—no date is to be found in the volume itself—Prof. Barton published the first part of his *Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets*, being

tablets from the Ur period, said to have been dug up at Telloh. To judge from the copies the Haverford Library possesses a collection of unusually large, carefully inscribed and well preserved tablets. Most unfortunately, however, this volume has been subjected to very severe criticism on account of the many mistakes in the copies as well as hasty and erroneous interpretations.

A more careful and reliable edition of Babylonian tablets, bought from dealers and presented to American institutions, is the collection of Ur tablets published by Lau in his *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, New York, 1906. The tablets published in that volume belong to the Columbia University. The collection was bought in 1896 from Noorian, formerly interpreter with the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania. The tablets are represented as coming from Telloh, but it is quite certain that at least some of them have come from Nippur.

Pinches published a beautifully made-up volume entitled *The Amherst Tablets*, London, 1908, "being an account of the Babylonian inscriptions in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Hackney, F.S.A., at Didlington Hall, Norfolk." Among the tablets published in this volume more than a hundred are Ur tablets.

Pélagaud published in transliteration and translation, with an introduction, notes, indexes and in part the cuneiform texts, a revised edition of texts previously published and translated by Scheil, Thureau-Dangin and Viroalleaud, in his *Sá-tilla, textes juridiques, etc., Babylonica*, Tome III, 2, Paris, 1909.

Lastly, Bárton has published a second part of his *Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets*, Part II, Philadelphia (1909). This volume contains ninety-four tablets, all of which are from the second dynasty of Ur, and said to have come from Telloh. This second volume is done with more care than the first. Barton has also given a list of corrections in regard to his first volume. The list is not complete, however.

It is a cause of regret that I have not been able to get access to the volume of old Babylonian tablets preserved in the Eremitage, St. Petersburg, in order to ascertain whether it contains any tablets from this period.

## IV.

### THE SUBJECT MATTER.

As to the content or subject matter of the tablets, published in this volume, the comparatively large number of so-called "contract" tablets is to be especially noted. Tablets of this character from the second dynasty of Ur have so far been rather rare. Though about 1,500 tablets have already been published or described in catalogues, there are only about a score of "contracts" among them.<sup>1</sup>

The Hoffman collection, containing about 165 tablets from this period and partly described and partly published by Radau,<sup>2</sup> has not a single contract. Among the 267 tablets published by the British Museum there is none, in spite of the term "contracts" in the preface to Parts I, III, V, VII. Nor is there a single "contract" among the 211 tablets published by Barton.<sup>3</sup> Neither is there any one among the 251 tablets described or published by Lau, nor among the 120 Amherst tablets. Among Reisner's 310 numbers there is a single "contract," No. 51, probably a sale of sheep. Broken as it is, the true character of the document escaped even the otherwise so keen and observant eye of Reisner. The collection published by Thureau-Dangin, however, have among its 171 tablets from this period eight "contracts." With these few exceptions all these tablets are account, and receipts of various kinds.<sup>4</sup>

The fact that among the tablets, excavated by the Philadelphia expeditions, there is a comparatively large number of these rare documents from the second dynasty of Ur will again tend to accentuate the interesting and valuable character of the Nippur collections.

<sup>1</sup> Pélagon has recently collected and practically republished all of them, twenty-two in number, in his *Sa-tilla* texts. See Chapter III.

<sup>2</sup> For this and the following collections published see Chapter III.

<sup>3</sup> The tablets which Barton represents and translates as "an appointment to a clerkship," *H. L. C.*, I, p. 10, and "the establishment of a Food Office" (corrected to business), are only accounts. Cf. the similar tablets *T. T.*, 164<sup>1-6</sup>; *Amh.*, 121.

<sup>4</sup> According to the Catalogue of the Morgan collection in New York, made by Johns, Nos. 49, 70, 71, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 108, all from this period, are "contracts." Some of them have been already published by Scheil, No. 108, in *R. T.*, XVII, p. 38, and Nos. 70, 71 in *R. T.*, XIX, p. 63.

Among the 171 numbers published in this volume about thirty are "contract" tablets. Some of them, however, are fragmentary and their specific character cannot be determined definitely. The balance are accounts of various kinds. The term "contract" I understand to mean a document recording a legal or business transaction, or some agreement between different parties, in regard to which a document is legally drawn up, signed and attested.

Into the collection here published has also strayed a very fragmentary tablet, No. 154, which is of special interest, as it is a fragment of a literary tablet<sup>1</sup> dating from this early period.

FRAGMENT OF A LITERARY TABLET.<sup>2</sup>

As easily seen, the fragmentary condition of the tablet renders any attempt of a translation or interpretation impossible, but that it is of a literary character seems certain. The *ib* at the end of the broken lines 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 is, of course, a verbal prefix. The *nu-tug*, line 6, followed by *dumu*, "son," and *ama*, "mother," looks like a negative followed by the verb or "not" and some form of the verb "to be."

As far as paleographical and archaeological evidences tend to show, the tablet was written during the period of the second dynasty of Ur, and would thus form another link in the arguments as to the age of Babylonian literature,<sup>3</sup> definitely showing, that literary documents existed as far back as in the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

<sup>4</sup> For another tablet of this kind in the Nippur collections of the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, cf. Huber in *Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*, pp. 220ff.

<sup>2</sup> See Pl. 67, No. 154, and Description of Tablets, Chapter XI.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, pp. 1-10.

As for a general survey of the subject matter of the tablets of this volume, the following may be noted:<sup>1</sup>

*Court proceedings:*

Legal documents in regard to slaves ..... Nos. 1 (I), 4 (III).  
 Legal document in regard to an office ..... No. 2 (II).

*Contracts:*

Agreements between parties ..... Nos. 4, 10.

*Documents of sale:*

Deed of sale of palm grove ..... No. 14 (VII).  
 Deed of sale of a male slave ..... No. 15 (VIII).  
 Receipt of purchase money for a pair of slaves ..... No. 16 (IX).

*Loan documents:*

Documents in regard to loans of silver ..... Nos. 19(?), 20, 21.  
 Promissory notes ..... Nos. 11 (V), 13 (VI).  
 Acknowledgments of loans of silver ..... Nos. 11 (V), 17-20, 22 (X), 29 (XIII).  
 Acknowledgments of loans of grain ..... Nos. 23 (XI), 24 (XII).  
 Acknowledgment of loan of dates ..... No. 31.

*A bond* ..... No. 7 (IV).

*Fragmentary "contracts":*

Only parts of tablets remaining, the names of witnesses indicating  
 the character of the documents ..... Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, 12.

*Account of loans (or payments)* ..... No. 56.

*Receipts:*<sup>2</sup>

Receipt for silver ..... No. 29 (XIII).  
 Receipts for corn ..... Nos. 34, 37-39, 43, 45.  
 Receipt for wheat ..... No. 36.  
 Receipts for grains ..... Nos. 30, 32, 35, 40, 41, 48.  
 Receipts for vegetables of various kinds ..... Nos. 47, 49, 53.  
 Receipts for different kinds of beans ..... Nos. 44, 45.  
 Receipt for dates ..... No. 31.  
 Receipts for figs ..... No. 54.  
 Receipts for provisions ..... No. 35.  
 Receipts for straw ..... No. 48.

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed description of the contents of every tablet see the Description of the Tablets, Chapter XI.

<sup>2</sup> Some of these receipts may be acknowledgments of loans.

*Accounts of income:*

Accounts of the receipts for corn..... Nos. 37, etc.

Account of the receipts for bronze..... Nos. 71-74.

*Accounts of supplies received and at hand:*

Statement of silver, corn, oil, etc., received and at hand..... No. 151.

Statements of shiploads of grain delivered..... Nos. 60, 66.

Statement of corn, wheat and vegetables delivered and at hand..... Nos. 63, 65.

Statement of garments at hand..... No. 143.

Statement of chairs on hand..... No. 62.

*Storehouse accounts:*

Account of corn..... No. 119.

Account of corn and wheat..... Nos. 67, 84, 100-104.

Account of grain..... Nos. 56, 58.

Account of beans..... No. 68.

Account of vegetables..... No. 169.

Account of figs, dates, etc..... No. 105.

Account of bronze..... No. 71.

Account of grain received and paid out..... Nos. 57-59.

*Unique account of a fruit harvest..... No. 76 (XVIII).**Cattle accounts:*

A "round up" of cattle..... No. 79 (XIX).

Various cattle accounts..... Nos. 80-82.

*Field accounts:*Accounts of the cost of the tilling of fields, as wages, feed of oxen,  
seed, etc..... Nos. 83, 89, 90 (XX), 91 (XXI).

Renting of fields to different persons..... No. 144.

Account of fields, their measurements, condition, etc..... No. 91.

*Inventories:*Enumeration of belongings, as implements, weapons, victuals, silver,  
cattle, skins, etc..... Nos. 76, 77 (XVIII).*Memoranda..... Nos. 6 (XXIV), 155.**Accounts of expenditures:*

Expenditures of corn..... No. 135.

Expenditures of different kinds of grain..... No. 129 (XXI).

Various expenditures of corn and wheat; among these are 1 *gur* wheat  
for porphyry stone for a couch for the god *Nusku*..... No. 117.

Expenditure of wool..... No. 134 (XXIII).

Assignments of garments, . . . . .	Nos. 137-142.
Expenditures of sesam, . . . . .	Nos. 134, 136.
Expenditure of sesam oil, . . . . .	No. 125.
Expenditure of straw, . . . . .	No. 161.
<i>Special temple accounts:</i>	
Grain for the temple of <i>En-lil</i> , . . . . .	No. 131.
Grain for temple offerings, . . . . .	No. 88.
Flour and grain for temple offerings, . . . . .	No. 132 (XXII).
Temple offerings and porphyry stone for couches for the deities, . . . . .	No. 133.
<i>Accounts of expenditures of supplies to special persons named, as wages or for sustenance:</i>	
Expenditures and distributions of grain, . . . Nos. 85, 93-95, 97, 147, 149, 165, 166.	
Distribution of grain and vegetables, . . . . .	Nos. 53, 63, 65, 146, 148.
Distribution of fish, . . . . .	No. 106.
Distribution of drink, . . . . .	No. 120 (XX).
<i>Pay-lists:</i>	
Lists of officials, employés, artisans and laborers, generally the amount of wages being stated, . . . . .	Nos. 88, 96, 107-110, 123, 170.
<i>Various accounts:</i>	
Accounts, the character of which cannot be definitely determined on account of the broken condition of the tablets, . . . . .	Nos. 61, 69, 72, 86, 98, 111, 114, 145, 152, 171.
<i>Fragments, . . . . .</i>	
	Nos. 157-159, 164.

## V.

## DATES.

One of the most valuable features of these documents, especially for the reconstruction of Old Babylonian history, are, of course, the dates. Of the 171 tablets, published in this volume, about 115 are more or less completely dated. Some have complete dates, giving year, month and day, others year and month, others year, and five give only month and day. The rest, or about 56, are either originally undated or the dates are broken away.

As for the dates themselves, most of them were, of course, known before, either as certain or uncertain dates, but there are also to be found entirely new dates, as well as new variations of previously known date formulas.<sup>1</sup>

The certain and known dates represent the latter part of the reign of *Dungi*, from the 35th to the 53d year of his reign, with documents from every year mentioned except the 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d and 48th-52d years; the entire reign of *Bur-Sin* except his 4th year; the whole of *Gimil-Sin*, and the 1st year of *Ibi-Sin*, thus covering a period of at least 45 years. The dates found in this volume, giving year, month and day, are the following:

## CERTAIN DATES.

Dates from the reign of *Dungi*.

35th:<sup>2</sup> *mu Si-mu-ru-um<sup>k1</sup> ba-húl*:

<i>itu Ezen-<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-zu</i> , . . . . .	No. 17.
<i>itu [Ezen-]mah</i> , . . . . .	No. 57.
<i>itu Aš-a, ud X</i> + . . . . .	No. 111.
<i>itu Engar-dū-a, ud XIX</i> . . . . .	Nos. 23 (XI), 24 (XII).
<i>itu Še-kin-kud, ud VIII</i> . . . . .	No. 79 (XIX).

<sup>1</sup> See *New dates and New variations of known dates*, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> For the identification and the chronological order of the dates see next chapter, *Reconstruction of the Dates of the Second Dynasty of Ur*.

(No day) . . . . .	No. 80.
<i>itu Ezen-<sup>4</sup>Me-ki-gáil</i> , (no day) . . . . .	No. 81.
36th: <i>mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-im<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> : <sup>1</sup>	
<i>itu Bár-zag</i> , (no day) . . . . .	No. 44.
37th: <i>mu Ha-ar-ši<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> :	
<i>itu Ezen-<sup>4</sup>Dun-gi</i> . . . . .	No. 156.
<i>mu Ha-ar-šum<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> :	
(No month) . . . . .	Nos. 83, 84, 112.
40th: <i>mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša<sup>ki</sup> ba-an-tug</i> : <sup>2</sup>	
(Month broken off) . . . . .	No. 140.
(No month) . . . . .	No. 142.
<i>mu dumu-sal lugal</i> :	
(No month) . . . . .	No. 141.
41st: <i>mu a-du II-kam Gan-har<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> :	
<i>itu <sup>4</sup>Ne-[šu]</i> . . . . .	No. 115.
<i>itu Ezen-An-na</i> . . . . .	No. 34.
(No month) . . . . .	Nos. 301, 100 : 8, 49.
44th: <i>mu An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> :	
(No month) . . . . .	Nos. 100 : 71, 83.
<i>itu Še-sag<sup>3</sup>-kud</i> . . . . .	Nos. 100 : 79.
<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> . . . . .	Nos. 100 : 55, 56.
45th: <i>mu uš-sa An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl</i> :	
(No month) . . . . .	Nos. 100 : 17, 72.
46th: <i>mu <sup>4</sup>Nannar Kar-zi(d)-da</i> : <sup>4</sup>	
<i>a-du II-kam-ma-šu</i> : <sup>5</sup>	
<i>é-an-na ba-an-tú(r)</i> : <sup>6</sup>	
<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> . . . . .	No. 14 (VII).
47th: <i>mu bád-ma-da</i> : <sup>7</sup>	
<i>(No month)</i> . . . . .	Nos. 64, 101 : 19.

<sup>1</sup> This date formula must denote the same year as the formula *ma Si-mu-ru-an<sup>ki</sup> a-du II-kam-ma-aš ba-húl* (see next chapter) and must have been used until *Simurum* was captured the second time.

<sup>2</sup> Note in these cases the variation *ba-an-tug* instead of the usual *ba-tug*.

<sup>3</sup> Note the sign SAG instead of the usual KIN.

<sup>4</sup> Note omission of *Ki*.

<sup>5</sup> Note variation of *šu* for *aš*.

<sup>6</sup> Note variation for *i-a ba-tu(r)*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ki* wanting.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *T. T.*, 16<sup>14</sup>, IV, 9.

53d: *mu en<sup>4</sup> Innanna unu(g)<sup>5</sup> máš-e ni-pa(d):*  
*itu Gán-gán, . . . . .* . . . . . No. 22 (X),  
*itu Áš-a, ud II* . . . . . No. 56.

Dates from the reign of Bur-Sin.<sup>1</sup>

1st: *mu Bur<sup>2</sup>-Sin lugal-ám:*  
*(No month)* . . . . . No. 55.

2d: *mu<sup>3</sup> Bur<sup>2</sup>-Sin-ge Ur-bí-lum<sup>4</sup> mu-ḥúl-a:*  
*itu Azag-ším,<sup>5</sup> ud IX* . . . . . No. 15 (VIII),

3d: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-l[um<sup>4</sup>] ba-ḥ[úl]:*  
*itu Ne-[šú]<sup>3</sup>* . . . . . No. 35.  
*mu gu-za<sup>4</sup> En-lil-lí ba-dím:*  
*(No month)* . . . . . No. 36.  
*mu<sup>5</sup> gu-za<sup>4</sup> ba-dím:*  
*(Month broken off)* . . . . . No. 124.

5th: *mu en am-gal An-na en<sup>4</sup> Innanna ba-túg-ḡá:<sup>6</sup>*  
*itu Ab-ē* . . . . . No. 41.  
*(No month)* . . . . . No. 95.

*mu en unu(g)-gal<sup>4</sup> Innanna ba-túg-ḡá:*  
*itu Áš, ud XI* . . . . . No. 11.

*mu en unu(g)-gal<sup>4</sup> Innanna ba-túg:*  
*itu Gán-gán, ud II* . . . . . No. 47.

*mu en ḥar-gal [ . . . . . ]:*  
*itu Bár-zag-gar-[ra]* . . . . . No. 18.

6th: *mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na en<sup>4</sup> Innanna ba-túg:*  
*itu A[zag(?)] . . . . .* . . . . . No. 42.

7th: *mu Hu-ḥú-nu-ri<sup>5</sup> ba-ḥúl-a:*  
*itu Bár-zag, ud XXV* . . . . . No. 4.  
*itu Áš-a, ud XIV* . . . . . No. 8.

<sup>1</sup> From the important chronological tablet published by Prof. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, No. 47, li. 3; also p. 46, we know definitely that *Bur-Sin* ruled nine years. Tablets dated in every year of his reign except 4th and 6th occur in this volume.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Nos. 15 : 17; 12 : 8; 48 : 7.

<sup>3</sup> Or *Bil-bil-gar-ra*.

<sup>4</sup> *maḥ* wanting.

<sup>5</sup> See next chapter VI and IX.

<sup>6</sup> Written *ḥu*.

8th: *mu-en Eridu<sup>b</sup> ba-tūg:*    (*Month broken off*) ..... No. 3.    *itu Šu-ša-čš* ..... No. 46.9th: *mu-uš-sa en Eridu<sup>b</sup> ba-tūg:*    *itu "Ne-šū* ..... No. 54 (XV).    *itu Ezen-<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-ziu* ..... No. 32.    *itu Ki-ki-n<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-ziu* ..... No. 45.    *itu Ezen-<sup>d</sup>Dun-gi* ..... Nos. 104, 157.    (*No month*) ..... Nos. 59, 103.    *mu-uš-sa en "En-ki Eridu<sup>b</sup> ba-tūg":<sup>1</sup>*    *itu "Ne-šū* ..... No. 134 (XXV).    *mu-en "Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-tūg:*    *itu Šu-kul-a* ..... No. 60.

## Dates from the reign of Gimil-Sin.

As for the chronological arrangement of the dates, see following chapter on reconstruction of the dates of this dynasty.

1st: *mu "Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal:*    *itu Šu-kul, nd XXIII* ..... No. 62.    *itu Ab-č* ..... No. 63.2d: *m[u má-dara]-zu-ab ba-ab-ba-dū* (Note form of date):    *itu Še-kin-kud* ..... No. 158.3d: *mu Si-ma-num<sup>c</sup> ba-hūl:*    *itu Azag-šim<sup>3</sup>* ..... No. 48.4th: *mu bád mar-tu mu<sup>c</sup>-rú:*    *itu A-ki-ti* ..... No. 116.5th: *mu uš-sa "Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal-e bád mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-[rú]:*    *itu Síg* ..... No. 49.    *mu uš-sa bád mar-tu ba-rú:*    *itu Še-kin-kud* ..... No. 1 (I).

<sup>1</sup> New variation of date.

<sup>2</sup> Written with sign LUM, cf. *E. B. H.*, p. 276. That the name is to be read *Si-ma-num* not *Si-ma-lum* is evident from *R. T.* XIX, p. 57, No. 210, where it is written *Si-ma-nu-um*. Hence the sign LUM must also have the phonetic value of NUM, known already from the door-sockets of Sargon and Narām-Sin of Nippur (Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 1 : 1; 2 : 3, and Jensen in Schrader's *K. B.*, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 116, note 5); cf. No. 15 : 1. Note also even here the omission of *Ki* after the name. Cf. *E. B. H.*, p. 276, 8, 1, *K. I.*, p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> New name of month. See Chapter VII.

<sup>4</sup> To be noted is the use of *mu* as prefix of the verb. Otherwise *mu* is used when the active agent is given, and *ba* is prefix when not given. Cf. the form of date of 5th year.

6th: <i>mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil-<sup>4</sup>Sin lugal Urū-unu(g<sup>ki</sup>-ma-ge na<sup>2</sup>-rū-a-mah<sup>4</sup>En-lil<sup>4</sup>Nin-lil-ra</i>	
<i>mu-ne-dū;</i>	
<i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud;</i>	..... No. 2 (II).
7th: <i>mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil-<sup>4</sup>Sin lugal Urū-unu(g<sup>ki</sup>-ma- ma-da Za-ab-ša-lī<sup>ki</sup> mu-hūl;</i>	
<i>itu B[ár]-zag;</i>	..... No. 117.
<i>itu Gu(d)-si;</i>	..... No. 117.
<i>itu Sīg;</i>	..... Nos. 13, 49, 88.
<i>itu Šu-kul, ud XXX</i>	..... No. 21.
(No day).....	Nos. 75 (XVII), 117.
<i>itu Bil-bil-gar-ra;</i>	..... No. 126.
<i>itu Dul-azag;</i>	..... Nos. 85, 128.
<i>itu Engar-dū-a, ud VII</i>	..... No. 37.
(No day).....	No. 25.
<i>itu Gán-gán-è;</i>	..... No. 129.
<i>itu Aš;</i>	..... No. 117.
<i>itu Še-kin-kud;</i>	..... Nos. 117, 153.
(Month broken off).....	Nos. 90 (XX), 145.
(No month).....	No. 152.
8th <sup>3</sup> : <i>mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil-<sup>4</sup>Sin lugal Urū-unu(g<sup>ki</sup>-ma-ge má-gúr-mah<sup>4</sup>En-lil<sup>4</sup>Nin-lil-ra</i>	
<i>mu-dím;</i>	
<i>itu Sīg</i>	..... No. 13 (VI).
<i>itu Ezen-Me-ki-gal;</i>	..... No. 93.
<i>itu Še-kin-kud</i>	.....
<i>mu má-gúr-mah<sup>4</sup> ba-dím;</i>	
<i>itu Gu(d)-si-zu;</i>	..... No. 130.
<i>itu Aš-a</i>	..... No. 131.
<i>itu Azag-ším</i>	..... No. 9.
<i>Gimil-Sin in seal</i>	..... No. 65.

Dates from the reign of Ibi-Sin.<sup>4</sup>1st: *mu<sup>4</sup>I-bí-<sup>4</sup>Sin lugal;**itu Bár-zag-[ar-ra]* ..... No. 51.<sup>1</sup> *Ki* omitted.<sup>2</sup> Must be *na*, but looks like *ki*. Note form *na-ri-a* instead of usual *na*. Cf. next chapter.<sup>3</sup> See next chapter.<sup>4</sup> Of the twenty-five years of the reign of Ibi-Sin, according to the Hilprecht chronological tablet, *B. E.*, XX, Part 1, No. 47; also p. 46, only two tablets are to be found in this volume, and one of them cannot yet be identified with a certain year.

*itu Gu(d)-si-zu* ..... No. 16 (IX).  
*itu Ezen<sup>-d</sup>Nin-zu<sup>1</sup>* ..... Nos. 82, 94.

### UNCERTAIN DATES.

### From the reign of Ibi-Sin.

UNCLASSIFIED DATES.

1. *mu bád-gal Nibrú<sup>ki</sup> Urú-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma ba-rú;*  
 $[itu\ G]u(d)-si-zu$  ..... No. 133.
2. *mu uš-sa bád-gal Nibrú<sup>ki</sup> Urú-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma ba-rú;*  
 $[itu\ Š]u-kul-a$  ..... No. 133.
3. *mu m[á(?)]-da z[u(?) . . .] u[e(?) . . .] :*  
 $itu\ Gu(d)-si-zu$  ..... No. 50.
4. *mu Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-ri-ša dumu-sal lu[gal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-lí<sup>ki</sup> ba-an-tug;*  
 $itu\ Gán-gán-è$  ..... No. 135.

## FRAGMENTARY DATES.

Originally complete dates.

Dated month and day only.

*itu Bil-bil, ud XVI*..... No. 163.  
*itu Šu-čš-k[ul](?) m[u](?), ud XV*..... No. 53.

<sup>1</sup> Note omission of *a.*

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *T. T.*, p. 31. Perhaps *Dim* {*ku*}?

<i>itu Ab-è, ud XVIII</i> , . . . . .	No. 52.
<i>itu A[š-a]</i> , . . . . .	No. 87.
<i>itu Še-ki-n-kud, ud XV</i> , . . . . .	No. 159.

## NEW VARIATIONS OF DATES.

1. <i>mu uš-sa en <sup>d</sup>En-ki Eridu<sup>ki</sup> ba-túg</i> <sup>1</sup>	
<i>itu Ne-šū</i> , . . . . .	No. 134.

## NEW DATES.

1. <i>mu bád-gal Nibrū<sup>ki</sup> Urū-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma ba-rú<sup>2</sup></i>	No. 133.
2. <i>mu uš-sa bád-gal Nibrū<sup>ki</sup> Urū-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma ba-rú<sup>3</sup></i>	No. 133.

<sup>1</sup> *Bur-Sin*, 9th year.<sup>2</sup> Unclassified dates, No. 1.<sup>3</sup> Unclassified dates, No. 2.

## VI.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DATES OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, especially those of king *Dungi* and his followers, *Bur-Sin* and *Gimil-Sin*, have been more or less completely arranged chronologically by Radau<sup>1</sup> and Thureau-Dangin.<sup>2</sup> Both scholars encountered the difficulty, and in fact the impossibility, of a definite classification of these dates, owing partly to the gaps in the date lists, published long ago by Hilprecht,<sup>3</sup> on which they principally founded the order of arrangement, and partly to the fact that the exact number of years the different kings ruled was yet unknown.

Recent material, and especially the new chronological list published by Hilprecht,<sup>4</sup> will now enable us to reconstruct the dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur with more certainty. That a reconstruction of these dates according to the very latest chronological material at hand, such as I have undertaken, is not only justified but also necessary, can be gathered from the fact that scholars so far practically have overlooked the important bearing on the dates of the second dynasty of Ur, and especially on the dates of *Dungi*, which this new Hilprecht chronological list really has. Thus Thureau-Dangin makes no correction of the date lists in the German edition of his *Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad*, although it was published in the year after the Hilprecht tablet was published. Pinches, in his *Amherst Tablets*, published in 1908, even reproduces a part of the new Hilprecht list,<sup>5</sup> at the same time reproducing, translating and elucidating the date lists previously published by Hilprecht and Radau; but as for the identification of the years he still refers to Radau, who, of course, would be the first to disavow his former conclusions in face of all the new material published since.

<sup>1</sup> *E. B. H.*, pp. 252–287 (1900).

<sup>2</sup> *Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d'Akkad* (1905), pp. 329ff., and the German edition of the same work, to which I refer in this volume, *S. A. K. I.* (1907), pp. 228–236.

<sup>3</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, 127.

<sup>4</sup> *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, 47, also p. 46.

<sup>5</sup> *Amh.*, pp. xiiiff.

Pélagaud in his *Sá-tilla* texts<sup>1</sup> still follows the figures given by Thureau-Dangin, by giving two dates of *Dungi* as the 30th and 46th year, though they should now be made the 43d and 58th respectively. Even Eduard Mayer<sup>2</sup> follows Thureau-Dangin, although he remarks that the figures of the dates of *Dungi* ought to be raised by 12. Barton in his latest volume of Ur tablets (1909) likewise follows Thureau-Dangin.

In regard to King *Ur-Engur*, the founder of the second dynasty of Ur, we now know from the new Hilprecht chronological list that he ruled eighteen years. Of the date formulas of this king, however, we know for certain only one: *mu Ur-<sup>d</sup>Engur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-šú gír si-ne-sá-a*. The formulas for the first and second years of his reign we may perhaps, with more or less hesitation, restore in accordance with the formulas used by the following kings of the dynasty. The dates *mu Ur-Ab-ba pa-te-si* and *mu en <sup>d</sup>Innanna Unu(g)<sup>k</sup>-a dumu Ur-<sup>d</sup>Engur lugal-a maš-e ba-pa(d)-da*, given by Thureau-Dangin<sup>3</sup> as belonging to the reign of *Ur-Engur*, may be the date formulas of the *patesi Ur-Abba* of *Lagaš*, just as well as the date *Gu-de-a pa-te-si*, etc.,<sup>4</sup> is given by the same author as the date formula of *Gudea*. The same may be the case with the fourth date given by Thureau-Dangin.<sup>5</sup> What we know, however, is that *Ur-Ab-ba* was *patesi* of *Lagaš*,<sup>6</sup> and that he was a contemporary of *Ur-Engur*.<sup>7</sup>

The dates of *Dungi*, the second king of the dynasty, are those most affected by the new Hilprecht chronological list. Working on the basis of the material published or at hand at the time, Radau and Thureau-Dangin succeeded in establishing chronological order in the dates of *Dungi*, as far as the latter part of his reign is concerned, Thureau-Dangin, of course, having the advantage of more recent material.

As far as the last 45 years of *Dungi* are concerned, Radau and Thureau-Dangin have presented identical lists, not to mention differences in transcriptions and interpretations of the date formulas. The order of the last 45 (according to Thureau-Dangin 46) years is thus established with considerable certainty; but in regard to the identification of the date formulas with the respective years, the whole list was hanging in the air. That the chronological numbers given by Thureau-Dangin to these dates neither can nor were meant to represent the exact year is seen from the fact that he, in spite of the gap after the first year, begins anew with No. 1.

<sup>1</sup> *Babyloniaca*, III (1909), p. 82.

<sup>2</sup> *Geschichte des Altertums*, I<sup>2</sup>, p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> *S. A. K. I.*, p. 228.

<sup>4</sup> *R. T. C.*, 200, R. II, 8.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> See seal *R. T. C.*, 287; *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 148, 149.

<sup>7</sup> *R. T. C.*, 261, R. II, 12.

The whole list, thus far constructed, can now be nailed down to its proper place, and every date formula can be exactly identified with the year which it represents. Thus we know from the new Hilprecht chronological list<sup>1</sup> that *Dungi* ruled 58 years. We also know that the last date formula of the reign of *Dungi* was *mu uš-sa Ha-ar-ši<sup>ki</sup> Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ù Hu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl*, which would denote the same year as that which in its later months have the date formula of the new king, or *mu<sup>d</sup>Bur-Sin lugal*, both dates occurring during the pateship of *Ur-Šamaš*.<sup>2</sup>

The *last full year* of *Dungi* would then have the formula *mu Ha-ar-ši<sup>ki</sup> Hu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ù Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl*, or the last date of the established list. Hence that formula would represent the 58th year of *Dungi*. Now by simply counting backward from this date we can establish the order of the known and certain dates of the last 46 full years of *Dungi*.<sup>3</sup>

As for King *Bur-Sin*, the third ruler of this dynasty, we know from the same source that he ruled nine years. If the translation of a date given by Lau from an unpublished tablet is correct,<sup>4</sup> we have ten date formulas from the reign of *Bur-Sin*, the last formula, *mu uš-sa en<sup>d</sup>Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg*, denoting his last year, which is the same as the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*, while the preceding date formula, *mu en<sup>d</sup>Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg*, would represent the *last full year* of the reign of *Bur-Sin*. Thus we have a complete list of the dates of this king.<sup>5</sup>

In regard to *Gimil-Sin*, the fourth ruler of the dynasty, we now know from the new chronological list that he only ruled seven years. The perfectly clear cuneiform numbers, as can be seen from the photographic reproduction of the tablet,<sup>6</sup> excludes every shadow of doubt. On account of certain date formulas, however, a larger number of years have been assigned to this ruler.<sup>7</sup>

The chronological list, published by Hilprecht many years ago,<sup>8</sup> gives the date formula *mu ma-da Za-ab-ša-lí<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl*, or the recognized formula for the 7th year, as the last. The supposition that this is the formula for the 7th year is strengthened by the fact that the preceding date formula, *mu na-mah<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá ba-rú*, is in its turn preceded by an *uš-sa-bi* year of *mu bád mar-tu ba-rú*, denoting the 4th year. From the breaks of the tablet it would seem as if the date formula originally had

<sup>1</sup> *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, 47; also p. 46.

<sup>2</sup> See dates.

<sup>3</sup> See dates.

<sup>4</sup> *O. B. T. R.*, No. 168, p. 68.

<sup>5</sup> See dates.

<sup>6</sup> *B. E.*, XX<sup>1</sup>, *Phototype illustrations*, Pl. XV, No. 17, Rev.

<sup>7</sup> Radau, *E. B. H.*, pp. 275-277; Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. I.*, p. 234.

<sup>8</sup> *B. E.*, 1<sup>2</sup>, 127, R.

been *mu bád mar-tu ba-rú uš-sa-bi*.<sup>1</sup> In any case this date formula cannot correspond to the following. Hence the two formulas must represent two different years or the 5th and 6th respectively.

But if the *Za-ab-ša-li<sup>ki</sup>* formula is the 7th and last on the tablet, as is clearly shown by the uninscribed place below, it is not the last of the reign of *Gimil-Sin*. It is most likely that the very tablets were made in this year of *Gimil-Sin*, and thus naturally the following date formulas could not be given. We know two more date formulas from the reign of *Gimil-Sin*, for which there is no place except after the 7th year.<sup>2</sup> Thus in fact we have date formulas for 9 years of *Gimil-Sin*, although this king, according to the new Hilprecht chronological tablet, ruled only 7 years.

There is, however, a very plausible explanation of this apparent discrepancy between the chronological list and the date formulas at hand. The chronicler only counted the full years of the king's rule, while date formulas also for his first and last year, of which only a few months came within his rule, are to be found. His 1st year date formula would then designate the part of this year in which he ruled,<sup>3</sup> the 2d year formula the 1st *full year*, the 8th formula would designate the 7th full year and the 9th the first part of the year in which he died, which year would be the same as the 1st year of his successor. Thus the *seven* years assigned to *Gimil-Sin* by the chronicler is a round number, only the full years being counted. As far as we know, he ruled at least eight years and three months in all. This tends to show that instead of the Babylonian chroniclers being apt to raise the length of the rules of their kings by giving round numbers,<sup>4</sup> they were more apt to lower the total sum of the rule of a dynasty by only giving the number of full years.

An interesting case tablet bearing on the subject of the relation between the decession of *Bur-Sin* and the accession of *Gimil-Sin* has been published by Pinches.<sup>5</sup> The tablet itself bears the date:

*itu<sup>4</sup> Dumu-zi*  
*mu Gimil<sup>4</sup> Sin lugal;*

the case or envelope on the other hand:

*itu Ezen<sup>4</sup> Ba-ú*  
*mu en<sup>4</sup> Nanna Kar-zi(d) ba-túg.*

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the date formula of the 14th year of *Dungi*.

<sup>2</sup> See dates of *Gimil-Sin*.

<sup>3</sup> We know that *Gimil-Sin* had ascended the throne already in the month *Ne-šu* or 1st month, *C. T.*, III, 16371, 7.

<sup>4</sup> Thus we have one tablet dated in the 1st month of his 1st year, *C. T.*, III, 16371, 7, and another dated in the 6th month of his 9th year, *R. T. C.*, 429, R., 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Amh.*, p. xviii.

Thus the tablet is dated in the 7th month of the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*; but the envelope, as the text actually is transcribed by Pinches, is dated in the 9th month of the 9th year of *Bur-Sin*, that is ten months earlier, as we know, if Lau<sup>1</sup> gives an authentic translation, that the last or tenth year of *Bur-Sin* had the formula *mu-uš-sa en Kar-z(i)d)-da*.<sup>2</sup> Of course, the date on the envelope must have been made after the tablet was enclosed, hence later. In any case there must be some mistake on the envelope. Perhaps the scribe wrote *mu* for *mu uš-sa*. The explanation offered by Pinches, that the *en Kar-z(i)d)-da* formula must designate the 2d year of *Gimil-Sin*, and has to be taken away from *Bur-Sin*, cannot be maintained. It would upset the whole order of dates.

If, however, the date of the envelope really is meant for the last year of *Bur-Sin*, i.e., the *mu uš-sa en Kar-z(i)d)-da*, as is the most plausible explanation, this would show that a scribe in principle perhaps would continue to date according to the formula of a dead king even after the new king had been established, or possibly by ignorance of the change, or by mistake pure and simple, just as we in the beginning of a new year are apt to forget and continue to write the old accustomed year.

It will be noted that I have identified the formulas for the last year of *Bur-Sin* and the *mu lugal* of the first year of *Gimil-Sin*, as well as the last year of *Gimil-Sin* and the first year of *Ibi-Sin*, as denoting the same year respectively. This, to be sure, in spite of Kugler's very positive statement to the contrary.<sup>3</sup> The only proof that Kugler advances for his dogmatic statement is the fact that the same years are designated by two date formulas. To my mind, and as long as no stronger proofs are presented, this fact proves the very opposite of what Kugler's "These" asserts.

Thus it is certain that a year, beginning at the New Year, was designated by a *mu uš-sa* formula of the date formula for the preceding year, until some event took place, which would make the occasion for the giving out of a new date formula. As far as the kings of the second dynasty of Ur are concerned, the last year of three of them is designated by a *mu uš-sa* formula.<sup>4</sup> Naturally this formula would be used in the beginning of the year, which also, as of course could not be foreseen, proved to be the last year of the king. The accession of the new king would

<sup>1</sup> *O. B. T. R.*, No. 168, p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> That the *mu en Kar-z(i)d)-da* does not designate the last year of *Gimil-Sin* is seen from the dating in this year even up to the month *Dir-Si-kin-kud*, *Amh.*, 118, 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Z. A.*, XXII, p. 65, i.e.: "These *I. mu X lugal(-e)* bezeichnet durchaus nicht das Antritts-Jahr (accession year) des Königs, sondern sein erstes volles Jahr."

<sup>4</sup> *Dungi*, *Bur-Sin* and *Gimil-Sin*; see dates.

certainly be such an important event as to make it the occasion for the issue of a new date formula, which, according to ordinary usage, would serve as date formula for the rest of the year.

This view of the matter also explains satisfactorily the nine date formulas of *Gimil-Sin*, while according to the new Hilprecht tablet he ruled only seven (full) years. As long as Kugler does not give more convincing proofs for his "These," it would also in this respect be safer to rely on the statement of the Babylonian chronicler.

In regard to *Ibi-Sin*, the fifth and last king of the dynasty, the new list has assigned twenty-five years to his rule. Of the date formulas of this king we know only two, the formula for his first year and another that cannot be identified with a certain year.

## DATE FORMULAS OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

#### 1. CERTAIN DATES.

Ur-Engur.

<sup>1</sup> *R. T. C.*, 261, R., II, 11; 262, R., II, 2; 263, R., 1.

2 R. T. C., 264, R., II, 5.

<sup>3</sup> R. T. C., 264, R., II, 2.

*J. R. T. C.*, 265, R., III, 7,

5

Dungi.

1st: *mu Dun-gi lugal*<sup>1</sup>

2d: [*mu uš-sa Dun-gi lugal*] (?)<sup>2</sup>

3d: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

4th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

5th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

6th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

7th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

8th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

9th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

10th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

11th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

12th: [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

13th: *mu uš é-<sup>d</sup>Nin-ÍB ki-ba-a-gar*<sup>6</sup>

14th: *mu uš é-<sup>d</sup>Nin-ÍB uš-sa*<sup>7</sup>  
*mu g̃ir Nibruki*[ . . . . . . ]<sup>8</sup>

15th: *mu lugal-e Urù-unú(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ta Nibruki šu-iu-nigin*<sup>9</sup>

16th: *mu má <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-lá ba-dū*<sup>10</sup>

17th: *mu má <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-lá-ge uš-sa*<sup>11</sup>  
*mu <sup>d</sup>Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da é-a ba-tú(r)*<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> R. T. C., 273, R., 5.

<sup>2</sup> Restored by analogy and in accordance with the date formula for the second year of *Bur-Sin*, *C. T.*, VII, 19775, II, 17; X, 19064, R., 20. Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 254, has suggested *mu e-SID.LA M ba-ru* as a date formula that perhaps would come into this gap. Another hypothetical date formula could for good reasons be suggested from the new chronicle published by King, *Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings*, Vol. II, p. 11, 117, where it is stated (Reverse, lines 5-7) that *Dungi* plundered the treasures of *Esagila* and *Babylon*. This must certainly have been an event of great notoriety and consequence. Hence it is in the highest degree probable that *Dungi* would date a year after such an event. The formula would, of course, be something like *mu Ka-dingir-ri<sup>ki</sup> ba-hil*.

<sup>3</sup> On a tablet in the possession of Mr. Noorian, New York (see Radan, *E. B. H.*, p. 254). Barton gives a date *mu temen E-nunki* as a date of *Dungi*, but on what authority he does not state. The reading, however, is very doubtful. See *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 84, No. 36.

<sup>4</sup> R. T. C., 268, R., S.

<sup>5</sup> *E. A. H.*, 109, R., 7; *B. E. H.*, pp. 280, 420

*6 R. T. C., 274, R., 5.*

J. R. T. C., 275, R., 3.

B. E., F, 125, R., 2

<sup>9</sup> *B., E., F., 125, O., 3; R., T., C., 277, R., 1.*

10 B. E., 12, 125, 0., 1.

<sup>11</sup> *R. T. C.*, 282, R., 4; 283, R., 3.

12 B. E., 125, O., 5.

18th: *mu É-har-sag lugal ba-dū*<sup>1</sup>  
       *mu É-har-sag ba-dū*<sup>2</sup>  
       *mu É-har-sag*<sup>3</sup>

19th: *mu <sup>d</sup>KA.DI bīd-gal-AN<sup>k</sup> ī-a ba-tū(r)*<sup>4</sup>

20th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Nu-T<sup>U</sup>G<sup>5</sup>-muš-da Ka-zał-lu<sup>k</sup> ī-a ba-tū(r)*<sup>6</sup>

21st: *mu É-hal-bi lugal ba-dū*<sup>7</sup>

22d: *mu <sup>d</sup>Nanna Nibrū<sup>k</sup> ī-a ba-tū(r)*<sup>8</sup>

23d: *mu en-ner-zi An-na en <sup>d</sup>Nanna máš-e ni-pa(d)*<sup>9</sup>

24th: *mu <sup>gish</sup>na(d)*<sup>10</sup> *<sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-lá*<sup>11</sup>  
       *mu na(d) <sup>d</sup>Nin-li[l]-l[á] b[a]-d[im]*<sup>12</sup>  
       *mu <sup>gish</sup>na(d) <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-lá uš-sa*<sup>13</sup>

25th: *mu <sup>gish</sup>na(d) uš-sa*<sup>14</sup>  
       *mu en-ner-zi An-na en <sup>d</sup>Nanna ba-túg-gá*<sup>15</sup>

26th: *mu Ni-alim-mi-da-šu dumu-sal*<sup>16</sup> *lugal nam-nim Mar-ḥa-ši-ki ba-íl*<sup>17</sup>

27th: *mu UBARA<sup>k</sup> ki-bi ba-ab-gá*<sup>18</sup>

28th: *mu dumu Urū-unú(g)<sup>k</sup> ma galu-giš-gid-šú ka-ba-ab-keš*<sup>19</sup>

29th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Nin-IB pa-te-si-gal <sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá-ge*<sup>20</sup>

30th: *[mu <sup>d</sup>]En-lil-lá <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-lá-ge*<sup>21</sup>

31st: *mu [ . . . . . ] ba-du(g)-ga [ . . . . . ]*<sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 6.<sup>2</sup> *R. T. C.*, 284, *R.*, 6.<sup>3</sup> *R. T. C.*, 285, *R.*, 4.<sup>4</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 7.<sup>5</sup> Left out in Randolph Berens' tablets, *Amh.*, p. xiv.<sup>6</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 8.<sup>7</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 9.<sup>8</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 10.<sup>9</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 11; *E. B. H.*, 40; *E. B. H.*, p. 256.<sup>10</sup> Radau reads *alam*, *E. B. H.*, p. 257, still followed by Pinches, *Amh.*, p. 29; but the sign is no doubt *na(d)*.<sup>11</sup> *T. T.*, 256, 8.<sup>12</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 12.<sup>13</sup> *T. T.*, 257, *R.*, 2.<sup>14</sup> *Amh.*, 16, 12.<sup>15</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 13.<sup>16</sup> This sign, on which every scholar has stumbled, is most likely *alim*, *Br.* 8882; *R. E. C.*, 228. Cf. Sign List.<sup>17</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 14.<sup>18</sup> Radau reads *bad*, *E. B. H.*, p. 258, but it is no doubt *Br.* 4394.<sup>19</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 15.<sup>20</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 16.<sup>21</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 17.<sup>22</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 18.<sup>23</sup> *B. E.*, *F*, 125, *O.*, 19.

32d: *mu uš* [ . . . . . . . . . . . . ]<sup>1</sup>  
 33d: *mu lugal* [ . . . . . . . . . . . . ]<sup>2</sup>  
 34th: *mu Gan-har<sup>k3</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>4</sup>*  
 35th: *mu uš-sa Gan-har<sup>k4</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>5</sup>*  
     *mu Si-mu-ru-um<sup>k5</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>6</sup>*  
 36th: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um<sup>k6</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>7</sup>*  
     *mu S[i]-m[u]-r[u]-u[m<sup>k</sup>]* *[a]-du II-kam-ma-aš ba-húl<sup>8</sup>*  
 37th: *mu Ha-ar-ši<sup>k9</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>9</sup>*  
 38th: *mu en Eridu<sup>k10</sup>* *ga ba-túq-qá<sup>11</sup>*  
 39th: *mu uš-sa en Eridu<sup>k12</sup>* *ga ba-túq-qá<sup>12</sup>*  
 40th: *mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša<sup>k13</sup>* *ba-an-túq<sup>13</sup>*  
     *mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša-an<sup>k14</sup>-qe ba-túq<sup>14</sup>*  
     *mu dumu-sal lugal<sup>15</sup>*  
 41st: *mu Gan-har<sup>k16</sup>* *a-du II-kam-aš ba-húl<sup>16</sup>*  
     *mu a-du II-kam-aš Gan-har<sup>k17</sup>* *ba-húl<sup>17</sup>*  
 42d<sup>18</sup>: *mu Si-mu-ru-um<sup>k18</sup>* *a-du III-kam<sup>19</sup>-aš ba-húl<sup>19</sup>*  
 43d: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um<sup>k20</sup>* *a-du III-kam-aš ba-húl<sup>21</sup>*  
     *mu Gan-har<sup>k21</sup>* *a-du III-kam-aš ba-húl<sup>22</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 1.

<sup>2</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 2.

<sup>3</sup> To read the name as *Sumerian*. If taken as *Semitic*, it is, of course, to be read *Kar-har<sup>k1</sup>*.

<sup>4</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 3; *T. T.*, 27.

<sup>5</sup> *Amh.*, 17, IV, 6.

<sup>6</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 4; *Amh.*, 18, R., 5; also Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

<sup>7</sup> *C. T.*, X, 14348, R., 11; also Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

<sup>8</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 5.

<sup>9</sup> *Amh.*, 22, 7, has *A-ar-ši<sup>k1</sup>*, and a fragment of the envelope has *An-ši*. Note also the variation *šum*. Dates of *Dungi*, preceding chapter.

<sup>10</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 6; also reference in preceding note.

<sup>11</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 7.

<sup>12</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 8; *T. T.*, 121.

<sup>13</sup> Dates of *Dungi* (Nos. 140, 142).

<sup>14</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 9; Dates of *Dungi*.

<sup>15</sup> Dates of *Dungi* (No. 141).

<sup>16</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 10; *Amh.*, 23, 7.

<sup>17</sup> *E. A. H.*, No. 96, has this form, not the one given by Radau, *E. B. H.*, p. 260. See also Dates of *Dungi*.

<sup>18</sup> A *mu uš-sa* formula for this year is probably to be found in *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 63, No. 31, R., 1. See Unclassified Dates, No. 12.

<sup>19</sup> *R. T. C.*, 288, R., 10 adds *ma*.

<sup>20</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 11.

<sup>21</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 125, R., 12.

<sup>22</sup> *R. T. C.*, 142, left edge.

44th: *mu An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>1</sup>*

45th: *mu uš-sa An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>2</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup><sup>3</sup>*

46th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da<sup>ki</sup> a-dū Il-kam-ma-šu é-an-na ba-an-tū(r)<sup>4</sup>*

47th: *mu bád ma-da ba-rú<sup>5</sup>*

48th: *mu uš-sa bád ma-da<sup>ki</sup> ba-rú<sup>6</sup>*

49th: *mu é-kú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-ge <sup>d</sup>Dun-gí-ra ba-rú<sup>7</sup>*  
*mu sú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-ge <sup>d</sup>Dun-gí ba-rú<sup>8</sup>*  
*mu é-kú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-na ba-rú<sup>9</sup>*

50th: *mu uš-sa é-kú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-na ba-rú<sup>10</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é-ka-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-na ba-rú<sup>11</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é-sú-ša <sup>d</sup>Da-gán ba-rú<sup>12</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é-sú-ša-iš Da ba-rú<sup>13</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é <sup>d</sup>Dun-gí-ra ba-rú<sup>14</sup>*

51st: *mu uš-sa é-kú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán-na ba-rú mu uš-sa-bi<sup>15</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é-sú-ša-iš <sup>d</sup>Da-gán ba-rú mu uš-sa-bi<sup>16</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa é mu uš-sa-bi<sup>17</sup>*

52d: *mu Ša-aš-ru<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>18</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 13; *C. T.*, X, 15322, IV, 16; *Amh.*, 24, 12; Dates of *Dungi*.

<sup>2</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 14; *E. A. H.*, 98; *E. B. H.*, p. 260; *C. T.*, I, 91-10-15, 5, R., III, 14; X, 17747, IV, 21; Dates of *Dungi*.

<sup>3</sup> *Amh.*, 25, 9.

<sup>4</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 15 (*ba-tu(r)*); Dates of *Dungi* (14).

<sup>5</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 15; *T. T.*, 164<sup>10</sup>, IV, 9; *Amh.*, 26, 7; 27, R., 8; Dates of *Dungi*.

<sup>6</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 16 (the only formula having *ki*); *R. T. C.*, 299, R., 4; *E. A. H.*, 99, 100; *E. B. H.*, p. 261; *C. T.*, I, 91-10-15, 3; IV, 18957, V, 145.

<sup>7</sup> The sign occurs in different forms in these date formulas as *KU + GAR = kú*, *KU + SA = su*, and, if Lau is right, only *KU*. See *O. B. T. R.*, No. 252, R., IV, 16. The signs are here transcribed as occurring in the different texts. Cf. the numerous proper names containing this element.

<sup>8</sup> *E. A. H.*, 101; *E. B. H.*, p. 261.

<sup>9</sup> *Amh.*, 29, 11.

<sup>10</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 18; *R. T. C.*, 123, R., 3 (*dingir* before *Da-gán* wanting); *C. T.*, IX, 18437, R., 21 (*na* wanting); X, 19067, R., 16 (*na* wanting); *H. L. C.*, Pl. 33, No. 81, VIIH, 13; *O. B. T. R.*, 185, 5.

<sup>11</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 19; *R. T. C.*, 114, R., 5; *C. T.*, VII, 13165, R., 16; *Amh.*, 31, IV, 13. Barton makes this a new date that he has not noticed elsewhere, *H. L. C.*, I, p. 9.

<sup>12</sup> *O. B. T. R.*, 252, R., 16.

<sup>13</sup> *C. T.*, X, 19067, R., 16; 21429, R., 14; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 33, No. 81, VIIH, 13.

<sup>14</sup> *Amh.*, 30, 8.

<sup>15</sup> *R. T. C.*, 424, R., 4.

<sup>16</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 20; *T. T.*, 26; *C. T.*, V, 18358, VI, 5 (*na* wanting), etc.; *O. B. T. R.*, 185; *Amh.*, 32, R., 11.

<sup>17</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 12927, IV, 10.

<sup>18</sup> *C. T.*, V, 18358, I, 5.

<sup>19</sup> *B. E.*, F, 125, R., 21; *C. T.*, V, 17752; VII, 12946; X, 18962, etc.; *Amh.*, 35, 8 (*Ša-aš-ru-um<sup>ki</sup>*).

53d: *mu en<sup>d</sup>Nanna máš-e ib-pa(d)<sup>1</sup>*  
*mu en<sup>d</sup>Nanna máš-e ni-pa(d)<sup>2</sup>*  
*mu en<sup>d</sup>Innanna unu(g)<sup>k1</sup> máš-e ni-pa(d)<sup>3</sup>*

54th: *mu Si-mu-ūr-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> Lu-lu-bu-um<sup>ki</sup> a-du X-lal-I-kam-aš ba-húl<sup>4</sup>*  
*mu Si-mu-ūr-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> Lu-lu-bu<sup>k15</sup>*

55th: *mu uš-sa Si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> Lu-lu-bu-um<sup>ki</sup> a-du X-lal-I-kam-aš ba-húl<sup>5</sup>*  
*mu <sup>d</sup>Dun-gi nita kala(g)-ga lugal Urù-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma lugal an-ub-ba tab-ba-ge Ur-*  
*bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> Si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> Lu-lu-bu<sup>ki</sup> ù Gan-har<sup>ki</sup> aš eš-šú sag + siq-bi šu-*  
*gúr-ra im-mi-ra<sup>7</sup>*  
*mu Ur-bil-l<sup>ki</sup> ba-a-húl<sup>8</sup>*  
*mu Ur-bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>9</sup>*

56th: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>10</sup>*  
*mu Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> Ḫu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>11</sup>*  
*mu Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>12</sup>*

57th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Dun-gi nita kala(g)-ga lugal Urù-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma lugal an-ub-ba tab-ba-ge Ki-*  
*maš<sup>ki</sup> Ḫu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ù ma-da-bi ud-aš mu-húl nu uš-sa-bi<sup>13</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ù Ḫu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>14</sup>*

58th: *mu uš-sa Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl mu uš-sa-bi<sup>15</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> mu uš-sa-a-bi<sup>16</sup>*  
*mu Ḫa-ar-ši<sup>ki</sup> Ḫu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>17</sup>*  
*mu Ḫa-ar-ši ba-húl<sup>18</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 13164, R., 5; *Amh.*, 38, IV, 28.

<sup>2</sup> *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *C. T.*, I, 91-10, 15, 5, R., III, 18; X, 14612, R., VI, 29 (*u* wanting).

<sup>3</sup> It is a question whether this formula denotes the same year as the one above or the formula of *Dungi* 23d or  
 38th.

<sup>4</sup> *E. A. H.*, I, 2, 3; *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *R. T. C.*, 305, R., 18 (*u* wanting); *C. T.*, V, 12231, O., VII, 28 (adds *a*).

<sup>5</sup> *C. T.*, III, 18957, III, 60; IV, 107.

<sup>6</sup> *C. T.*, I, 96-4-10, 3, R., 3; V, 19021, XII, 26; *Amh.*, 40, 9.

<sup>7</sup> *C. T.*, V, 12231, X, 15.

<sup>8</sup> *Amh.*, 42, 7.

<sup>9</sup> *E. A. H.*, I, 5; *E. B. H.*, p. 264; *C. T.*, VII, 12940, R., 19 (adds *um*); *T. T.*, 299.

<sup>10</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 13138, R., 15; 18407, R., 18; *T. T.*, 61.

<sup>11</sup> *C. T.*, III, 21340, VI, 160.

<sup>12</sup> *E. A. H.*, 6-8; *E. B. H.*, p. 265; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 46, No. 24; *Amh.*, 43, 7.

<sup>13</sup> *C. T.*, V, 18316, VIII, 6.

<sup>14</sup> *E. A. H.*, 9-17; *E. B. H.*, p. 263; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 21, Nos. 11, 13; Pl. 22, No. 26.

<sup>15</sup> *E. A. H.*, 18-24; *E. B. H.*, p. 265; *G. T.*, V, 17751, IV, 20; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 24, No. 29.

<sup>16</sup> *C. T.*, 17776, R., 15; 17785, R., 7; X, 14344, R., 10 (*a* wanting).

<sup>17</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 12932, IV, 11; 12934, VI, 6, etc.

<sup>18</sup> *C. T.*, III, 21338, VII, 162; *Amh.*, 21, 9 (p. 40).

59th<sup>1</sup>; *mu uš-sa Ha-av-ši<sup>2</sup> Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ù Hu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>2</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ù Hu-mur-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>3</sup>*

**Bur-Sin.<sup>4</sup>**

1st: *mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal-ám<sup>5</sup>*  
*mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal<sup>6</sup>*

2d: *mu uš-sa<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal<sup>7</sup>*  
*mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal-e Ur-bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>8</sup>*  
*mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal Ur-bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> mu-húl<sup>10</sup>*

3d: *mu uš-sa Ur-bil-lum<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl-a<sup>11</sup>*  
*mu<sup>g<sub>1</sub>s<sub>2</sub>h</sup>gu-za-maḥ<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá ba-dím<sup>12</sup>*  
*mu gu-za<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá ba-dím<sup>13</sup>*

4th: *mu en gal-maḥ<sup>d</sup>An-na en<sup>d</sup>Nanna ba-a-túg<sup>14</sup>*  
*mu en maḥ-gal An-na en<sup>d</sup>Nanna ba-túg<sup>15</sup>*  
*mu en maḥ An-na en<sup>d</sup>Nanna ba-túg<sup>16</sup>*  
*mu en maḥ-gal An-na ba-túg<sup>17</sup>*

5th<sup>18</sup>: *mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin nita kala(g)-ga lugal an-sub-da tab-ba-ge en unū(g)-gal<sup>d</sup>Innanna in-túg<sup>19</sup>*  
*mu en unū(g)-gal An-na en<sup>d</sup>Innanna ba-túg<sup>20</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Last year of *Dungi* and accession year of *Bur-Sin*.

<sup>2</sup> Given by Scheil, *R. T.*, XVII, p. 38, without reference made to original. The tablets *R. T. C.*, 291, 292, referred to by Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K. I.*, p. 233, has the formula *mu<sup>d</sup>Bur<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal*.

<sup>3</sup> *C. T.*, X, 14308, 1, 7.

<sup>4</sup> See Dates of *Bur-Sin*, preceding chapter.

<sup>5</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 1.

<sup>6</sup> *E. A. H.*, 27-32; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *R. T. C.*, 291, R., 3; 292, R., 8; *C. T.*, VII, 12945, IV, 4; 13149, R., 19; etc.; *Amh.*, 57, 12; 58, R., 17, etc.

<sup>7</sup> *E. A. H.*, 33, 34; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII, 11766, R., 15; 18394, R., 15, etc.

<sup>8</sup> Note prefix *ba* with the name given.

<sup>9</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 2; *E. A. H.*, 35-54; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII, 12925, IV, 3; 18373, R., 20.

<sup>10</sup> *Amh.*, 61, R., 11; 62, R., 8 (*lugal-e*).

<sup>11</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 18407, R., 18; *Amh.*, 66, R., 15.

<sup>12</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 3; *E. A. H.*, 68-73; *E. B. H.*, p. 267; *R. T. C.*, 296, R., IV, 12; *Amh.*, 68, R., 6.

<sup>13</sup> *Amh.*, 69, R., IV, 23.

<sup>14</sup> *Amh.*, 70, 12; 71, 10; 72, 13; *H. L. C.*, Pl. 2, No. 300, R., 3. Barton makes this an altogether new date by translating the verbal infix *a* as meaning "for the second time," *I. p. 25*.

<sup>15</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 4; *E. A. H.*, 68-73; *E. B. H.*, p. 267; *C. T.*, VII, 12925, IV, 5; X, 12921, IV, 36; *Amh.*, 73, 9, etc.; 74, 12 (*ba-túg* wanting); 78, 5 (*ba-túg-a*).

<sup>16</sup> *H. L. C.*, Pl. 51, No. 1, 24.

<sup>17</sup> *H. L. C.*, Pl. 44, No. 232, R., 3; *T. T.*, 117, X, 7 (*ba-túg* wanting).

<sup>18</sup> For a discussion of the formula for the 5th year of *Bur-Sin*, see chapter IX.

<sup>19</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 126, R., VII, 6.

<sup>20</sup> *C. T.*, VII, 18370, R., 14.



8th: *mu uš-sa Ḫu-ū-ḥú-nu-ri<sup>k</sup> ba-ḥúl*  
*mu uš-sa Ḫu-ḥú-nu-ri<sup>k</sup> ba-ḥúl*  
*mu é-gal<sup>d</sup> Bur<sup>d</sup> Sin ki-ág<sup>d</sup> en Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-túg<sup>a</sup>*  
*mu en Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-a-túg<sup>a</sup>*  
*mu en Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-túg-gá<sup>b</sup>*  
*mu en Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-túg<sup>c</sup>*

9th: *mu uš-sa en<sup>d</sup> En-ki Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-túg<sup>d</sup>*

*mu uš-sa en Eridu<sup>k</sup> ba-túg<sup>e</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa en Eridu<sup>k</sup>*  
*mu en<sup>d</sup> Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-a-túg<sup>10</sup>*  
*mu en<sup>d</sup> Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg<sup>11</sup>*  
*mu en<sup>d</sup> Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da<sup>12</sup>*

10th<sup>13</sup>: *mu uš-sa en<sup>d</sup> Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-túg<sup>14</sup>*

#### Gimil-Sin.

1st: *mu<sup>d</sup> Gimil<sup>d</sup> Sin lugal<sup>15</sup>*

2d: *mu má-dara-zu-ab ba-ab-ba-dú<sup>16</sup>*  
*mu má-dara-zu-ab ba-dú<sup>17</sup>*

3d: *mu uš-sa má-dara zu-ab ba-dú<sup>18</sup>*  
*mu Si-ma-num<sup>k</sup><sup>19</sup> ba-ḥúl<sup>20</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> C. T., X, 24959, R., E.

<sup>2</sup> C. T., 1, 94-10-16, 2, R., III, 1, 1, 94-10-16, 4, R., III, 9.

<sup>3</sup> C. T., 1, 94-10-16, 5, E.

<sup>4</sup> Amh., 97, 14; 99, 11; 99, 11, 100, 11.

<sup>5</sup> E. A. H., 87; E. B. H., p. 269.

<sup>6</sup> B. E., I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 8; Amh., 96, R., 2; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (3 : 7; 16 : 15).

<sup>7</sup> Dates of *Bur-Sin* (131 : 13).

<sup>8</sup> E. A. H., 88; E. B. H., p. 269; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (32; 45; 54; 59; 103; 104).

<sup>9</sup> Amh., 106, 8.

<sup>10</sup> Amh., 117, 10.

<sup>11</sup> B. E., I<sup>2</sup>, 127, O., 9; E. A. H., 89; E. B. H., p. 269; Amh., 107, 7; 109, 19; 110, 9; 112, 10; 114, 10; 116, 13; 118, 7; 121, 6; Dates of *Bur-Sin* (60 : 5).

<sup>12</sup> Amh., 119, 10.

<sup>13</sup> Last year of *Bur-Sin*, the same as the accession year of *Gimil-Sin*.

<sup>14</sup> O. B. T. R., 169, according to the catalogue given by Lau, p. 68. The tablet is not published. I have given the Sumerian text according to the English translation by Lau.

<sup>15</sup> R. A., III, p. 144; E. A. H., 91; E. B. H., p. 275; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (62 : 10; 63 : 7).

<sup>16</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (158 : 7).

<sup>17</sup> R. A., III, p. 144.

<sup>18</sup> T. T., 240.

<sup>19</sup> See note to Dates of *Gimil-Sin*, 3d year.

<sup>20</sup> R. T. C., 415, R., 4; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (48 : 8).

4th: *mu uš-sa Si-ma-num<sup>k1</sup> ba-húl<sup>1</sup>*  
*mu <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal Urù-unu(g)<sup>k2</sup>-ma-ge bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im*  
*mu-dú<sup>2</sup>*  
*mu bád-mar-tu<sup>k3</sup> ba-dú<sup>3</sup>*  
*mu bád-mar-tu ba-dú<sup>4</sup>*  
*mu bád-mar-tu mu<sup>5</sup>-dú<sup>6</sup>*  
*[mu b]ád-mar-t[u ba-dú . . . . .] uš-sa-bi<sup>7</sup>*

5th: *mu uš-sa <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal Urù-unu(g)<sup>k8</sup>-ma-ge bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-dú<sup>9</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal-e bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-[dú]<sup>10</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa bád-mar-tu<sup>k11</sup> na-dú<sup>11</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa bád-mar-tu ba-dú<sup>12</sup>*  
*mu uš-sa bád-mar-tu<sup>k13</sup> ba-dú mu uš-sa-bi<sup>13</sup>*

6th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal urù-unu(g)<sup>k14</sup>-ma-ge na-rú-a-mah<sup>14</sup> <sup>d</sup>En-lil <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-ra mu-ne-dú<sup>14</sup>*  
*mu na-mah<sup>14</sup> <sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá ba-dú<sup>15</sup>*

7th: *mu <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal urù-unu(g)<sup>k15</sup>-ma-ge ma-da Za-ab-ša-lí<sup>k15</sup> mu-húl-a<sup>16</sup>*

8th<sup>17</sup>: *mu <sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal urù-unu(g)<sup>k16</sup>-ma-ge má-gúr-mah<sup>16</sup> <sup>d</sup>En-lil <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-ra mu-ne-dím<sup>18</sup>*  
*mu má-gúr-mah<sup>16</sup> ba-dím<sup>19</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *T. T.*, 76; *R. A.*, III, p. 114.

<sup>2</sup> *C. T.*, III, 14608, *R.*, 5.

<sup>3</sup> *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.

<sup>4</sup> *R. A.*, III, p. 114; *E. A. H.*, 93; *E. B. H.*, p. 276.

<sup>5</sup> Note the prefix *mu*.

<sup>6</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (416 : 21).

<sup>7</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, *R.*, 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ti* omitted in *R. T. C.*, 428, *R.*, 7.

<sup>9</sup> *R. T.*, XIX, p. 186; *R. T. C.*, 428, *R.*, 1.

<sup>10</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (49 : 9).

<sup>11</sup> *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.

<sup>12</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (1 : 23).

<sup>13</sup> *R. T.*, XVIII, p. 71.

<sup>14</sup> *R. T. C.*, 295, *O.*, 9; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (2 : 19, *ki* after *urù-unu(g)* is wanting).

<sup>15</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, *R.*, 2.

<sup>16</sup> *B. E.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 127, *R.*, 3; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (a number of tablets).

<sup>17</sup> See above.

<sup>18</sup> *R. A.*, III, p. 124.

<sup>19</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (9, 130, 131).

9th<sup>1</sup>: *mu dGimil-dSin lugal urù-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma-ge c dLagab + siq<sup>a</sup> u<sup>u</sup> mu-dù<sup>3</sup>*  
*mu c dLagab + siq ba-dù<sup>4</sup>*

Ibi-Sin.

1st: *mu dI-bí-dSin lugal<sup>5</sup>*

2d: *mu dInnan[na] ba-túg<sup>6</sup>*

3d 25th: *mu dI-bí-dSin lugal Si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>7</sup>*

## 2. UNCERTAIN DATES.<sup>8</sup>

Dungi.

1. *mu dDun-gi-ra à-su(m)-ma<sup>9</sup>*

*mu lugal-ra à [ . . . ] su(m)-ma<sup>10</sup>*

2. *mu en-nam-X<sup>11</sup> dDun-gi-ra-ge ba-gub ba-túg<sup>12</sup>*

Ibi-Sin.

1. *[m]u dI-bí-dSin lu[gal] urù-[unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma-ge] Si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> mu-húl<sup>13</sup>*

*mu dI-bí-dSin lugal Si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> ba-húl<sup>14</sup>*

## 3. UNCLASSIFIED DATES.<sup>15</sup>

1. *mu bád-gal Nibrú<sup>ki</sup> urù-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ma ba-rú<sup>16</sup>*

2. *mu bád urù-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup> ba-rú<sup>17</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Last year of *Gimil-Sin*, the same as the accession year of *Ibi-Sin*. See above.

<sup>2</sup> Barton simply copies the sign as *GAL*, *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 50, No. 141, R., 3, and translates, "the great god Gi-shul," p. 50; but this is no doubt a misinterpretation of the usual *Lagab* + *siq* sign.

<sup>3</sup> *R. T. C.*, 309, 4; 429, R., 3; and reference in preceding note.

<sup>4</sup> *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *R. S.*, p. 74. Lau, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 206 (text not given) gives this date as "the year in which the temple of *dingirGIS.UH*(?) was built." He has probably overlooked the sign of the name of the deity.

<sup>5</sup> *R. A.*, III, p. 144; *C. T.*, III, 16366, L. E., 16367, R., 13; 16368, R., 17; Dates of *Ibi-Sin* (16, 51, 82, 91).

<sup>6</sup> According to Thureau-Dangin, from an unpublished tablet in Constantinople, *M. I. O.*, 831. See *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 229, 235.

<sup>7</sup> Dates of *Ibi-Sin* (39 : 7).

<sup>8</sup> For uncertain dates of *Ur-Engur* see dates of that king.

<sup>9</sup> See *Dungi*, 3d-12th.

<sup>10</sup> *R. T. C.*, 268, R., 8.

<sup>11</sup> Sign *R. E. C.*, No. 316.

<sup>12</sup> *E. A. H.*, 109, R., 7; *E. B. H.*, pp. 280, 420.

<sup>13</sup> *R. A.*, III, p. 126.

<sup>14</sup> Dates of *Ibi-Sin*.

<sup>15</sup> Under this head would naturally fall the date given by Pinches, *Amh.*, pp. 15, 16, as *mu a-ba qe*, "Year the water returned," but the phrase is certainly no date at all. Under this head would also come the date given by Barton, *H. L. C.*, II, p. 29, as "The year the king repaired the house." How Barton derived this meaning from the text is not easily seen, but he has copied the last signs of the line, *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 56, No. 56, V, 7, something like *in-še-za*, omitting the horizontal wedge at the bottom of the last sign. As it now stands, it has, of course, no meaning. The line no doubt has to be read *mu lugal ge in-pa(l)*, "By the name of the king he (they) swore." It is no date.

<sup>16</sup> New dates (133 : 17). This may be a fuller formula for the following.

<sup>17</sup> *R. T. C.*, 269, R., 3. This may be a shorter formula for the preceding.

<sup>4</sup> New dates (133 : 20).

$^2R_1T_1C_1270, R_1, 6,$

<sup>3</sup> The sign in *R. T. C.*, 271, is *B* followed by *D* with a broken sign inside. May be *R. E. C.*, No. 366, but not certain. Cf. Thureau-Dangin, *S. d. K. I.*, p. 235.

<sup>4</sup> *R. T. C.,* 271, R. 3.

5 R, T, C, 272, R, 3,

<sup>6</sup> *E. A. H.*, 106, 6; *E. B. H.*, pp. 279, 428.

J. R. T. C., 378, R., 5.

<sup>8</sup> *ga* is wanting in No. 56 : 46.

<sup>9</sup> *T.*, *T.*, 296, has *ni-e.*

<sup>10</sup> *R. T. C.*, 401, R., III, 3; *T. T.*, 296. Unclassified dates (22, tablet; 7; 56; 46).

<sup>11</sup> Unclassified dates (22, case: R., 2).

<sup>12</sup> Unclassified dates (50 : 9).

<sup>13</sup> R. T. C., 404, R., 21; Uncle

<sup>14</sup> *T. T.*, 237, R., 5; 276, R., 6.

15 T. T., 243, R., 6.

16 *H. L. C., II, Pl.*

30. But the *KI* is no doubt only the remaining postposition after the name of a country; the name itself being left out, whether by the old Babylonian scribe or by the American copyist, cannot be seen from the reproduced text. Both are possible, however. If this explanation is correct, the only known date formula that would answer all conditions, not considering the *uš-sa*, would be the formula for the 41st year of Dungi, *mu Gan-har<sup>ki</sup> a-du II-kam-aš ba-hul*. This would be an *uš-sa* formula of the same and would designate the following or 42d year of Dungi, for which year no *uš-sa* formula has been found as yet. Hence we would have to read: *mu uš-sa Gan-har<sup>ki</sup> a-du II-kam-aš ba-hul*.

<sup>17</sup> Thus according to Lau in his catalogue, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 147, but no text is given. Cf., however, the name *Sabum* in connection with *Huhunuri*, Morgan, Scheil collection, No. 112.

<sup>18</sup> Thus according to Lau, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 71, but again no text is given. May be an error for *Huhunuri*.

## VII.

### THE NAMES AND ORDER OF THE MONTHS DURING THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.<sup>1</sup>

In regard to the old Babylonian months of the year, there has been and is still a great deal of uncertainty. It is true that Kugler<sup>2</sup> recently proposed to brush away all difficulties in the matter by pointing out the fact that *Gan-maš* was the first month of the year. Unfortunately, however, even if this proposition be granted, there are still, as will be seen, other problems to be solved in a more satisfactory way.

First, then, we have to note the fact that not only two, as Kugler puts the case, but at least *four different nomenclatures* of the months are used at the same time during the second dynasty of Ur. And still there are names for months to be found that cannot as yet be identified with certainty, e.g., *Mes-an-du* and *Azag-šim*, etc.<sup>3</sup> That other different nomenclatures of the old Babylonian months existed is clearly shown by the list in *V.R.*, 43., where six old Babylonian names are given for every name of the months written ideographically during later periods.

As for the time of the second dynasty of Ur, however, we know that at least four nomenclatures were used. Thus we find a list of names occurring at the time of *Sargon I.* and even before,<sup>4</sup> still used during this later period. Although Kugler speaks with great authority and considers the order of months, he presents as definitely settled, the list of old Babylonian months in use at the time of *Sargon I.* which he gives as List A, is absolutely wrong.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For treatises on the Babylonian calendar, see Ginzel, *Handbuch d. mathem. u. techn. Chronologie*, I, pp. 107ff.; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.; Mahler, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 1ff., and references given to previous publications on the same subject; Meissner, *W. Z. K. M.*, V, p. 180; Muss-Arnolt, *J. B. L.*, XI, pp. 72, 160; Pinches, *Amh.*, pp. 119ff.; Radau, *E. B. H.*, pp. 287ff.; Thureau-Dangin, *J. A.*, Ser. IX, Vol. VII (1896), pp. 339ff.; *R. A.*, IV, pp. 88, 89; *O. L. Z.*, I, p. 164; *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; Weisbach, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 281ff., etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

<sup>3</sup> See Chapter IX.

<sup>4</sup> See text-editions by Genouillac and De la Fuye.

<sup>5</sup> *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

Disavowing the suggestion, made by Thureau-Dangin, that *Mes-an-du* is to be regarded as an intercalary month, he inserts it between *Mu-šu-dū* and *Ezen-Anar-a-a-si*, thus not only bringing the whole list out of harmony with List B, but giving the list 13 months, without counting the intercalary month. Thus *Amar-a-a-si*, for example, would be both the 10th and 11th month at the same time.

Now the order as well as the number of the months of this list, from *Dumu-zi* to *Dir-Še-kin-kud*, are definitely fixed by *R. A.*, IV, Pl. XXVIII, No. 77. We have here not only the order and number of months given, but these are also checked by the summary at the end. Thus from *Dumu-zi* to *Dir-Še-kin-kud* are seven months, the full month of those given always being counted. There is no place for *Mes-en-du* in this list, and hence it has to be placed in some other list of nomenclatures. This list, marked I in the comparative list of nomenclatures, has to be constructed as given in the first column below. Then another list can be constructed, which by Thureau-Dangin is designed as being characteristic for this period,<sup>1</sup> and which has been marked II in the comparative lists.<sup>2</sup> This is given in the second column below.

I. <i>itu Ezen-Gan-maš</i> ,	I. <i>itu Gan-maš</i> ,
II. <i>itu Ezen-Gu(d)-du<sup>3</sup>-ne-sar-sar</i> ,	II. <i>itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-sar</i> ,
III. <i>itu Ezen<sup>4</sup>-Ne-šú</i> ,	III. <i>itu<sup>4</sup> Ne-šú</i> ,
IV. <i>itu Šu-kul</i> ,	IV. <i>itu Šu-kul</i> ,
V. <i>itu Ezen-Dīm-kū</i> ,	V. <i>itu Dīm-kū</i> ,
VI. <i>itu Ezen<sup>4</sup>-Dumu-zi</i> ,	VI. <i>itu Dumu-zi</i> ,
VII. <i>itu Ur</i> ,	VII. <i>itu Ezen<sup>4</sup>-Dun-gi</i> ,
VIII. <i>itu Ezen<sup>4</sup>-Ba-ú</i> ,	VIII. <i>itu Ezen-Ba-ú</i> ,
IX. <i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i> ,	IX. <i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i> , <sup>6</sup>
X. <i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i> ,	X. <i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i> ,
XIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud-du</i> , <sup>7</sup>	XIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> , <sup>7</sup>
XIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> ,	XIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> , <sup>8</sup>
XII. <i>itu Še-íl-la</i> . <sup>5</sup>	XII. <i>itu Še-íl-la</i> .

But we find even in this comparatively early period names, which are practically

<sup>1</sup> *R. A.*, IV, pp. 83, 84.

<sup>2</sup> See *R. T. C.*, 403; *T. T.*, 3.

<sup>3</sup> Also written *ra*, *R. T. C.*, 357, edge; 326, R. 5; and *ta*, *Amh.*, 53, 7.

<sup>4</sup> See *R. T. C.*, 55, R. 2; *Še-kin-a*, *R. T. C.*, 180, O., 3; cf. *itu Se-ir-hu-um Še-kin-kud-a* and the remarkable variant, *As-kin-kud-a*, *D. P. M.*, X, Nos. 11, 12.

<sup>5</sup> For names see also *R. T. C.*, 180; *Amh.*, pp. xixff.

<sup>6</sup> No. 136; 18.

<sup>7</sup> Written *itu Še-sag-kud*, Nos. 100, 117. See also Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 100, 158, 159.

<sup>8</sup> No. 2.

identical with the names of the months, written ideographically, used during the time of Hammurabi and even at later periods, marked III in comparative lists:

I. <i>itu Bár-zag-gar</i> , <sup>1</sup>	VIII. <i>itu Engar-dù-a</i> , <sup>2</sup>
II. <i>itu Gu(d)-si-zu</i> , <sup>3</sup>	IX. <i>itu Gám-gán-i</i> , <sup>4</sup>
III. <i>itu Síg-ga</i> , <sup>5</sup>	X. <i>itu Ab-ba-é</i> , <sup>6</sup>
IV. <i>itu Šu-kul-a</i> , <sup>7</sup>	XI. <i>itu Ás-a</i> , <sup>8</sup>
V. <i>itu Bil-bil-gar</i> , <sup>9</sup>	XIIa. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> , <sup>10</sup>
VI. <i>itu Kin<sup>d</sup>-Innanna</i> , <sup>11</sup>	XIIb. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> , <sup>12</sup>
VII. <i>itu Dul-azag</i> , <sup>13</sup>	

Lastly we have an altogether new and different list of nomenclatures from this period, given in the interesting but somewhat mysterious tablet of the *E. A. H.* collection No. 134, published by Radau,<sup>14</sup> which begins with *Še-kin-kud*, marked IV in comparative lists:

Ia. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i> ,	VII. <i>itu Á-ki-ú</i> , <sup>15</sup>
Ib. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> ,	VIII. <i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>-Dun-gi</i> ,
II. <i>itu Bar-azag-kù</i> ,	IX. <i>itu Šu-éš-ša</i> , <sup>16</sup>
III. <i>itu Dun-da-kù</i> ,	X. <i>itu Ezen-Mah</i> , <sup>17</sup>
IV. <i>itu U-ne-ri-mù</i> ,	XI. <i>itu Ezen-An-na</i> , <sup>18</sup>
V. <i>itu Ki-sig<sup>d</sup>-Nin-a-zu</i> , <sup>19</sup>	XII. <i>itu Ezen-Me-ki-qít</i> , <sup>20</sup>
VI. <i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>-Nin-a-zu</i> , <sup>21</sup>	

As far as the *order of the months* goes, these four lists are pretty well established. The difficulty lies in the identification of these different names with the particular months referred to. In some cases the names, although varying more or less, can be identified with each other, and the order is known. This gives starting points for the comparison of others; but in other cases we are still at a loss as to the reconciliation of these different nomenclatures.

The chief problem, however, is to determine which month in the different lists actually was *the first month of the year*. In the beginning of his study of old Baby-

<sup>1</sup> Nos. 4, 14, 51, 85, 117.

<sup>2</sup> Also read *gu(d)-si-sá*. See Nos. 16, 50, 117, 130.

<sup>3</sup> Nos. 13, 49, 88.

<sup>4</sup> Nos. 21, 60, 62, 75, 117.

<sup>5</sup> Nos. 126, 163.

<sup>6</sup> Nos. 39, 86.

<sup>7</sup> Nos. 85, 128.

<sup>8</sup> Nos. 23, 24, 25, 37.

<sup>9</sup> Nos. 129, 135.

<sup>10</sup> Nos. 41, 52, 63, 65.

<sup>11</sup> Nos. 8, 11, 56, 87, 111, 117, 131.

<sup>12</sup> Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 100, 158, 159.

<sup>12</sup> Nos. 100, 117.

<sup>14</sup> *E. B. H.*, p. 299.

<sup>15</sup> No. 45.

<sup>16</sup> Nos. 17, 32, 94.

<sup>17</sup> No. 116.

<sup>18</sup> No. 53. Also written *Šu-ša-eš*, No. 46 : 14.

<sup>19</sup> Nos. 57, 104.

<sup>21</sup> Nos. 81, 93.

<sup>20</sup> No. 31.

lonian months, Thureau-Dangin placed *Gan-maš* as the second, *Še-īl-la* as the first month.<sup>1</sup> Later he has been a staunch supporter of the view that *Gan-maš* was the first and *Še-īl-la* the last.<sup>2</sup> This against Radan, who maintained the previous position taken.<sup>3</sup> Radan, however, has found his followers<sup>4</sup> as well as Thureau-Dangin.<sup>5</sup>

As for the documents from *Telloh*, and as far as the lists I and II are concerned, the facts seem to support the view that *Gan-maš* was the first, *Še-īl-la* the last month of the year at this period. But there are difficulties yet to be surmounted, as will be seen later, in regard to the other lists. That accounts in the *Telloh* tablets run from *Gan-maš* to *Še-īl-la* does not prove the numerical order of these months in the slightest degree. Accounts run between any months in the same year, as well as from any month in one year to any other month in another year, as from *Še-īl-la* to *Dur-Še-kin-kud*,<sup>6</sup> from *Še-īl-la* to *Gu(d)-ra-ne-sar-sar*,<sup>7</sup> from *Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar* to *Še-kin-kud*,<sup>8</sup> from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Bá-ráy-gar-ra*,<sup>9</sup> from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Šu-kul* the next year,<sup>10</sup> from *Dim-ki* to *Gan-maš*,<sup>11</sup> and from *Amar-a-a-si* to *Amar-a-a-si* the following year.<sup>12</sup> But, as has been asserted before,<sup>13</sup> the summary of 62 months during 5 years in *C. T.*, V, Pl. 41, No. 18358, V, 10, and also the summary of 15 months during 2 years in *O. B. T. R.*, 251, IV, 18,<sup>14</sup> would show that, as far as the methods used in *Telloh* are concerned, *Gan-maš* was counted as the first month and *Še-īl-la* as the last. But how are the lines *O. B. T. R.*, 251, III, 1-10, *Še-kin-kud* | *u Še-īl-la* | *mu-gu-za*, etc. | . . . . . | *itu XII-kam* | to be explained?

To these proofs may now be added *Amh.*, 31, last col., 9-17, *itu Gan-maš* | *mu uš-sa bád-ma-da-ta* | *itu Še-īl-la* | *mu uš-sa* é, etc. | *itu dir ni-gál* | *itu-bi XXVII* | . Thus from *Gan-maš*, as the first month of the 48th year of *Dungi*, to *Še-īl-la*, the last month of the 50th year, with one intercalary month, will make 27 months. Also, if *Še-īl-la* were the first month, we would expect an *uš-sa* formula when tablets were

<sup>1</sup> See *J. A.*, Ser. IX, Vol. VII (1896), p. 339ff.; *R. A.*, IV, pp. 88, 89.

<sup>2</sup> See especially *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; also *O. L. Z.*, I, p. 164.

<sup>3</sup> *E. B. H.*, p. 287ff.

<sup>4</sup> Ginzel, *Handbuch*, p. 114; Lau, *O. B. T. R.*, p. 41; Pinches, *Amh.*, p. XXIII.

<sup>5</sup> Huber, *P. K. U. N.*, p. X; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 68ff.

<sup>6</sup> *R. T. C.*, 102, O., 11; *R.*, 18.

<sup>7</sup> *Amh.*, 53, 1-7.

<sup>8</sup> *C. T.*, V, Pl. 39, No. 17752, IV, 5-10.

<sup>9</sup> No. 117.

<sup>10</sup> No. 133.

<sup>11</sup> *T. T.*, 3.

<sup>12</sup> *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 1, No. 67.

<sup>13</sup> Thureau-Dangin, *Z. A.*, XV, pp. 409ff.; Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, pp. 71ff.

<sup>14</sup> Kugler, *Z. A.*, XXII, p. 72.

dated in this month, as only in exceptional cases the event, on account of which a new date formula would be instituted, would occur in the very first month of the year. Thus *Amb.*, 84 and 86, are dated *itu Še-il-la | mu en*, etc., and *C. T.*, III, 14600, *itu Še-il-la | mu Ur-bil-lum* |, and not *mu uš-sa 'Bur-Sin lugal'*, which was an earlier date formula for the same year. On the other hand, *Gan-maš* has an *uš-sa* formula, *mu uš-sa en-mah*, *Amb.*, 80, 8; but the later formula of the same year was *mu en am-gal*, etc., being the 5th year of Bur-Sin.

In *C. T.*, I, Pl. 1, Nos. 94-10-16, 59, R., 42, the phrase *itu X-kam* takes the regular place of the name of a month immediately before the date formula of the year. By itself the phrase might perhaps mean "10 months" as well as "the 10th month." Still no summary of the months given above on the tablet will make 10 months. On the other hand, the last month of the accounts is *Amar-a-si*, which is the 10th month of the year, if *Gan-maš* is placed first.

The material and hence the findings in regard to *Gan-maš* and *Še-il-la*, however, are entirely confined to *Telloh* tablets. In regard to the tablets excavated at *Nippur*, on the other hand, I have not found, as yet, a single tablet where the months *Gan-maš* or *Še-il-la* are mentioned. From this fact it might be argued that the lists of which these two months form part, were used particularly at *Telloh*. Still other names of these lists, as *Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar*, *Ne-šu* and *Dumu-zi*, are found on *Nippur* tablets.

In regard to the lists III and IV, which seem to predominate on the *Nippur* tablets, the burning question is also the numerical order of the months. Which were the first months? Unfortunately, this cannot be absolutely determined with the material at hand.

In the document published and discussed by Radau,<sup>1</sup> the month *Še-kin-kud* heads the list of months, while at the same time the order of the months is conclusively determined.<sup>2</sup> This would point to this month as the first month of the year during some period of the second dynasty of Ur; but it does not, of course, by itself supply a conclusive argument for such a proposition. Another document from the same period, *Amb.*, 85, seems to support this view, however. The tablet in question is dated in the month of *Ezen-Ba-it*, but the envelope or case, in which it was originally enclosed, is dated in the month *Še-kin-kud*. The year, according to Pinches<sup>3</sup>—the text of the envelope not being published *in extenso*—is the same on both

<sup>1</sup> *E. B. II.*, pp. 299ff.

<sup>2</sup> See also No. 93: 8-10 *itu Še-kin-kud-ta | itu Ezen Mi-ki-gál-šu | itu-bi XII-a-an*, which establishes the order of the months.

<sup>3</sup> *Amb.*, p. 156.

the tablet and the envelope, *viz.*, the 52d year of *Dungi*<sup>1</sup> or the 6th year of *Bur-Sin*. As the tablet must have been made and dated before being enclosed in the envelope, and as the latter consequently must have been dated later than the tablet—but, if Pinches is right, in the same year—*Še-kin-kud* must precede *Ezen-Bau*, and thus be the first month of the year.

On the other hand, it is clear that *Še-kin-kud* could not very well be the first month. Tablets are dated in this month without an *uš-sa* formula, which would show that this month came later in the year.<sup>2</sup> Still the *Še-kin-kud* of these tablets may belong to list I or II, where it was the 11th month, or to list III, where it perhaps was the 12th month, and would tend to prove that during the reign of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur the calendar was changed so as to make *Še-kin-kud* the 11th month of List I and II, the 12th month of List III and the 1st month of the list IV. This would also relieve us of the difficulty, otherwise arising, that although *Hammurabi* changed the calendar by inserting an extra month,<sup>3</sup> the numerical order of the list III of the Ur dynasty would be the same as that of the *Hammurabi* period and of later Babylonian and Assyrian times. This would also satisfactorily explain, why the 7th month was called *Ā-ki-ti*, the beginning month of the (half) year. *Bār-azag-kū*, if it really is to be identified with *Bār-zag-gar*, will come a month later than in the list III, likewise *Ezen-Dungi*. *Ezen-Me-ki-gāl* would be the 12th month, to which there are no known obstacles. On the contrary, V R., 43, R., 7, places this month opposite *Še-kin-kud*, or the 12th month of List III. In any case, the customary identification of the old month of *Dumu-zī* with the later *arhu Du'uzu* cannot be maintained.

Thus, as over against the certainty of Kugler, I still fully agree with such a careful and experienced investigator as Pinches, that “there is still much to learn concerning the calendar of this early period.”<sup>4</sup>

On the supposition that there were changes made in the calendar during this period, of which we still have no definite knowledge, or on the supposition that perhaps different nomenclatures were used in different Babylonian centres, and until fresh material will throw new light on the subject, I venture, provisionally, to harmonize the four different nomenclatures used during the second dynasty of Ur in the following comparative lists. In regard to list IV, however, I am not sure, whether it would not prove more harmonious simply to ignore the evidence which the *E. A. H.* tablet and *Amh.*, 85, seem to furnish, and consequently make *Bar-azag-kū* the first, *Še-kin-kud* the last month.

<sup>1</sup> In the 9th year of *Bur-Sin*, *Še-kin-kud*, according to the year formula, would not be the first month. See *Amh.*, 116, 12.

<sup>2</sup> *H. L. C.*, I, Pl. 45, No. 35; *Amh.*, 116, Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 158 and 159.

<sup>3</sup> *L. I. H.*, No. 14, 6.

<sup>4</sup> *Amh.* p. XXII.

NOMENCLATURES OF OLD BABYLONIAN MONTHS  
USED DURING THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ia	<i>itu Gan-maš</i>	<i>itu Gan-maš</i>	<i>itu Bār-zag-gar</i>	<i>itu Še-ki-n-kud</i>
Ib				<i>itu Dir-Še-ki-n-kud</i>
II.	<i>itu Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-</i> <i>sar</i>	<i>itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-</i> <i>sar</i>	<i>itu Gu(d)-si-zu</i>	<i>itu Bar-azay-kū</i>
III.	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Ne-šū</i>	<i>itu<sup>d</sup>Ne-šū</i>	<i>itu Sig-ga</i>	<i>itu Dan-da-kū</i>
IV.	<i>itu Šu-kul</i>	<i>itu Šu-kul</i>	<i>itu Šu-kul-a</i>	<i>itu U-ne-ri-mū</i>
V.	<i>itu Ezen-Dim-kū</i>	<i>itu Dim-kū</i>	<i>itu Bil-bil-gar</i>	<i>itu Ki-sig<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-</i> <i>zu</i>
VI.	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Dumu-zi</i>	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Dumu-</i> <i>zi</i>	<i>itu Kin<sup>d</sup>Inanna</i>	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-</i> <i>zu</i>
VII.	<i>itu Ur</i>	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Dun-gi</i>	<i>itu Dul-azag</i>	<i>itu A-ki-ti</i>
VIII.	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Ba-ú</i>	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Ba-ú</i>	<i>itu Engar-dū-a</i>	<i>itu Ezen<sup>d</sup>Dun-gi</i>
IX.	<i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i>	<i>itu Mu-šu-dū</i>	<i>itu Gām-gān-è</i>	<i>itu Šu-eš-ša</i>
X.	<i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i>	<i>itu Amar-a-a-si</i>	<i>itu Ab-ba-è</i>	<i>itu Ezen-Mah</i>
XIa	<i>itu Še-ki-n-kud-du</i>	<i>itu Še-ki-n-kud</i>	<i>itu Aš-a-an</i>	<i>itu Ezen-An-na</i>
XIb	<i>itu Dir-Še-ki-n-kud-</i> <i>du</i>	<i>itu Dir-Še-ki-n-</i> <i>kud</i>		
XIIa	<i>itu Še-il-la</i>	<i>itu Še-il-la</i>	<i>itu Še-ki-n-kud</i>	<i>itu Ezen-Me-ki-gál</i>
XIIb			<i>itu Dir-Še-ki-n-kud</i>	
	=	=	=	=

## VIII.

### TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION OF SPECIMEN TABLETS.

In presenting these translations of specimen tablets, it hardly needs to be emphasized that some of them, especially the translations of the documents of court proceedings, necessarily must be more or less tentative. In some cases the texts will allow more than one rendering and interpretation grammatically and lexicographically possible. A number of terms stand either quite isolated or are used in a connection different from others known before. Hence a definite interpretation is not possible with the rather scant material at hand. As pointed out before, the so-called "contracts" have been rather rare from this period so far, but further publications of new texts will no doubt throw fresh light on many problems, which it has been impossible to solve satisfactorily in this book. The most tangible translation of the documents in question are here given, however, mostly with a view of calling attention to the difficulties and possibilities, and thus paving the way for a more definite and final interpretation of these and similar documents, which no doubt will come to light later.

#### I.

(Text, Pl. I, No. 1; Hatt., Plate I, Nos. 1, 2.)

#### Court Proceedings.

Ā-la-la brings his slave *Sir-ka* into court, in order to have put on record that whenever *Sir-ka* runs away, he would be subjected to the treatment accorded to a runaway. His mother and his sister seem to be made responsible for his conduct.

1. *i Sir-ka* A certain *Sir-ka*,
2. *ur Ā-la-la-kam* who is a slave of *Ā-la-la*,
3. *Ā-la[-l]a igi[-n]i-ni-* *Ā-la-la* made  
[*ig*]i + *gar*<sup>4</sup> to appear.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *igi-ni-in-gar-ar-ra*, *Sā-tilla*, IX, 5; also p. 126. Here the phrase is causative and corresponds to the later *kurruba*, *A*, *B*, *P*, *R*, p. 125, or better *uktaribšu*, *A*, *D*, *D*, No. 1, p. 262.

5. *mu-lugal [u]d-ba<sup>1</sup> 𒄩𒀭 + A<sup>2</sup> ge<sup>3</sup>-* "By the name of the king, on the day  
when an escape indeed  
he will make,  
6. *n[a]<sup>4</sup>-mà*  
7. *ner-da he-a<sup>5</sup>*  
8. *ne-[i]n-du(g)<sup>6</sup>*  
9. *Za-an-me-ni ama-ni*  
10. *u Gīn-dEn-za nin-*  
11. *na-ni*  
12. *šu-tú(r) nu-𒄩A + A-dar* for (his) remaining(?), that he shall not  
run away,  
they shall stand.  
13. *ba-an-gub-ši<sup>7</sup>*  
14. *ši Lugal-Lagab*  
15. *ši Nam-ha-ni*  
16. *ši Ur-É-gi-a<sup>8</sup>*  
17. *ši Šeš-kal-la*  
18. *ši É(G.š.) + ner-e-ba-ul*  
19. *ši Uš-a-ni*  
20. *ši Pap-ni-mu*  
21. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me*  
22. *itu Šeš-kin-kud II* witnesses.  
Month Šeš-kin-kud, second,

<sup>1</sup> The inside of the sign preceding *ba* is broken away, but the outside lines seem to make the reading *UD* certain. It could be *E*, however. In any case the interpretation would be very much the same.

<sup>2</sup> *UD* by itself might of course stand for *inu*, *Br.* 7781, besides *i-nu*, also written *i-nu*, *A.*, *B.*, *R.*, *U.*, 121, 7; 137, 6. The *ba* could possibly be verbal prefix to *𒄩A + A*, cf. *N. R.*, 25, 16a, but on account of the verb following it is better to take *𒄩A + A* as an infinitive form. Thus I read *ad-ba*, "the day when." Cf. *C. T.*, XV, 21, 16; XXIV, 16, 17; also Radan, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, p. 386.

<sup>3</sup> The sign is *𒄩A* enclosed by *A*; cf. line 12 and No. 4 (III), 7. I take the sign as a composition of *𒄩A* and *A*, which later were written separately, *𒄩A-A*, and expressing the verbal meaning of *habiku*, *Br.* 11856. I take the form here as infinitive, followed by a finite verb expressed by *MA*. For the construction cf. *Gudea*, Cyl. A, XI, 11, B, IX, 2. See further Chapter IX.

<sup>4</sup> *NE* could possibly be taken as postposition, also expressing the idea of "when," cf. *C. T.*, XV, 17, 15, 19, 21. It could be overhanging vowel, *du*, as it appears to be in No. 4 (III), 7, cf. *R. H.*, No. 38, 1-3, *C. T.*, XVII, 17, 8-9, *Gudea*, Cyl. A, VIII, 2; XIV, 7. Still it seems better to take it as the emphatic *qe*, equal to *he*, *Br.*, p. 512.

<sup>5</sup> The sign is badly broken, but it is most likely *na*.

<sup>6</sup> *NER.DA* may perhaps be taken as a term for a runaway slave, who is at the entire mercy of his master. See Chapter IX.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *Sa-tilla*, XVI, 7; XVII, 10; XVIII, 2.

<sup>8</sup> *ŠU.TU(R)* may be a phonetic writing for *SUDUR*, i.e., *TE(R)* for *DUR = KU, ašibu*, *Br.* 10523. Cf. *Gudea*, Cyl. A, XVI, 27. Cf., however, the term *ŠU.DU-ma*, *B.*, *T.*, *X.*, 135, 28; *S. C.*, *V.*, p. 431.

<sup>9</sup> *DU = kinu*, *Br.* 2884, or *nozizu*, *Br.* 4893, or *šakānu*, *Br.* 4897.

<sup>10</sup> Or *Ur-Ma-gi a*.

23. *mu uš-sa bád-mar-* year after westland-  
 24. *tu ba-dú* wall built.

## II.

(Text, Pl. 2, No. 2; Hatt., Plate I, Nos. 3, 4.)

## Court Proceedings.

*Lugal-iskim-zidda* brings suit against *Ur-Rammān* in regard to a head office of the temple.

1. *nam-pa-išib-da<sup>1</sup>*  
 2. *Lugal-iskim-zid(d)-da<sup>2</sup>*  
 3. *ki Ur-<sup>3</sup>IM du(g) ni-gál-la<sup>4</sup>*  
 4. *Ur-<sup>3</sup>IM la-ba-*  
 5. *a-dú-ù-da<sup>5</sup>*  
 6. *Lugal-iskim-zid(d)-da*  
 7. *{m]a lugal-bi in-na-pa(d)*  
 8. *[ . . . , d]u(g)-ga-ni nu-banda*  
 9. *[ . . . , d]ug-ga-ni, the overseer,*  
 10. *[ . . . , ]-Dan-pa-é,*  
 11. *du-mu Ur-Ba-ú*  
 12. *Lul-a du-mu Ur-gu*  
 13. *À-ka-ka-mu<sup>6</sup>*

In regard to the head priestly office, concerning which *Lugal-iskim-zidda* has brought suit against *Ur-Rammān*, and to which *Ur-Rammān* has not given attention, *Lugal-iskim-zidda* by the name of the king swore, *[ . . . , d]ug-ga-ni*, the overseer, *[ . . . , ]-Dan-pa-é*, son of *Ur-Ba-ú*, *Lul-a*, son of *Ur-gu*, *À-ka-ka-mu*,

<sup>1</sup> The *NAM.PA.ME*, as can be seen from the autograph and halftone reproductions, is not very certain as far as the *PA.ME* is concerned. The signs could possibly be read *GUR* or *PA.DIS*. *GUR* = *ku-nukku*, *Br.* 3362, and *NAM.GUR* might denote the office of sealing, a "clerkship." *GUR* also stands for *tira*, *Br.* 3367, and *NAM.GUR* could thus mean "restitution." *ME*, read *išib*, on the other hand denotes a priestly office, as *páššu*, *Br.* 10375, *ramku*, *Br.* 10376, *kipu*, *Br.* 10379, and *turu*, *Br.* 10380. See also *H. W.*, p. 117a; *K. B. H.*, p. 463. *PA* always denotes a head officer, with others under his charge, or an overseer. See *Radau, E. B. H.*, p. 413. Temple offices are always the object of bartering in the contracts and lawsuits. See, for example, *Pocher, B. E.*, VI<sup>2</sup>, Nos. 37, 39 and 66. The *nam-pa-išib* would thus be an overseer of priests, a priestly head office.

<sup>2</sup> For the reading of *iskim*, *IGI.DI.B*, see M. 7142. Cf. *Tallevist, V. B. N.*, pp. xi, 335; also M. 7149.

<sup>3</sup> *K1-ni-gál* generally stands for *rugqum-a*, *Br.* 612, with the preposition *a-nat*; see *Urkunden*, 147, 12, *e<sup>6</sup>* or *muh-hu*, *S. P. C. N.*, p. 126, *B. U.*, CXIII, 14; but the construction here would correspond to the *it-ti*, *B. U.*, CXIII, 16, used with *d'na* in similar connections.

<sup>4</sup> The *la* as a Sumerian negative is emphatic; *a* expresses *lo*. Cf. *R. H.*, 80, 20; *Hilprecht, Anniv.*, pp. 400, 419.

The difficulty as to the translation of this document, aside from the exact meaning of the first term, is to be able to decide in what definite meaning the verb *K1K* here is employed. As it apparently is a question in regard to an office, *epišu* with the meaning "to practise, exercise," may be suggested. The accused man has not or shall not exercise that office. Also *páššu* would express this idea. Another interpretation would be to take *K1K* as meaning *saniku*, which also expresses the idea "to appear before the judge, to be summoned, also obey." Hence the document would be a second appeal for the dispute to be settled, the defendant having paid no attention to the first, or he having not been summoned.

<sup>5</sup> *MU* may be a title.

14. <i>Ba-ka-ka</i>	<i>Ba-ka-ka,</i>
15. <i>Ur-<sup>d</sup>En-<sup>z</sup>u</i>	<i>Ur-Sin</i>
16. <i>Ur-Engar-<sup>d</sup>Utu</i>	<i>Ur-Engar-Šamash,</i>
17. <i>galu-enim-ma-bi-me</i>	witnesses,
18. <i>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</i>	Month <i>Dir-Še-kin-kud</i> ,
19. <i>mu-<sup>d</sup>Gimil-<sup>d</sup>Sin lugal</i>	Year <i>Gimil-Sin</i> , king
20. <i>Ur-<sup>z</sup>u-<sup>z</sup>u(g)-ma-ge</i>	of <i>Ur</i> made the
21. <i>na-rú-a-mah-<sup>d</sup>En-lil</i>	great stele
22. <i><sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-ra mu-ne-dū</i>	for <i>Enlil</i> and <i>Ninlil</i> .

## III.

Text Pl. 3, No. 4.

## Court Proceedings.

*Galu-Enlil* takes the oath that he will not run away from the house of *Ur-Nusku*.

1. <i>Galu-<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá</i>	<i>Galu-Enlil,</i>
2. <i>dumu Galu-<sup>d</sup>U(d)-du(g)-ge</i>	son of <i>Galu-Udug</i> ,
3. <i>Ur-<sup>d</sup>PA.KU-ra</i>	to <i>Ur-Nusku</i>
4. <i>mu-lugal ni-na-pa(d)</i>	by the name of the king he swore:
5. <i>é-za ga-gin<sup>2</sup></i>	“From thy house I will go,
6. <i>ga-a-an-ta-<sup>3</sup></i>	I will indeed depart, (but)
7. <i>[ba]-ra-ba-HA + A-dé-šú<sup>4</sup></i>	not shall I run away,”
8. <i>[ne(?)-in-n]a-du(g)</i>	he said.
9. <i>[ ]-é-cl-la</i>	<i>[ ]-é-cl-la,</i>
10. <i>[ ] Ba-la-an-gi</i>	<i>Ba-la-an-gi,</i>
11. <i>[ ] Šu-<i>Ur</i>-ra</i>	<i>Šu-Ur-ra</i>
12. <i>ukuš-nita pa-al<sup>5</sup></i>	the <i>ukuš-nita</i> of the <i>pasal</i> .

<sup>1</sup> For the scheme of this document cf. the much later document of a similar nature, *B.* V., No. CXLV.

<sup>2</sup> Schörr makes the statement that the second person, as a pronoun or subject, is never found in old Babylonian contracts, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, p. 28, but this seems to be a clear case.

<sup>3</sup> The two lines could perhaps also be translated: “Thy house I will come to, from thy house I will go out,” i.e., he would go in and out, but not run away.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. No. 1 (1); 5, 12. See Chapter IX.

<sup>5</sup> For the sign see *Code of Hammurabi*, IX, 90; *L. I. H.*, No. 1, 19, 22; 3, 7, 11; *C. T.*, VI, 29, 5. In regard to the reading of *MIR.US*, it will be noted that the explaining gloss stands between the *MIR* and the *US*, and this would point to the reading *ukuš*, not *uku*, for *MER*, thus for the group *ukuš-niš*, or better *ukuš-nita*. That the *ukuš-nita* in our text was in the service of a *pasal* would tend to support the view expressed by Daiches, *Z. A.*, XVIII, p. 222, that these officials, in some instances at least, did not hold positions of great trust. Cf. also Meissner *Z. A.*, XVIII, p. 393 and Langdon, *Babylonica*, I, pp. 289, 290.

13. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me* witnesses.  
 14. *itu Bár-zag-gar-ra* Month *Bár-zag-gar-ra*,  
 15. *ud XXV-ba-ni*<sup>3</sup> day 15th,  
 16. *mu Hu-hú-nu-ri*<sup>4</sup> year when *Huhunuri*  
 17. *ba-húl-a* devastated.

## IV.

(Text, Pl. 4, No. 7; Halft., Plate II, Nos. 5, 6.)

## Bond.

In case *Ur-Entid* does not pay the grain on his account, *Ur-Da-mu* shall do it.

1. *takundi-bi*<sup>5</sup> In case  
 2. *ša(y) dub Ur<sup>6</sup>En-lil-tá-ka* on account of *Ur-Entid*,  
 3. *X še-gur* 10 *gur* corn,  
 4. *nu-nb-mū*<sup>6</sup> are not forthcoming,  
 5. *še-bi Ur<sup>6</sup>Da-mu-ge* its corn *Ur-Da-mu*  
 6. *ib-zu-zu*<sup>7</sup> shall bring in.  
 7. *mu lugal-bi* By the name of his king  
 8. *ni-pa(d)* he has sworn.  
 9. *Ur<sup>6</sup>Šu-mah* *Ur-Šu-mah*,  
 10. *Ad-da-kal-la* *Ad-da-kal-la*,  
 11. *Kalam-ne-mu*<sup>8</sup> *Kalam-ne-mu*,  
 12. *Utu-šá(y)-ga* *Utu-šagga*,  
 13. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me* witnesses.  
 14. *mu Si-mu-ru-um* Year *Simurum*  
 15. *ba-húl*. devastated.

## V.

(Text, Pl. 5, No. 11.)

## Promissory Note.

*Elag-nu-a* and *Xúr-ili* has given *Lugal-šálim* 1 šekel of silver as a loan. On a certain day he promises to pay it back.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps to be read *zal*.<sup>2</sup> Erroneously written *Utu*.<sup>3</sup> See Chapter IX.<sup>4</sup> Whatever particular verb *SAR* stands for, as *asu*, *Br.* 4302; *kašidu*, 4319; *kunukku*, 4322; *safru*, 4336, it must denote *delivery* or *payment*. Cf. *ib-ta-e-a* = *u-še-gi*, *B. E.*, VI, 42, 6; *Urkunden*, IV, 1, *A. Th.*, 4922, p. 32.<sup>5</sup> *ZU ZU* = causative form of *eribu*, cf. *Br.* 433; also *abázru*, 111; *Br.* 433, "cause to take, i.e., give, pay." It would perhaps be possible to interpret the document in a different way by considering *Ur-Da-mu* as the *lender*, not the bond-giver. The stipulation then would be that if the grain was not delivered, the creditor would *increase*, i.e., place interest on the loan.<sup>6</sup> Or *Utu-ne-mu*.

1. *[E]-la-ag-nu-a<sup>1</sup>* *Elaq-nu-a,*  
 2. *u Nu-ār-i-lī* and *Nūr-ilī,*  
 3. *dumu Da-<sup>d</sup>lī* son of *Da-lī*,  
 4. *Igīn azag-ud-la mu-si(d)-dam<sup>2</sup>* 1 šekel of silver have given  
 5. *[Lu]gal-ša-lim-ra* to *Lugal-šālim*  
 6. *[p]ad-da<sup>3</sup>* as a partial payment(?).  
     *mn lugal-*  
 7. *bi ni-pa(d)-da* By the name of  
 8. *igi A-kal-la pa* his king he has sworn  
 9. *igi Galu-<sup>d</sup>Ra* before *A-kal-la*, the *pa*,  
 10. *igi Galu-<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lā* before *Galu-Ra*,  
 11. *igi Ur-Luh* before *Galu-Enlil*,  
 12. *igi Uu-pi-pi šeš-gal-* before *Uu-pi-pi*, his oldest  
 13. *nam<sup>4</sup>* brother,  
 14. *igi Ma-da-i-lī* before *Ma-da-ilī*,  
 15. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me* witnesses.  
 16. *itu Aš ud XI ni-la<sup>5</sup>* In the month of *Aš*, the 11th day, he  
     shall pay it.  
 17. *mu en-am-unu(g)-gal-* Year when the high priest of  
 18. *Uru-<sup>d</sup>Innana ba-tūg-gā<sup>6</sup>* the great abode of *Innana* appointed.

## VI.

(Text, Pl. 6, No. 13; Halft., Plate II, Nos. 7, 8, III, Nos. 9-11.)

## Promissory Note.

At the making up of the accounts of the business transactions between *Ur-Luh* and *Galu-Utu* there is found a surplus of 1 *manā* 10 šekel of silver. *Galu-Utu* receives this amount as a loan, or as an investment, and promises to pay it at a stated time.

<sup>1</sup> The seal reads *I-la-ag-nu-a*. Thus the name obviously is written phonetically and is Semitic as the following *Nu-ār-i-lī*.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the document of the same character, A. B. Pl. No. 19.

<sup>3</sup> In later contracts *azag pad-da* is equal to *šeberlu*, Br. 9918, which Möissner explains as "die Nebenkosten beim Kauf"; also partial payment, *Mass.-Arnolt*, p. 1005b. Here it is something that has to be repaid, if *ni-la*, line 16, is *inturum*, which seems to be the case.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. T. T., 101 R., 8, *šeš-a-na*.

<sup>5</sup> That *ni-la* is written phonetically for *ni-lā* is seen from C. T., VI, Pl. 38, 11, VIII Pl. 39, 10, as Ranke has pointed out, B. E., VI<sup>1</sup>, p. 19. Cf. *ni-la-a*, No. 13 (VI<sup>1</sup>) 5, and *ni-la*, No. 15 (VIII<sup>1</sup>) 17. That it stands for *nakal*, not *iskul*, see the form *ni-lā-e* on tablet, but *i-sa-ga-ni* on envelope, B. E., VI<sup>1</sup>, No. 51, 13. Cf. also A. R. U., II, Nos. 35, 10; 36, 9; 47, 10; 49, 10; 51, 10, 13. See Nos. 13 (VI<sup>1</sup>) 15, 15 (VIII<sup>1</sup>) 17; cf. Huber, *Hilprecht Anniv.*, pp. 206ff.

<sup>6</sup> See Chapter IX.

1. *I ma-na X ḡin azag-ud*  
 2. *si-ni-ib nig-šid-ag*  
 3. *ki Ur-Luh-ta*  
 4. *Galu-<sup>d</sup>Utu šu-ba-ti*  
 5. *itu Šu-kul ud VII ni-la-a<sup>1</sup>*  
 6. *si(m)-mu-da<sup>2</sup>*  
 7. *mu lugal in-pa(d)*  
 8. *tukundi-bi*  
 9. *nu-na-an-si(m)*  
 10. *ib-tap-pi-a<sup>3</sup>*  
     *mu lugal*  
 11. *in-pa(d)*  
 12. *igi Lugal-azag-zu*  
 13. *[igi] Lugal-itu-Da*  
 14. *[igi] A-lul-a*  
 15. *[ig]i Ur-<sup>d</sup>Ma-mi*  
 16. *[i]tu Sig ù-ru ba-gar<sup>4</sup>*  
 17. *mu <sup>d</sup>Šu-<sup>d</sup>En-zu*  
 18. *lugal Urù-unu(g)<sup>ki</sup>-ge*  
 19. *má-gúr-máh*  
 20. *<sup>d</sup>En-lil <sup>d</sup>Nin-lil-ra ba-dím*

1 *ma-na* 10 šekel of silver,  
 being a surplus, when the accounts  
 had been made up,  
 from *Ur-Luh*,  
*Galu-Utu* has received,  
 On the 7th day of *Šu-kul* he shall  
 pay it,  
 Concerning the payment,  
 by the name of the king he swore,  
 In case  
 he does not pay it,  
 it shall be increased.  
 By the name of the king  
 he has sworn,  
 before *Lugal-azag-zu*,  
 before *Lugal-itu-Da*,  
 before *A-lul-a*,  
 before *Ur-Ma-mi*.  
 (In) the month of *Sig*, the document  
 was drawn up;  
 year *Gimil-Sin*, king of  
*Ur*, built the great  
 ship of *Enlil* and  
*Ninlil*.

## VII.

(Text, Pl. 8, No. 14; Halft., Plate IV, Nos. 15, 16.)

## Purchase of a Palm Grove.

A commercial agent, *Ur-Nusku*, purchases a palm grove, 40 *sar* in area, on behalf of *En-lil-al-šág*, and he pays as purchase money  $\frac{1}{2}$  *ma-na*  $8\frac{1}{2}$  šekel of silver.

1. *XL sar ki-<sup>gish</sup>šar-šá(g)*  
 2.  *$\frac{1}{2}$  ma-na VII  $\frac{1}{2}$  ḡin azag-ud-šú*

40 *sar* of a grove of palm trees,  
 for half a *ma-na*  $8\frac{1}{2}$  šekel of silver,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. No. 11 (V): 16.<sup>2</sup> The envelope adds *nes-ka*, *si(m)* = *nad-inu*, Br. 1118.<sup>3</sup> *TAB* = *es/pu*, Br. 3762, "to add, increase, double," hence the term may simply designate the payment of interest. It may, however, have the meaning "to increase to the double amount." Cf. *Code of Hammurabi*, § 101, 124. The sign may, of course, also stand for *šanú*, Br. 3370. See Chapter IX.<sup>4</sup> For *ù-ru*, cf. *U-R.1* = *labirtu*, Br. 1435.

3. *En-lil-lá-al-šá(g)*<sup>1</sup>

4. *dumu Lugal-nanga-šú*

5. *Ur-<sup>d</sup>PA.KU dumu Ka-ka-*gi**

6. *in-ši-sa(m)*<sup>2</sup>

7. *igi Ur-<sup>d</sup>Dumu-zi(d)-[d]a*

8. *di-kud lugal-k[ar?]šú*

9. *[i]n(?)-[pa(d)?]*

10. *i[gi(?)][A]b(?)-gi[ . . . . . ]*

11. *mu lugal-bi [in-pa(d)]*

12. *Š Lugal-itu-Da<sup>3</sup>*

13. *Š Lugal-[ . . . . . . . . . . ]*

14. *Š [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]*

15-20. *[ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]*

21. *[ ] Ur-<sup>d</sup>Da-m[u . . . . . . . . ]*

22. *[ ] Ur-[ . . . . . . . . . . . . ]*

23. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me*

24. *itu Še-kin-kud*

25. *mu <sup>d</sup>Nanna Kar-zi(d)-[d]a*

26. *a-du II-kam-ma-šú*

27. *E-a-na ba-an-tú(r)*

for *En-lil-al-šág*,  
son of *Lugal-nanga*,  
*Ur-Nusku*, son of *Ka-ka*,  
has bought.

Before *Ur-Dumu-zi*,  
judge of the king,  
they have sworn(?).

Before *Ab-gi* [ . . . . . ]  
by the name of the king they swore.

*Š Lugal-itu Da*,

*Š Lugal* [ . . . . . . . . . . ],  
*Š* [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ],  
[ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ],  
[ ] *Ur-Da-m*[u . . . . . . . . ],  
[ ] *Ur*-[ . . . . . . . . . . . . ],  
witnesses.

Month *Še-kin-kud*,  
year (when he) brought *Nanna* of  
*Kar-zidda*

into his temple  
for the second time.

## VIII.

(Text, Pl. 9, No. 15.)

## Purchase of a Male Slave.

The commercial agent *Ur-Nusku* has bought a male slave for *Ur-e-lugalani*, the price being 11 šekel of silver.

1. *I sag-ur<sup>d</sup> [mu-n]i LUM<sup>4</sup>*

1 male slave, his name is called(?)

<sup>1</sup> *al-šá(g)* could possibly be a title, but also a part of the name, "Enlil is the gracious protector." Cf. *Ur-šág-ga-al*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 66b.

<sup>2</sup> For the reading *sa(m)*, or *susa*, see M. 3235.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. No. 13 (IV) : 13.

<sup>4</sup> *I sag*, "one head," cf. *A. B. P.*, Nos. 1-5.

<sup>5</sup> The sign is *LUM*, but this sign is interchanged with *LAM*, *A*, *V*, 2611, and ref., and often in this period with *ALM*. See especially the date formula for the 3d year of *Gimil-Sin*, p. 24. Here it may denote a *verb* or be a part of the name of the slave. *LUM* as well as *LAM* is also equal to *un-nu-bu*, *uš-šu-bu*, *A*, *V*, 2611, Br. 11186-11188, which Haupt, *Hebraica*, I, p. 219, derives from a stem *anabu*, "to spring," hence *annabu*, "a hare," "a juniper, springer,"

[*Lugal*]l-*IM*

2. *XI* *gūn azag-nd-šú*

3. *Ur-É-lugal-a-ni-šú*

4. *Ur-PA.KU* *dam-kar*

5. *in-ši-sa*[(*m*)]<sup>2</sup>

6. *igi Gū-de-a MU-i-dub*<sup>3</sup>

7. *igi Š[u-du](g)-ga-t-z(i(d)-da iš-ku)*<sup>4</sup>

8. 15. | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |

16. *galu-enim-ma-bi-me*

17. *itn Azag-šim ud X-lal-I ni-la*

18. *mn<sup>5</sup> Bur<sup>6</sup> En-žu-ge*

19. *Ur-bil-lum<sup>7</sup> mu-hūl-a*

*Lugal-Rammān,*  
for 11 šekel of silver,  
on behalf of *Ur-É-lugal-anī*,  
*Ur-Nasku*, the agent,  
has bought.  
Before *Gudea*, the *MU*-official of the  
tablet house  
before *Šu-du(g)-ga-t-zidda*, the *iš-ku-*  
priest.

witnesses.  
In the month *Azag-šim*, on the 9th day,  
he shall pay.  
Year when *Bur-Sin* devastated  
*Urbillum*.

## IX.

(Text, Pl. 9, No. 16.)

## Sale of a Pair of Slaves.

*Gimil-Tammuz* acknowledges the receipt from *Āzidda* of one *mana* of silver, being the payment for a pair of slaves. The document was enclosed in an envelope.

1. *I ma-na azag-nd*

2. *azag<sup>8</sup> nam-galu-tab-ba-šū<sup>9</sup>*

3. *ki Ā-zi(d)-da-ta*

1 *mana* of silver,  
the purchase money for a slave pair,  
from *Āzidda*,

*Muss-Arnolt*, p. 68b. *LAUM* *VM*, Br. 9011, is equal to *šamū*, read *enim*, Br. 9017. This sign also represents *gir-ru*, C. T., XII, 30a, XIV, 1, 3a, which may denote "a runner." Moreover it stands for *šakū*, which denotes some kind of servant ("euphratean," etc.), of which *amēlu-rib šakū* is the head. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 1099b. The *LU*<sup>10</sup> may thus be a verb, referring to *ma-ni*, or a part of the name of the slave. Possibly *LU*<sup>11</sup> might also have the reading *IM*, *ma-ni-im*, "this name." See Chapter IX.

<sup>1</sup> Or *Galu-IM*. If *LU*<sup>11</sup> belongs to the name *Girru 2-lugal(qaln)-IM*

<sup>2</sup> Cf. No. VII, 6.

<sup>3</sup> See Chapter IX.

<sup>4</sup> See Chapter IX.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Nos. II, V, 16; 13 (VI), 5.

<sup>6</sup> Here *azag* is equivalent to *šamū*, "purchase money."

<sup>7</sup> *LAAM-GALU* = *amaldu*, Br. 2200, "i.e., the human race, but it is also used as collective for slaves, servants. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 576. *TAB-ba* = *esipu*, Br. 3762, "to increase, double," also *šamū*, Br. 3770, "to double," hence here *nam-galu-tab-ba* is literally "a double slave-ship, a slave pair."

4. <i>Šu<sup>d</sup>Damu-zi</i>	<i>Gimil-Tammuz</i>
5. <i>šu-ba-ti</i>	has received.
6. <sup>7</sup> <i>A-ab-gal-mu<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Ab-gal-mu(?)</i> ,
7. <sup>8</sup> <i>Ur<sup>d</sup>Dun-pa-ē</i>	<i>Ur-Dun-pa-ē</i> ,
8. <sup>9</sup> <i>Galu<sup>d</sup>En-lil-lá</i>	<i>Galu-Enlil</i> ,
9. <sup>10</sup> <i>Gir-[n]i-šag</i>	<i>Gir-ni-šag</i> ,
10. <sup>11</sup> <i>Šeš-Da-da</i>	<i>Šeš-Da-da</i> ,
11. <i>Galu-enim-ma-bi-me</i>	witnesses,
12. <i>itu Gu(d)-si-[z]u</i>	Month <i>Gu(d)-si-zu</i> ,
13. <i>mu<sup>d</sup>I-bi<sup>d</sup>En-zu</i> <i>lugal</i>	year <i>Ibi-Sin</i> (became) king.

## X.

(Text, Pl. 11, No. 22.)

## Receipt for a Loan.

*Gir-ili-šag* acknowledges the receipt of half a *mana* of silver from *Ur-Dun-pa-ē* as a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of one *šekel* for five *šekel*, or at the rate of twenty per cent.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>ma-na azig-ud</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>mana</i> of silver;
2. <i>máš<sup>2</sup> V ḡin I ḡin-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	interest 1 <i>šekel</i> for 5 <i>šekel</i> ,
3. <i>ki Ur<sup>d</sup>Dun-pa-ē-ta</i>	from <i>Ur-Dun-pa-ē</i> ,
4. <i>[Ḡ]r-ili-šag(g)</i>	<i>Gir-ili-šag</i>
5. <i>[šu-ba-ti]</i>	has received.
6. <i>itu Gán-gán-ē</i>	Month <i>Gán-gán-ē</i> ,
7. <i>mu en<sup>d</sup>Innanna Unú(g)<sup>k1</sup></i>	year the high priest of Innanna of Erech
8. <i>máš-c ni-pa(d)<sup>k2</sup></i>	appointed.

## XI.

(Text, Pl. 12, No. 23; Halft., Plate V, Nos. 17, 18.)

## Receipt for a Loan.

*Išme-ilu* acknowledges the receipt of three *gur* of grain from *Ur-Dun-pa-ē* as

<sup>1</sup> *MU* may be a title, *i.e.*, "baker." Cf. also *MU-e-dub*, No. 15 (VIII), 9. It may also belong to the name.

<sup>2</sup> *MAS* = *siptu*, Br. 2029, from *es̄pmu*, "to gather, add, increase," hence increase, interest. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 67a. Cf. *HAR*, No. XI, 1.

<sup>3</sup> Literally "Interest 5 *ḡin* I *ḡin* according."

<sup>4</sup> The envelope has *mu en<sup>d</sup>Innanna Unú(g)<sup>k1</sup> máš-c ib-[pa(d)]*.

a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of 90 *qa* to a *gur* (300 *qa*), or at the rate of more than 30 per cent. *Ur-Dun-pa-i* transacts another loan to another person on the same day.<sup>1</sup>

1. <i>III še-gur ḥa[r-šū]</i> <sup>2</sup>	3 <i>gur</i> corn at interest,
2. <i>máš I gur XC-ta</i>	interest for 1 <i>gur</i> 90 ( <i>qa</i> ),
3. <i>ki Ur<sup>2</sup>Dun-pa-</i>	from <i>Ur-Dun-pa-i</i>
4. <i>    i-ta</i>	
5. <i>Is-me-ilu</i>	
6. <i>    šu-ba-ti</i>	has received,
7. <i>    i-tu Engar-dū-a</i>	Month <i>Engar dū-a</i> ,
8. <i>    ud XIX-ba-ni</i>	day 19th,
9. <i>    mu Si-mu-ru-nu[m]</i> <sup>3</sup>	year <i>Sinu-rum</i>
<i>ba-húl</i>	devastated.

## XII.

(Text, Pl. 12, No. 21)

### Receipt for a Loan.

*Ā-bilatum* acknowledges the receipt of ten *gur* of corn from *Ur-Dun-pa-ē* as a loan, on which he agrees to pay an interest of 90 *qa* to a *gur*, or at the rate of more than 30 per cent.

1. <i>X še-gur ḥar-šū</i> <sup>4</sup>	10 <i>gur</i> corn at interest,
2. <i>máš I gur XC-ta</i>	interest (for) 1 <i>gur</i> 90 <i>qa</i> ,    ,
3. <i>ki Ur<sup>2</sup>Dun-pa-ē</i>	from <i>Ur-Dun-pa-ē</i> ,
<i>ta</i>	
4. <i>Ā-bil-la-lum</i>	<i>Ā-bil-la-lum</i>
5. <i>    šu-ba-ti</i>	has received,
6. <i>    i-tu Engar-dū-a</i>	Month <i>Engar-dū-a</i> ,
7. <i>    ud XIX-ba-ni</i>	day 19th,
8. <i>    mu Si-mu-ru-nu[m]</i> <sup>5</sup>	year <i>Sinu-rum</i>
<i>ba-húl</i>	devastated.

<sup>1</sup> See next document translated.

<sup>2</sup> *ḪAR-šū*, as emended from No. 24 (XI). I. may be taken as *amā ḫuballī*, cf. Br. 8530, "at interest," thus referring to the nature of the loan transaction, or it may be taken as *amā akallī*, "for food," stating the object of the loan, as often is the case.

<sup>3</sup> The name is no doubt Semitic.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. No. 23 (XI); I. as emended in analogy with this tablet.

## XIII.

(Text, Pl. 13, No. 29; Halft., Plate V, Nos. 17, 18)

Receipt for Silver.<sup>1</sup>*Ā-zidda* acknowledges the receipt of one *šekel* of silver from *Lugal-Namtar*.

1. <i>I-gin azag-ud</i>	1 <i>šekel</i> of silver,
2. <i>ki Lugal-Nam-tar-</i>	from <i>Lugal-Namtar</i> ,
<i>ri-la</i>	
3. <i>Ā-zid(d)-da</i>	<i>Ā-zidda</i>
4. <i>šu-ba-ti</i>	has received,
5. <i>itu Še-kin-kud</i>	Month <i>Še-kin-kud</i> ,
6. <i>mu en-am-gal</i>	year the high priest of the
7. <i>en<sup>d</sup>Innanna ba-tūg</i>	great abode of <i>Innanna</i> appointed.

## XIV.

(Text, Pl. 16, No. 41.)

## Receipt for Grain.

*Lugal-Namtar* acknowledges the receipt of twenty *gur* of grain for cattle feed from *Ur-Āzag-ším*.<sup>2</sup>

1. XX <i>še-gur</i>	20 <i>gur</i> of corn,
2. <i>še(g)-gal amar-ra</i> <sup>3</sup>	feed for young cattle,
3. <i>ki Ur<sup>d</sup>Āzag-ším-ta</i>	from <i>Āzag-ším</i>
4. <i>Lugal-Nam-tar-ri</i>	<i>Lugal-Namtar</i>
5. <i>šu-ba-ti</i>	has received,
6. <i>dub Galu<sup>d</sup>En-zu</i>	Account of <i>Amil-Sin</i> ,
7. <i>itu Ab-i</i>	Month <i>Ab-i</i> ,
8. <i>mu en-am-gal An-na</i>	year the high priest of <i>Ana</i> ,
9. <i>en<sup>d</sup>Innanna ba-tūg</i>	high priest of <i>Innanna</i> appointed.

## XV.

(Text, Pl. 27, No. 75; Halft., Plate VI, Nos. 23, 24.)

## Account of a Date Harvest.

This tablet is unique both in regard to make-up and contents. It supplies

Probably also a loan, but without a statement as to the interest to be paid—still it may also be only a receipt.  
<sup>2</sup> Note the transaction recorded in previous document in regard to the same man.<sup>3</sup> See Reisner, *T. T.*, p. 36.

an excellent illustration of the queer and laborious, but exceedingly exact and painstaking methods of classification employed by the Babylonian account makers. It is an account or report in regard to the results of the harvest of a palm grove, stating:

1. Number of date palms yielding a certain amount of dates each.
2. Number of date palms from which the dates had already been taken away or plundered.
3. Total number of date palms, from which dates had been gathered.
4. Total of date palms plundered.
5. Total amount of dates gathered.

1. VII <i>q̄sh̄gišimmar</i> <i>I gu[r-ta]</i> <sup>1</sup>	7 date palms at 1 <i>gu[r]</i> each].
2. II <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>CCXL-ta</i>	2 trees ..... 240 ( <i>qa</i> ) e[ach].
3. XII <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>CLXXX</i>	12 trees ..... 180
4. XVI <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>CL</i>	16 trees ..... 150
5. XXIV <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>CXX</i>	24 trees ..... 120
6. XXI <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>XC</i>	21 trees ..... 90
7. XXII <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>LXXX</i>	22 trees ..... 80
8. XXVII <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>LX</i>	27 trees ..... 60
9. V <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>L</i>	5 trees ..... 50
10. V <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>XL</i>	5 trees ..... 40
11. XX[II] <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>XXX</i>	2[2] trees ..... 30
12. <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>XXV</i>	..... trees ..... 25
13. XXII <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>XX</i>	22 trees ..... 20
14. XIV <i>q̄sh̄</i> <i>X</i>	14 trees ..... 10
15. XL <i>q̄sh̄gišimmar ka-lum s̄i<sup>2</sup></i>	40 date palms, the dates taken away.
16. <i>šunigīn CXC q̄sh̄gišimmar</i> <i>tig-a<sup>3</sup></i>	Total: 190 date palms harvested,

<sup>1</sup> The fruit gathered is *ka-lum*, dates, hence *q̄sh̄gišimmar* must signify date palms.

<sup>2</sup> *Ta* restored after the remaining part of *tu* at the end of line 2.

<sup>3</sup> Of course *q̄sh̄* is only the determinative, but I have translated "trees" as a matter of convenience, to mark the mode of abbreviation employed by scribe.

<sup>4</sup> Numeral is wanting, but according to the amount of fruit gathered the numeral *I* ought to be inserted, or it may be simply understood.

<sup>5</sup> *Bt<sup>2</sup>* must here designate *masītu*, "to tear out, take away, remove," Br. 7528, and hence it could also be read *gid* and *bur*. No doubt this term designates the fact that the dates of these 40 palms had already been harvested or plundered. In any case these 40 trees stand in opposition to the 190 trees from which the dates are now gathered.

<sup>6</sup> *Tig-a* is no doubt a verb form with the meaning of *pihīru*, "to gather together." Cf. Br. 3220, 3222. Thus the term would denote harvesting, or the gathering of dates from these palm trees, in contrast to the 40, which had no fruit.

17. *šunigín XI. <sup>š</sup>gišummat sir*  
 18. *šunigín LIV C[LXXX ka-lu]m [gu]r*  
 19. *itu Šu-kul . . . . b]a-m*  
 20. *mu mu-d[a Za-ab-š]a-lu*  
     <sup>k</sup>*b]a-lul*

Total: 40 date palms plundered.  
 Total: 44 *gur* 480 (*qa*) of dates.  
 Month *Šu-kul*, day [ . . . . ] th.  
 Year the country of *Zabšale*  
     [devastated].

## XVI.

(Text, Pl. 29, No. 77.)

## Inventory.

A list of implements, tools, furniture, skins, cattle, articles of food, etc., being the property of *Sarrum-ili* of the city of *Basine*.

1. <i>XLIV <sup>g</sup>id-da<sup>1</sup></i>	44 wooden <i>gid-da</i> ,
2. <i>V <sup>g</sup>id-ku-ma-ru<sup>2</sup></i>	5 wooden <i>ku-ma-ru</i> ,
3. <i>III <sup>g</sup>ish-na-ba-tum<sup>3</sup></i>	3 wooden <i>nabatum</i> ,
4. <i>VII <sup>g</sup>ish-ga-am-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	7 wooden <i>gamlu</i> ,
5. <i>XII <sup>g</sup>ish-dubbin keš-da<sup>5</sup></i>	13 wooden <i>dubbin-keš-da</i> ,
6. <i>XII <sup>g</sup>i[sh]PA-nš-sa<sup>6</sup></i>	12 wooden staffs(?), second size (?),
7. <i>I gu(d)-<sup>g</sup>ishPA<sup>7</sup></i>	1 ox goad(?),
8. <i>IV uz [V]H, māš-nš</i>	4 goats, 7 male lambs,
9. <i>IV [ . . . . ]-nš</i>	9 male . . . . ,
10. <i>III gaš ni-giš<sup>8</sup></i>	3 <i>gaš</i> of wood oil,
11. <i>V gaš ni-nun</i>	5 <i>gaš</i> of butter,
12. <i>I gaš-tur ni-nun</i>	1 small <i>gaš</i> of butter.

<sup>1</sup> *GIL.GID.D4* means really long or heavy wood, or rather something made of wood, long or heavy, cf. Br. 7511, 7518, but it is no doubt here some special object or implement made of wood. Cf. the *šeša*, Br. 7581. See also Z. A. VIII, p. 77, *urudu šun-kat'-lam = si-i-hu*, weapon or instrument.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *gishKU* = *kakku*, Br. 10529.

<sup>3</sup> Seems to be Semitic word. Cf. *nibitta*, "rope, fetter, bond."

<sup>4</sup> Also Semitic; no doubt some instrument, implement or weapon. See *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> *DUBBIN* = *šapiru*, Br. 2714, "be sharp," hence *šip-ri tar-ta-hi*, "sharp tools, or points of spears," see *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 886. It might also come from *yalibu*, Br. 2710, 2711, 2724, 2725, 2727, "make a mark, whip," and also *mašru*, Br. 2716, "send, drive," hence perhaps a "whip." It might also stand for *sumbu*, Br. 2716, "wagon, freight wagon," see *Muss-Arnolt*, 881. *KES-da* = *rakisu*, Br. 4331, "bind," *šarihu*, Br. 4333, "excite"; *su-up-pu-su*, Br. 4334, "sharp points;" also *farida*, "hunt, drive," Br. 4344, which also points to the meaning of whip, "wagon whips," "team whips."

<sup>6</sup> *GIL.PA* = *ḥaffu*, "staff, scepter," Br. 5573. *UŠ-su* means next, perhaps next in size to the regular ones.

<sup>7</sup> Literally "ox staff."

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps *qa(d)-nš*, "male, i.e., virile oxen, bulls."

<sup>9</sup> *GIL* seems to be a measure or jar. *NI.GIL* wood oil, sesame.

13. <i>I su-gu(d)</i>	1 ox hide,
14. $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>AN.DAH.ŠŪM</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>AN.DAH.ŠŪM</i> ,
15. <i>LXXXVI si-K.ĀB<sup>1</sup></i>	86 <i>si</i> of <i>K.ĀB</i>
16. <i>XXX-lat-I su-há</i>	29 hides,
17. <i>I su dug-gín<sup>2</sup></i>	1 good(?) hide,
18. <i>II gish-banšur-giš</i>	2 wooden tables.
19. [ . . . ] <i>[d]ir mā-dub<sup>3</sup></i>	Account of the
20. <i>nig-ga Šar-ru-nm-í-lí</i>	property of <i>Šarrum-ilí</i>
21. <i>ša(g) Ba-si-me<sup>ki</sup> ni-gál</i>	in the city of <i>Basime</i> .

## XVII.

(Text, Pl. 31, No. 79; Halit., Pl. VIII, Nos. 27, 28.)

## Account of Cattle Herds.

A specific account given of four different herds of large and small cattle, entrusted to the keeping of *Ur-d<sup>d</sup>Dun-pa-ē*, the son of *Ur-Rammān*.

1. <i>I àb<sup>4</sup> amar rú-a<sup>5</sup></i>	1 cow calf (new) born,
2. <i>II àb-amar-na(d)-a<sup>6</sup></i>	2 cow calves of the fold,
3. <i>IV àb-al</i>	4 full grown cows,

<sup>1</sup> *SI* = *kurnu*, "horn," also *malū*, "fill," "amount." *K.ĀB*, *gub*, *hūb*? = *šumelu*? "left horns"?

<sup>2</sup> The sign *II*, read *dug*, may possibly be *āb*. *G.ÍN* may stand for *gá*. Cf. Br. 8261.

<sup>3</sup> Of the sign that probably stood at the beginning of the line only traces of a vertical or slanting wedge can be distinguished. The following sign, *SI*, is not very clear, but on account of the following *A*, I am inclined to read the two signs *dir*. Besides *malū* and *atūru*, which perhaps do not fit so well in this connection, *dir* also stands for *ahūzu*, Br. 3724, and *asīhu*, Br. 3725, which is a synonym of *asiru*, i.e., "to bind, enclose." The *IM.GÍ.A* = *e-si-ri ša-duppi*, II R., 18, 40, must signify the making up of a document; *IM*, read *imi*, standing for *duppi*, Br. 8360. Cf. *S.1.M.ŠEBIR.AB.MU.SAR* = *uz-zu-ub-tu*, A. V. 2622, Br. 8851.

The *dir mā-dub* may thus be an equivalent of *esiri duppi*, and signify the making up of a document. The *mā-dub*, generally written *mā-dub-ba*, really signifies some kind of receptacle of a tablet. It could possibly, among other things, be applied to the envelope or case of a tablet. The phrase sometimes apparently is employed to signify an office equal to the *dub-sar*. See Chapter IX.

<sup>4</sup> That the Sumerian of the sign, usually given the value of *LID*, is to be read *āb*, cf. Br. 8865, is clearly shown by the gloss to "LID". *GU(D).II.A*, *āb-ba-qu(d)-qa-a*, R. M. I., Pl. 25, No. 103, O. 11.

<sup>5</sup> *K.ĀK-a* = *banū*, Br. 5298, is most likely to be considered as a synonymous term for *tu(d)-du*, lines 21, 23 and 30, which must stand for some form of *alādu*, and would then denote a (new) born calf, as a careful distinction always was made as to the age of cattle. Here the *rú-a* calves are distinguished from the *na(d)-a* calves, see next line. See also *K.ĀK.K.ĀK-a* = *kalamu*, Br. 5286, denoting *mar* or young offspring, especially of lambs; but the term can, of course, be applied to other animals. See Z. A., IV, p. 266; *Muss-Arnott*, p. 389. Of course, the term may also come from *lī-a*, Br. 5257, "be strong"; *pakidu*, Br. 5263, "given in keeping"; *nadū*, Br. 52, "deposited," etc.

<sup>6</sup> *NA(D)* = *rab-išu*, *na'īlu*, etc., with the meaning "to lie down, to rest," hence couch, but here it must stand for *rubšu*, Br. 8998, a place of rest and shelter, hence the fold. Calves of the fold would be those that still were kept in special care, not being developed enough to go with the herd. Cf. "lamb of the fold," line 19.

4. *XI gu(d)-guš*  
 5. *I ḥab-mu-III*  
 6. *I ḥab-mu-II*  
 7. *III ḥab-mu-I*  
 8. *II gu(d)-mu-I*  
 9. *XXVIII gu(d)-ḥab-ḥa'*  
 10. *gīr A-a-du-n[a(d)]*  
 11. *XXIV ganam*  
 12. *CCLXVIII udu-nš*  
 13. *XX sal-sil-uz<sup>2</sup>*  
 14. *XXIII māš-gal<sup>3</sup>*  
 15. *māš-uš*  
 16. *CCCXL udu-nāš-ḥa'*  
 17. *ki Ur-zag-č*  
 18. *CLIV ganam*  
 19. *ša(y)-ba X ganam-sil-na(d)*  
 20. *in-gub*  
 21. *CXXXV sil tu(d)-da'*  
 22. *XLVIII uz*  
 23. *XLV<sup>4</sup> māš-tu(d)-da'*  
 24. *CCCLXXXII udu-uz-māš-ha'*  
 25. *ki Da-bi-a*  
 26. *XLI ganam*  
 27. *VII udu-uš*  
 28. *LVIII sal-sil-[u]z*  
 29. *XLI sil-uš-uz*  
 30. *XXXVIII sil-tu(d)-da<sup>5</sup>*  
 31. *III uz*

11 bulls,  
 5 cows 3 years (old),  
 1 cow 2 years (old),  
 3 cows 1 year (old),  
 2 oxen 1 year (old),  
 28 cattle,  
*gīr-officer Aa-du-na(d).*  
 24 sheep,  
 268 virile sheep,  
 20 female kid goats,  
 young ones grown up,  
 15 male offspring,  
 340 sheep (and) lambs,  
 from (with) *Ur-zagč*.  
 154 sheep,  
 among them 10 lambs of the fold,  
 are  
 135 young ones born.  
 48 goats,  
 45 (46?) young ones born,  
 382 young ones of  
 sheep and goats  
 from (with) *Dabia*.  
 42 sheep,  
 7 virile sheep,  
 58 female kid goats,  
 41 male kid goats,  
 38 young ones born  
 3 goats,

<sup>1</sup> That *ḤI-A* is to be read *ḥa'* is seen from the gloss, *C. T.*, XXV, 20a, 2; *R. M. A.*, Pl. 28, No. 103, O. 11.

<sup>2</sup> For the reading *sil* see *J. R. A. S.*, 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 8.

<sup>3</sup> *MĀŠ* = *urišu*, *i.e.*, offspring, young ones, both of sheep and goats, hence may denote both kids and lambs. See *Muss-Grünolt*, p. 104b.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. line 2.

<sup>5</sup> *TU(D)-da* (see also lines 23 and 30) must probably be taken in the meaning of *abdu*, Br. 1070. Cf. the term *riš-a*, line 1.

<sup>6</sup> May be XLVI.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. lines 21 and 30.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. lines 21 and 23.

32. <i>XIII sal-áš.KA.R</i>	13 sucklings.
33. <i>CCII udu-az-máš-há</i>	202 lambs (and) kids,
34. <i>ki Á-bil-lum-ma</i>	from (with) <i>Á-billum</i> .
35. <i>šunigín XXVIII gu(d)-áb-há</i>	Total: 28 large cattle,
36. <i>šunigín . . . .<sup>2</sup> udu-há</i>	Total: . . . . sheep,
37. <i>šunigín CXXXVIII az-máš-há</i>	Total: 138 kids,
38. <i>si(l?)-la Ur-<sup>d</sup>Dun-pa-é</i> <i>dumu Ur-<sup>d</sup>LM<sup>3</sup></i>	in the keeping(?) of <i>Ur-pa-e</i> , son of <i>Ur-Rammān</i> .

## XVIII.

(Text, Pl. 37, No. 90.)

## Cost of Cultivation of Fields.

Statement of the amount of grain required for wages, or sustenance of slaves, employed in the cultivation of certain fields.

1. $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{2}^4$ <i>gan sag-dú<sup>5</sup></i>	725 ( <i>sar</i> ) of land, the labor cost of tilling;
2. <i>al-dú<sup>6</sup> XX sar-ta</i>	for 20 <i>sar</i>
3. <i>á-kal I CCXLVI qa-ta<sup>7</sup></i>	wages of slaves 1 ( <i>gur</i> ) 246 <i>qa</i> ,
4. <i>á-bi XXX VI XV gín</i>	the wages 30 ( <i>gur</i> ) 6 ( <i>qa</i> ) 15 <i>gín</i>
5. <i>kal ul-<i>I</i>-šú</i>	for slaves per day,
6. <i>še-bi CCXVII <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> qa<sup>8</sup></i>	the grain 217½ <i>qa</i> .
7. $\frac{1}{4}^8$ <i>gan al<sup>9</sup> VI sar-ta</i>	100 ( <i>sar</i> ) land cultivated; for 6 <i>sar</i>

<sup>1</sup> In later Babylonian and Assyrian *šU.KA.R* = *uneku*, Br. 10980.

<sup>2</sup> As the numerals now stand in the text, cf. Halftone Reproductions, the sum total according to the values of numerals in corresponding positions given by Hilprecht, *B. E.*, XX, p. 26, would be 3600 + 600 + 3 × 60 + 6 = 4550. But this is altogether too high, as can be seen by adding together the number of animals specified.

<sup>3</sup> *SL.L* may stand for *SL.L* = *pušudu*, Br. 3467, written phonetically, cf. *ni-la* for *ni-lá*, Nos. 11 (V) : 16; 13 (VI) : 15; 15 (VIII) : 17. But it is not quite certain that the sign is *SL*. It may be *ŠU* + *NIgiN*, the wedges in front being indistinct. If such is the case, the *lu* would, of course, be the overhanging vowel and would prove that the composite sign, generally read *šunigín*, will have to be read *šukil*.

<sup>4</sup> That is 600 + 100 + 25 *sar*.

<sup>5</sup> *SAG* = *reštu* in the phrase *rešti kigri*, meaning the payment of rent, *B. E.*, VI, 33 (8) : 10; 47 (A, R, U., II, 18) : 10; 49 (A, R, U., II, 49) : 11. In analogy with this *SAG.KA.K* would then here express *rešti zikpi* or *rešti epši*, "payment, cost of cultivation." *SAG* might also be explained as referring to the slaves employed for the tilling of these fields, hence *SAG.KA.K* might mean something like "slave-labor." Cf. *ametu.KA.K* = *ametubanu*, M. 3608.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *al-ag*, line 30. *AL* prefixed to the verb has the force of the permansive. Cf. the phrases *AL.BA.D*, "being completed," *AL.DU.G*, "being satisfied," *A, B, P.*, 2, 10–11, etc. *GAN AL.DU* = *eklu zikpi* or *eklu epšu*, "field under cultivation."

<sup>7</sup> For a different way of calculating cost of cultivation see *O, B, T, R.*, 254, 6, 7.

<sup>8</sup> Here we would expect a grand total given, but this comparatively small amount must denote a ratio of the cost.

<sup>9</sup> *KA.K* = *dú* omitted.

8.  $\dot{a}\text{-}bi$   $X$   $VI$   $\frac{3}{3}$   $kal$   $ud$   $I\text{-}\dot{s}u$  the wages 40 (*gur*)  $6\frac{2}{3}$  *qa*, for slaves per day,  
 9.  $\dot{s}e\text{-}bi$   $XC$  the grain is 90,  
 10. *Lagab*  $\text{-}\dot{s}ig$  *dumu dumu*  $A\text{-}a\text{-}bi$  *Lagab*-*sig* the son-son of  $A\text{-}a\text{-}bi$ ,  
 11.  $\frac{2}{18}$   $\frac{1}{12}$   $gan$   $al$   $VI$   $sar\text{-}ta$  225 (*sar*) land cultivated for 6 *sar*  
 12.  $\dot{a}\text{-}bi$   $XL$   $LX$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $kal$   $ud$   $I\text{-}\dot{s}u$  the wages 40 (*gur*)  $60\frac{2}{3}$  (*qa*), for slaves per day  
 13.  $\dot{s}e\text{-}bi$   $CCI$  the grain is 201,  
 14.  $\frac{1}{18}$   $\frac{1}{12}$   $gan$   $al\text{-}d\bar{u}$   $X$  [  $sar\text{-}t$ ] *a* 125 (*sar*) land cultivated; for 10  $\text{-}\frac{2}{18}$  *sar*  
 15.  $\dot{a}\text{-}bi$   $X$   $kal$   $ud$  [ $I\text{-}\dot{s}u$ ] the wages 40 (*gur*) for slaves per day,  
 16.  $\dot{s}e\text{-}bi$   $LX$  [ . . . ?] the grain 60,  
 17. [ . . . . ] *ba*-*lul*-*ge* [ . . . . . ] [ . . . . . . . . . ]  
 18.  $\frac{2}{18}$   $gan$   $al\text{-}[d\bar{u}$  . . . . ] 200 (*sar*) land cultivated;  
 19. [ . . . . ] *sar*-*t* [*a*] for [ . . . . ] *sar*  
 20.  $\dot{a}\text{-}bi$   $XXX$   $III$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $kal$  [ $ud$   $I\text{-}\dot{s}u$ ] the wages 30 (*gur*)  $3\frac{1}{3}$  *qa* for slaves per day  
 21.  $\dot{s}[e\text{-}b]i$  [ . . . . . . . . . . . ] the grain [ . . . . . . . . . . . ]  
 22-29. [ . . . . . . . . . . . ] [ . . . . . . . . . . . ]  
 30. [ . . . . . ] *gan* *al*-*ag* *a*-*ša*(*g*) [*gab*- . . . ] [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]  
 31.  $[mu\text{-}^d\dot{S}u\text{-}^dEn\text{-}zu\text{-}l]u$  *gal*-[*c* *ma*-]  
     *da* *Za*-*a*]*b*-*ša*-*l*<sup>h</sup>-  
     *m*[*u*-*l*<sup>h</sup>*l*]  
     year *Gimil-Sin*, the king,  
     devastated the country  
     of *Zabšali*.

## XIX.

(Text, Pl. 39, No. 92; Halft., Pl. IX, Nos. 29, 30.)

## Field Account.

An account of the amount of grain required for seed and the feed of oxen at the cultivation of different fields.

1.  $I\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{18}\frac{1}{6}^2$  *gan ab-nam-bi*<sup>3</sup>1 *gan* 50 *sar* of land; its cultivation,<sup>1</sup> Cf. *O. B. T. R.*, 254.<sup>2</sup> That is 1 *gan* + 600 + 300 + 50 *sar* =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *gan* 50 *sar*.

<sup>3</sup> *AB* = *erisū*, cf. Br. 3819, also *nasiku*, cf. Br. 3820, "to place, appoint," but also "to do, perform," and thus = *epišni*. *NAM* = *šāmu*, Br. 2103, also "to place, settle, fix," see *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 701. *AB.NAM* is equal to *AB.ENGAR*, line 15. Cf. *ametuAB* = *ametu-r-ri-šu*, Br. 3819; *ametuAB* = *ametu-na-si-ku*, Br. 3820. Hence the term *AB.NAM* and *AB.ENGAR* must stand for farming.

10

(Text, Pl. 55, No. 120; Hatt., Pl. XII, Nos. 39, 40.)

### Expenditure for Drink.

### An account of expenditure of grain for drink to a number of men.

<sup>1</sup> For *gar* as a measure of area see *B. E.*, VI, 41, 1; 60, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *ta-an*, line 5.

<sup>3</sup> That is  $3\text{ gan} + 600 + 300\text{ sar} = 3\frac{1}{2}\text{ gan}.$

1. *V qa š[e-q]aš*  
 2. *gir Ur<sup>2</sup>En-ki ḡin<sup>1</sup>*  
 3. *V qa gaš A-dug-ga<sup>2</sup>*  
 4. *II qa Ri-pi-pi dub-sar*  
 5. *V qa a-du II-kam-ma-aš*  
 6. *gir A-dug-ga*  
 7. *V qa gaš gir Lugal-sirim*  
 8. *dumu Hal-hal-la*  
 9. *V qa eš-nū*  
 10. *A-dug-ga*  
 11. *šuuiyin XXVIII qa še*  
 12. *ba-zī*  
 13. *ša(g) In-si<sup>3</sup>-na*  
 14. *gir A-dug-ga*

5 *qa* grain (for) drink,  
*gir*-officer *Arad-Ea* (for) journey,  
 5 *qa* drink (to) *A-dug-ga*,  
 3 *qa* (to) *Ri-pi-pi*, the scribe,  
 5 *qa* a second time  
 (to) *gir A-dug-ga*,  
 5 *qa* drink (to) *gir*  
     *Lugal-sirim*, son of *Hal-hal-la*,  
 5 *qa* for the city,  
 (to) *A-dug-ga*,  
 Total: 28 *qa* of grain  
 given out  
 in *Išin*(?).  
*Gir A-dug-ga*.

## XXI.

(Text, Pl. 59, No. 129.)

## Expenditure of Grain.

An account of expenditure of grain for different purposes and to different persons.

1. *VIII CCLXXV qa še-gur*  
 2. *XLVIII XII qa áš-gur*  
 3. *šá-du(g) Gu-du MU<sup>4</sup>*  
 4. *XXX še XXX áš gar-ezen-ma*  
 5. *Gán-gán-è*  
 6. *IX CC gur še-ba arā<sup>5</sup>*  
 7. *šam il-me<sup>6</sup>*  
 8. *II XC gur še-ba amar-tur-me*

8 *gur* 275 *qa* corn,  
 48 *gur* 12 *qa* wheat,  
 temple offerings to *Gu-du*, the baker,  
 30 (*qa*) corn, 30 (*qa*) wheat, food  
     during the festival of *Gán-gán-è*,  
 9 *gur* 100 *qa*  
 2 *gur* 90 (*qa*) feed for young cattle.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *T. T.*, p. 17.<sup>2</sup> *gir A-dug-ga*, see li. 6.

<sup>3</sup> For name cf. *Gu-du*, the farmer, *C. T.*, I, 94-10-15, 3, 0., III, 17. *MU* as a title = *nuhatimma*, "baker," *Muss-Arnolt*, pp. 666b, 667a; *Zimmern*, *Z.D.M.G.*, Vol. 53, p. 115. *DLKA*, as denoting temple offerings, would thus include bread.

<sup>4</sup> *SE.BA* = *ib-rū*, Br. 7140, "corn, food," and would thus have the same meaning as *GUAR*, line 1, but here food that is prepared in a certain way.

*GUAR.HAR*, read *ara* = *tenū*, Br. 8587, "to grind, cut, chop, or prepare in some way," here prepared from some plant, see next line. Cf. *ABM*, Pl. XV, 49, pp. 46, 47, 136; cf. the *amdu.HAR.HAR*, "miller," and *zamisktu.HAR.HAR*, M. 6504; also *Pinehes*, *Amh.*, p. 151.

<sup>5</sup> Lit. "plants lifted up," grown up. In any case plants from which the *se-ba* or food was cut or prepared.

9. <i>LX Ri-iug-ba<sup>1</sup></i>	60 ( <i>qa</i> ) to <i>Ri-iug-ba</i> ,
10. <i>LX Da-a-lim</i>	60 ( <i>qa</i> ) to <i>Da-a-lim</i> ( <i>Tâlim</i> ?)
11. <i>XXX<sup>d</sup> Utu-ha-ba<sup>2</sup></i>	30 ( <i>qa</i> ) to <i>Utu-ha-ba</i> .
12. <i>šunigiu XXI CCLXV qa še-gur</i>	Total: 24 <i>gur</i> 265 <i>qa</i> of corn,
13. <i>šunigiu XLVII CLII qa áš-gur</i>	Total: 17 <i>gur</i> 152 <i>qa</i> of wheat,
14. <i>ENUN ka<sup>d</sup> Ib-al-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>ENUN</i> at the mouth of the river <i>Ib-al</i> ,
15. <i>ba-zi itu Gán-gán-i</i>	has been given out. Month <i>Gán-gán-i</i> ,
16. <i>mu<sup>d</sup> Šu-<sup>d</sup> En-za Iugal-</i>	year <i>Gimil-Sin</i> , the king,
17. <i>e ma-da Za-ab-ša-li<sup>4</sup></i>	devastated the country
18. <i>mu-húl</i>	of <i>Zabšali</i> .

XXII.

(Text, Pl. 60, No. 132; Hattu, Pl. XII, No. 44.)

### Expenditure of Flour.

### An account of expenditure of flour and vegetables given out for temple offerings.

<sup>3</sup> The name may be read *Ri-kalam-ba*, "The shepherd of his land," as well as reading above, "The shepherd of his people."

<sup>2</sup> Possibly *zu*, cf. Z. 11, XII, p. 343.

<sup>3</sup> *E.NUN*, "the great house," *KA* = *pū*, "mouth," or possibly "side,"

<sup>4</sup> The sign is *B.M.R.* and might mean 1, but in analogy with following lines, where the offerings vary between 8 and 15 per day, it must here mean 10, as also in line 2.

<sup>5</sup> *KU* must denote some cereal or plant from which flour could be made. See Reisner, *T.*, *T.*, p. 15a.

<sup>6</sup> *SI(G)-qu* may = *sapīku*, “pour out,” also “store,” Br. 1425, but also *nadīnu*, “give, offer,” Br. 4418, as well as *nadū*, “deposit,” Br. 4418.

## XXIII.

Text, Pl. 61, No. 134

## Expenditure of Wool.

An account of expenditures of different quantities of wool to a number of persons, given out by (or from) *Ur-Nigin-gar*.

1. <i>IV ma-na sig-gi</i>	4 <i>mana</i> wool
2. <i>À-na-na</i>	(to) <i>À-na-na</i> ,
3. <i>IV <sup>d</sup>Ur-ra-kal</i>	4 (to) <i>Ur-ra-kal</i> ,
4. <i>III Igi-ni-da-a</i>	3 (to) <i>Igi-ni-da</i> ,
5. <i>III A-ni-a-bi</i>	3 (to) <i>A-ni-ab</i> ,
6. <i>III Im-ti-dam</i>	3 (to) <i>Im-ti-dam</i> ,
7. <i>IV Ur-<sup>d</sup>Lugal-edin-</i>	7 (to) <i>Ur-Lugal-edin</i> ,
8. <i>na-ka</i>	
9. <i>šunigín XXI ma-na sig</i>	Total: 21 <i>mana</i> wool
10. <i>zi(g)-ga</i>	given out,
11. <i>ki Ur-Nigin-gar-la</i>	by (from) <i>Ur-Nigin-gar</i> ,
12. <i>itu <sup>d</sup>Ne-šú</i>	Month <i>Nešú</i> ,
13. <i>mu uš-sa</i>	year after
14. <i>en <sup>d</sup>En-ki Eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ba-túg</i>	the high priest of Ea of Eridu appointed.

## XXIV.

(Text, Pl. 3, No. 6.)

Memorandum.<sup>1</sup>

This small tablet, containing only two lines of writing, is most likely to be regarded as "notes," jotted down on pieces of clay by the scribes when preparing larger tablets of accounts. Two objects are recorded as wanting.

1. <i>lal-ni I gi-mà-ku<sup>2</sup></i>	Wanting one <i>gi-ma-ku</i> ,
2. <i>lal-ni I <sup>gi</sup>sh-na(d)</i>	Wanting one couch.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. No. 155; *Amh.*, 46, 51.<sup>2</sup> Cf. *mà + gi-ku*, *T. T.*, 135, which Reisner explains as "eine Art Kleid oder Stoff," p. 26.

## IX.

## GLEANINGS.

A complete and thorough discussion of the entire terminology of the texts of this period would be most desirable, but as this volume has to be kept within reasonable bounds, I must be content only to make some gleanings from these texts.

## I. CUNEIFORM SIGNS AND READINGS.

$\hat{A}B$ .

That the Sumerian sign for the Semitic *littu* is to be read *ab*, not *lid*, as Lau, Barton and even Pinches still continue to read it, is seen from *R. M. A.*, No. 103, O. 11.

$AB + gunu$  or *ZAG?*

The new sign, Sign List No. 79, comes nearest to  $AB + gunu$  or *ZAG* (cf. No. 94), but does not exactly correspond to either.

$A + \underline{H}A$  or  $\underline{H}A + A$ .

This sign, occurring thrice in these texts, No. 1 : 5, 12 and No. 4 : 7, Sign List No. 345, is composed of *A* with *HA* inside. This composite sign occurs, according to Thureau-Dangin,<sup>1</sup> already in *Gudea* texts, unfortunately not published. It also is found in accounts from the Ur period, see especially *C. T.*, X, Pls. 38, 39, No. 14316, where the signs stand before numerals, like *BAD*, referring to slaves. Whether this composite sign is the same as the later term *HA.A*, also used in regard to slaves, is a question that cannot be definitely settled, although this seems to be the case. In later "contracts" *HA.A* occurs in connection with *BAD*, *mētu*, in the sense of *halāqu*, referring to slaves running away. Cf. *V R.*, 25, 16a; *ba-BAD ba-an-HA.A im-tu-ad ih-ta-lik*. Also *A. D. D.*, I, p. 34, No. 61, 6, *BAD BAD-ma HA.A NUN*, referring to a slave girl, which no doubt is to be rendered *ēnu mētat-ma halqat*, "when she dies or runs away," etc.<sup>2</sup> The following *NUN*, which Johns

<sup>1</sup> *R. E. C.* No. 471

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Johns, *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89. For *BAD* — *littu*, see *Br.* 1505.

does not render, seems to stand for *qaribū*, cf. *Br.* 2626, which with *ana* means to "go, be against," cf. Sennacherib, III, I, I *R.*, 31, 12. Knudtzon's rendering, *ša [ . . . . . ] a qī-ri-ib*, etc., "[d]er nahe stand deinem Vater," *A. T.*, I, 20, 21, is not possible, as *qī-ri-ib* is not permansive, and the following *a-na* in this case remains unexplained. In accordance with Knudtzon's notes on the signs, the reading *[it-t]a-qī-ri-ib*, "none that is (goes) against your father," may perhaps be better. Brünnow's reading *lip* is to be changed to *rib*, or *ḥe-in-NUN* = *liq-qa-rib*, No. 2626. In any case the meaning of this and similar phrases in the stipulations concerning slaves given as pledges<sup>1</sup> would be that in case the slave died or ran away, the loss of the pledge should be put against the owner.<sup>2</sup>

The term *A.ḪA* also occurs as a verbal preposition particle and also as a verb in the *Anzanite* texts, published by Scheil,<sup>3</sup> and composite cuneiform signs are among the noticeable characteristics of the Proto-Elamite script published by de Morgan.<sup>4</sup>

In the translations of the documents, where this sign occurs I have given the reading *halāqu* as the most probable.<sup>5</sup> But *ḪA.A* also expresses the meaning of *nabū*, cf. *Br.* 11857, M. 9106, and *tebū*, M. 9107. The *ḪA + A . . . M.1*, No. 1 (I) : 5, could very well be an equivalent of *KA . . . G.ḪL-la*, cf. No. 2 (II) : 3, 4, = *ruggumu*, *Br.* 612, 676, or *dabābu*, or *kēnu dabābu*, and the documents could refer not exactly to the running away of the slaves but in regard to bringing suit.

Moreover, the composite sign *A + ḪA* or *ḪA + A*, with the reading *āh*,<sup>6</sup> and the meaning *še-ru-u*, is given in *C. T.*, XIX, 21, 18b. This *šeru* occurs in groups with *sanabu = emēdu*, "to erect, put up." If this is the term employed in these texts, it might signify to "raise oneself against, to be refractory." Cf. *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 1109.

#### ALIM.

See sign No. 225 and date formula for the 26th year of *Dungi*.

#### É + NUN.

This sign, No. 283, may be composed of either *É + NUN* or *M.1 + NUN*. Cf. the *É* or *M.1.NUN*, *Amh.*, p. 200, line 3; also *B. E.*, VI, No. 57, 2.

#### É + ŠE.

A new sign, No. 339, composed of *E + ŠE*, or *ŠE* or *LIL + ŠE*.

<sup>1</sup> See *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the phrase *NER.DA*, below.

<sup>3</sup> *D. P. M.*, III, Nos. XXIII, 4; LXIII, 11; V, No. LXXXVI, II, 46.

<sup>4</sup> *D. P. M.*, VI, pp. 83ff.

<sup>5</sup> See translations and notes to Nos. 1 (I) and 4 (II).

<sup>6</sup> From the broken remains of the sign there is very small reason for reading *za*, cf. M. 9075.

*ḪA.*

The composite sign for plural, *ḪA*, is to be read *ḥá*, according to *R. M. A.*, No. 103, O., II; not *sun*, as Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 83.

*KA + GAR and SA.*

The signs composed of *KA* + *GAR* or *SA* interchange even with *KA* pure and simple, according to copy by Lau, in the date formulas of the 49-51st years of *Dungi*.

*LA.*

*LA*, No. 276, stands for *LA*, No. 315, in the phrase *ni-la* and *ni-la-a*, which is equivalent to *ni-lá*. See No. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

*LAGAB + GAL or LAGAB + ME + gunu.*

This new sign, No. 131 : 13, List No. 332, seems to correspond to these values, if the sign is not simply an error for *Lagab* + *sīg*.

*LUM.*

This sign, No. 132, has the value of *NUM*, see date formulas for the 3d and 4th years of *Gimil-Sin*, probably also for *NUM* and perhaps for *IM*. See No. 15 : 1.

*MĀ.DUB.BA.*

The term occurs only once in these texts, No. 77 : 15, and is written *MĀ.DUB*, but I have no doubt that it is the same as the *MĀ.DUB.BA* of other texts.

The term denotes in the first hand a *pisan duppi*, "a receptacle for tablets." Hence the *ušši**MĀ.DUB.BA*, Poebel, *B. E.*, VI<sup>2</sup>, p. 171; the *ušši**MĀ* and *ušši**MĀ.HAL*, *B. E.*, VI<sup>1</sup>, 84, 17, 18, 19, 103 (*A. R. U.*, II), 41, "Urkundenbehältniss," Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 55. The determinatives *GIŠ* and *GI* denote the material of which these receptacles, "chests" or "safes," were made. Could possibly the *MĀ* also be a term for "case" (tablet) or envelope? Cf. *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 815b; M. 3742.

Most frequently *MĀ.DUB.BA* is heading tablets of accounts, as in the number of tablets under *T. T.*, No. 146; and heading a list of officials, *O. B. T. R.*, No. 162; cf. Lau, p. 44. *Amb.*, No. 121 begins with *MĀ.DUB.BA DUB GI.DA*, which Pinches translates "the compiler of long accounts," but which may be a *pisan duppi* of *duppi*, or may denote an account simply. To be noted is also *MĀ.DUB.BA* *gu(d) engar gub ba* *É<sup>2</sup>Nin-mar-ti ni-gál*, *C. T.*, III, 14608; the *dub mā-dub-ba*, *T. T.*, 163, 8, and *mā dub-ba uig-šid-ag ba-ni-ib*, *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 96, No.

118, 1, 2. In these cases *MĀDUB.BA* seems to signify an account, or possibly the making up of accounts.

But it is quite certain that *MĀDUB.BA* also signifies an office, and in one instance it is made the equivalent of *dub-sar*. Thus the seal of *R. T. C.*, 287, reads: *Ba šá(g)-ga mā-dub ba nita-zu*; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 96, No. 420, R., 1, 2; *'dub Šeš-kal-la mā-dub ba*; and *Amh.*, 42, 5; *'dub Gar-u-rum mā-dub-ba*, and on the seal: *'Gar-u-rum' 'dub-sar'*. Cf. the sign *ŠID+A=dub-sar-ru*, *Br.* 6011.

*MĀ* = *pisan*, but *ŠID* also = *pisan*, *Br.* 5978, stands also for *kunukku*, *Br.* 5971, hence *MĀ* might also express the idea of sealing, which of course again refers to the making up of accounts, or maker or sealer of account tablets.

### *MĀŠ.*

The misreading of this sign in face of the repeated corrections ought to be a thing of the past. Yet Lau still reads *BIR*.

### *MĒ.*

Note the form of this sign, No. 99 : 11, List No. 300. Cf. *Br.* 2803, 2804; *R. E. G.*, No. 531.

### *MER.*

This sign, Nos. 88 and 314, especially in the connection with *UŠ*, is made very like the sign *IB* or *GIN*. See note to No. 3 : 12.

### *NER.DA.*

This term occurs only in the legal document, No. 1 (I): 7, and in reference to a slave. The term occurs also in *Gudea*, Cyl. A, 12, 26: *du(g)-du(g)-ga ne-gi ner-da é-ba im-ma-an-gi*, which Thureau-Dangin translates: “Er bescitigte die Rechtsstreite, vom Tempel bescitigte er die . . . .”<sup>1</sup> In Cyl. B, 18, 3 we have: *nig-erim é-ba im-ma-an-gi*, “alles Ueble vom Tempel bescitigte er.”<sup>2</sup>

Here *NER.DA* seems to be a term for something undesirable, and as it is brought into connection with the instituting of lawsuits or legal quarrels, it might express the idea of “claimant” in a bad sense of this term. In regard to the term employed in No. 1 (I) of these texts, it might denote a runaway, refractory or troublesome slave.

*NER.DA* also occurs in the well-known name for the deity, *A-a*, i.e., *Še-ner-da-kallat-Šamaš*, and in the feminine proper name, which is to be read *Amat-A-a-kallat-Šamaš*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 102, 103.

<sup>2</sup> *S. A. K. I.*, pp. 138, 139.

<sup>3</sup> See Jensen, *Z. A.*, I, pp. 398, 399; *B. E.*, VI<sup>1</sup>, No. 94, 5, 6.

But in regard to the *NER.DA* of our text, it might also be explained in accordance with phrases of late "contracts" in regard to slaves, or more particularly in the stipulations made in case of death or escape of a slave given as a pledge. *NER* could, of course, stand for *bēlu* and *DA* for the usual *ina eli*, *ana* or *ina*. Cf. the examples given by Johns, *A. D. D.*, I, p. 89; also *A.UU* above and translation of No. 1 (I).

#### *NITA.*

Note the form for this sign, No. 24; No. 67 : 4, omitting the last perpendicular wedge.

#### *SAG.*

This sign, No. 122, seems also to have the value of *KIN*, as it occurs in place of that sign in the name of the month *Še-ki-n-kud*. See No. 100 : 78.

#### *SAG + NI.*

This is a new composite sign, List No. 123, made up of *SAG* with *NI* inside, and occurring in accounts in regard to storage of grain.

It occurs mostly in connection with *DUB* as *SAG + NI.DUB*, Nos. 100 and 104 *passim*, but also alone as *SAG + NI-bi*, etc., No. 100 : 91. Compare the usual term *ni-dub* in storage accounts.

#### *SAL + ME.*

See sign No. 294.

#### *S1(M).*

This sign, No. 56, occurs in these texts both with and without the addition *A.AN*. With the meaning "to buy," it is to be read *sa(m)*, not *šam*. See now M. 3235; Pinches, *Amh.*, p. 104.

#### *SIL.*

The reading of the sign No. 280 is *sil*, see Pinches in *J. R. A. S.*, 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 7. Schorr, however, stills reads the ideogram *BU.UUDU*, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 82.

#### *S1(G)-ba.*

This for *ša(g)-bi*, "in its midst," No. 79 : 19.

#### *ŠE.PAD.*

*ŠE.PAD* = *še-um*, *B. E.*, VI, 131, 1. Cf. *Babylonica*, III, p. 196.

$\check{S}U(G).GI.$ 

This most probably is only a phonetic writing for *šu-gi*. See No. 3 : 2; cf. *B. E.*, VP, 95, 19, 21; 101, 14. It denotes three officials, *šabu*, *Br.* 10841, *barû*, *Br.* 10826, *lêmu*, *Br.* 10833. But *šu(g) = nazâzu*, *Br.* 10847; hence the term for witness may better be derived from *ašabu*, which would correspond to the *mukinna* from *kinn*.

 $\check{S}U + NIGIN.$ 

If the first sign in No. 79 : 37 really is  $\check{S}U + NIGIN$  and not *SI*, which after all is the most probable, the following *lu* would be the overhanging vowel of  $\check{S}U + NIGIN$  and would show that this composite sign is to be read  $\check{S}U + kil$ .

 $\check{S}U.TU(R).$ 

This term may be explained as a phonetic writing for *šu-dur*, see No. 1 (I) : 12, but it might also stand for *târu*, perhaps with the meaning of reversion of judgment, reopening of a case, or reclamation.

 $TAG.$ 

The rather unusual sign for this period, No. 346, must be *TAG*, *KID* or *ŠID*. Cf. *Br.* 1402-1409; *R. E. C.*, No. 175.

 $UD + gunu?$ 

This new sign, No. 102, comes nearest to *UD + gunu*, in analogy with the make-up of the *IGI + gunu* or *sig*.

 $UM + ME.$ 

This, No. 72, is also a new sign and most likely a ligature of *UM* and *ME*.

 $ZAINANNA.$ 

This phrase occurs in several proper names, as *ZAINANNA* or *INANNA.ZA*, and might be read *šub* or *halbili* (see *Br.* 11743; *C. T.*, XXV, 27a, 15, 6, 10; XXV, 3, 65); but it is doubtful to my mind whether these readings are to be applied to the phrase included in these names.

## 2. TERMS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

*igi-ni-ni-igi-gar*, "he made his face appear" = "to bring into court," No. 1 (I) : 3.

*du(g)-ni-gál-la*, "he has made suit" = "to bring suit or reclamation," No. 2 (II) : 3. Cf. *du(g)-má-má*, etc. = *ruggumu*, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 81, etc.

*ba-a-ni-dū-ù*, "he has not appeared" = "to appear before court," No. 2 (II) : 5. Cf. *KAK - sanâqu*, *a-na DLKUD is-ni-qu-ma*, *B. E.*, VI, No. 56, 6.

*mu lugal*, "by the name of the king" = "to make accusation or arraign," Nos. 1 (I) : 5; also *mu-lugal-bi in(-na or ni)-pa(d)*, Nos. 2 (II) : 9; 4 (III) : 4. Cf. *itmá*, *itmû* of later documents, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 87.

*ba-an-gub*, "they shall be responsible," No. 1 (I) : 13. Cf. *nazâzu*, *B. E.*, VI, 2 (*A. R. U.*, II<sup>2</sup>), 11; 23 (*A. R. U.*, II, 10), 13.

*galu-enim-ma-bi-me*, "the men of the proceedings," Nos. 1 (I) : 21; 2 (II) : 17; 4 (III) : 13, and *passim* = "the witnesses of the proceedings." Cf. *mu-kin-nu* of later documents.

*diš* stands before the name of the witnesses, Nos. 1 (I) : 14-20; 4 (III) : 9-11; or the names are given without any sign before them, No. 2 (II) : 10-16.

### 3. TERMS OF LOAN AND PURCHASE DOCUMENTS.

*in-si-su(m)*, "he has bought," No. 14 : 6.

*uzag*, "purchase money," No. 16 : 2.

*mu-si(m)-dam*, "has given (as a loan)," No. 14 : 4.

*har-šú*, "loan at interest," Nos. 23 : 1; 24 : 1; 25 : 1.

*máš*, "rate of interest," Nos. 23 : 2; 24 : 2; 25 : 2; 27 : 2; 28 : 2; 31 : 2.

*si(m)-mu*, "payment," No. 13 : 6.

*gi-gi-ne*, "shall return, pay back," No. 18 : 14.

*ni-la*, *ni-la-a*, "he shall weigh, pay," Nos. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

*nu-na-si(m)*, "(In case) he does not pay," No. 13 : 9.

*nu-nb-má(SAR)*, "(In case) he does not bring in," No. 7 : 4; cf. No. 10 : 4.

*ib-zu-zu*, "he shall cause to be brought, pay," No. 7 : 6.

*šu-ba-ti*, "he has received (as a loan)," Nos. 13 : 4; 17 : 5; 18 : 5; 22 : 6; 25 : 5; 27 : 6; 31 : 6; "he has received (as purchase money)," No. 16 : 5.

*ib-tab-pi*, "it shall be increased, doubled," No. 13 : 10.

*tukundi-bi* (*Šu.NIG.TUR.Lá-bi*), Nos. 7 : 1; 10 : 1; 13 : 9 = *šum-ma*, *Br.* 7256, cf. Old Babylonian family laws and Code of Hammurabi, a legal phrase thus being employed as far back as the Ur period at least, a fact<sup>1</sup> that has to be taken into consideration in the historical study of the Code of Hammurabi. *ŠU* = *ana*, generally a postposition, but also occurring before the noun. Cf. *S. A. K. T.*, 70,

<sup>1</sup> As I pointed out in my paper read before the Fifteenth Congress of Orientalists in Copenhagen, 1908.

43 : 16. *GAR*, *NIG* - *epišu*, *kámu*, *šakámu*; *L.1*, among other things also *šakámu*, *Br.* 10111. *GAR.TUR* - *minma i-su*, *Br.* 12011. *TUR* and *TUR.TUR.L1* - *sih̄irūtu*, *Br.* 1113, which perhaps is not so easy to explain. The phrase seems to mean "for its happening," "in case of its taking place," and would be in analogy with our phrase "in case."

*u-ru ba-gar*, "the document was made," No. 43 : 16.

*diš* and *igi* interchange before the names of the *gálu-enim-ma-bu-me* or witnesses. See Nos. 14 : 12 22 and 16 : 6 10; 18 : 6 7, respectively.

In regard to the *form* of the documents, two kinds of documents of purchases are to be noted. One kind, Nos. 14, 15, is a deed of sale, where the whole transaction is stated; others are simply acknowledgments of the receipt of the purchase money for an object sold. See Nos. 16, 17.

#### 4. TERMS OF ACCOUNTS.

##### In General.

*su-ba-ti*, "he has (it is) received," equivalent to *dub*, "to receive on account."

*ba-qub*, "he has (it is) brought in, is at hand."

*ba-zī*, "he has (it is) given, paid out."

*gub-ba*, *credit*, "at hand."

*zi(g)-ga*, *debit*, "given out, expenditures."

*dub*, "account, on account of."

*mu*, "by name, on behalf of."

*gīr*, *risē*(?).

*lal-ni*, "deficit."

*si-ni-ib*, "surplus, remainder."

*azag*, "silver value."

*an-na*, "lead value."

*mā-dub-ba*, "account."

*nig-šid-ag*, "making up of accounts."

*ib-ru*, *ib-ru*, "sealed," cf. *Br.* 4970; *B. E.*, VI<sup>1</sup>, 82, 11.

Seals on account tablets are *dub-sar* seals. See especially the carefully reproduced seals of the *Amh.* volume.

##### In Regard to Fields.

*ab-engar*, No. 92 : 15, *ab-nam*, No. 92 : 1, *al-dū*, No. 90 : 2, *sag-dū*, No. 90 : 1, terms used to express the cultivation of fields.

*gar*, a measure of area, No. 92 : 2, etc., cf. *B. E.*, VI<sup>1</sup>, 44, 1; 60, 76.

## In Regard to Fruit Harvest.

*sír*, "(fruit) taken away, or no fruit," No. 75 : 15, 17.

*tig-a*, "(trees) actually being harvested," No. 75 : 16.

## In Regard to Cattle.

*rú-a, tu(d)-da*, "(new) born," No. 79 : 1, 21, 23, 29.

## 5. OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYÉS.

*dub-sar*, equivalent to *mà-dub-ba*, see above.

*galu-ku-mà-še-ti-a*, "the man that receives the grain, grain receiver," No. 118 : 9.

*gīr*, the most prominent official in these accounts. That *gīr* is an official is seen from the fact that he is travelling, cf. No. 120 : 2, but in many cases it seems as if the term simply meant *risé*. This personage seems to be a representative official or commissioner, that would superintend, control and check off accounts kept and expenses made, cf. the *gīr si(g)-ga* = *manzaz pāni*, *Br.* 2101; *C. T.*, VII, 19981, R., 16; of temples, *C. T.*, 24399, R., 24; of the *pa-te-si*, *C. T.*, 12245, R., 5; royal commissioner, *C. T.*, III, 13166, L. E. He would receive, distribute or perhaps transmit grains and other supplies brought in and given out. Cf. *T. T.*, 94, X, 13; *Amh.* 102, R., 5; 120. Sometimes the *pa* seems to take the place of the *gīr*, see *Amh.*, No. 27; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 70, VIII, 11. The *gīr* official also plays the same conspicuous part in the *Elamite-Anzanite* accounts, see *D. P. M.*, IX. See also the *gīr*, not *NER*, Schorr, *A. R. U.*, II, p. 82, in *B. E.*, VI, 24, 4; 32, 9; 102, 4; 104, 14; 106, 6. Note the *sib gīr*, No. 96 : 13.

*mà-dub-ba*, equivalent to *dub-sar*, see above.

*šu(g)-gi*, see above.

*ukuš-nita pa-at*, see No. 3 : 12.

## 6. MONTHS.

*itu Azag-šim* is a new month name. To judge from the meaning of the words that compose the name, it must be a spring month. See Nos. 15 : 17; 42 : 8; 48 : 7.

*itu Še-sag-kud*, for *itu Še-ku-nud*.

*itu-Šu-eš-ku[l]*, No. 53 : 6, cf. *itu Šu-eš-ša* and *itu Šu-ša-eš*.

*itu-ge itu VI* is a phrase occurring on these tablets just before the date formula. The only plausible explanation, unless the phrase signifies a name, is "its months (are) six months," and would thus denote a half year account. See Nos. 83 : 45;

81 : 89; 112 : 19; 114 : 17; 168 : 2. Cf. *R. T. C.*, No. 398; *H. L. C.*, II, Pl. 56, No. 8, V, 6; also *itn V. C. T.*, X, Pl. 39, No. 14316, III, 18.

The two slanting wedges after *itn Še-kin-kud*, No. 1 (1) : 22, might denote "the second Še-kin-kud," i.e., *Dir-Še-kin-kud*, or the 2d or 20th day.

#### 7. DAYS.

*ud-X-ba-ni* is the general term for denoting the days of the months in these texts. The term *ba-ni* may have to be read *ba-zat*. In any case it is equivalent to *kam*, and it is to be regarded as denoting an ordinal number. It has been pointed out that *kam*, when used after days in similar texts, stands before the month names, see *C. T.*, III, 19740, 192-194; but it is also found following the month, *C. T.*, III, 21510, 55; V, 17767, R., 7; 13160, L. E. That *ba-ni* denotes an ordinal number is seen from examples like *itn Še-kul ud XXV-ba-ni-ta*, *C. T.*, I, 94-10-16, 59.

#### 8. DATE FORMULAS.

For new date formulas and new variations of formulas known before, see p. 27.

The different date formulas given under the 5th year of *Bur-Sin* are no doubt only variations of the same date formula.

## X.

## NAMES AND TITLES.

The aim of the following list has been merely to register the names, Sumerian as well as Semitic, in the form they occur in these texts. To translate and comment on the names would have been an interesting and profitable study in itself, but it would have carried me over the limits set for this volume. By printing the Sumerian names in *Italics* I have not, of course, indicated that they really are to be read as they now stand. As almost every name presents more or less uncertain readings, I have simply shrunk back from disfiguring the pages by introducing capitals where the reading is not known. The scholar will need no such warning, as far as Sumerian names are concerned.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

**B.**, brother; **D.**, daughter; **F.**, father; **fem.**, feminine; **H.**, husband; **M.**, mother; **S.**, son; **Si.**, sister; **W.**, wife.

## 1. NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

<i>A-a-bi</i> , f. of <i>Lagab + sig-tur</i> , 90 : 10.	<i>A-ba-ra-an-nu</i> , 96 : 35.
<i>A-ab-gi-mu</i> , 16 : 6.	<i>A-bil-[?]</i> , 130 : 7.
<i>A-a-galu-dag</i> , 119 : 7.	<i>A-bil-Engar</i> , f. of <i>Mu-gir-ri</i> , 139 : 6.
<i>[A]-a-ga-tum</i> , <sup>1</sup> 135 : 11.	<i>A-bil-la-lum</i> , 21 : 5; 79 : 33.
<i>A-a-gin-n[u(a)d]</i> , <sup>2</sup> 79 : 10.	<i>A-É-a-ki</i> , 96 : 20.
<i>A-a-kal-la</i> , 56 : 31.	<i>A-ku-za</i> , 56 : 30.
<i>[A]-a-na-ab-e</i> , 19 : 3.	<i>A-bu-ab-e</i> , 95 : 20.
<i>A-a-ni</i> , 68 : 12.	<i>A-bu-šu-ni</i> , 135 : 31.
<i>[A]-a-tu(e)-ra</i> , 67 : 3, 10.	<i>A-d-da</i> , f. of (1) <i>Su-Ad-da</i> , (2) <i>Su<sup>d</sup>Xin-Sah</i> , (3) <i>Ur-Luh</i> ,
<i>A-a-ur-mu</i> , 81 : 10, 12.	(1) <i>Ka<sup>d</sup>Inanna</i> , (5) <i>Ur-Nigin-gar</i> , 110 : 1X, 3-7.
<i>A-bu-An-da</i> , 96 : 22.	<i>A-d-da-kal-la</i> , 7 : 10; 55 : 13.
<i>A-ba<sup>d</sup>En-lil</i> , 96 : 21.	<i>A-d<sup>d</sup>En-lil</i> , 81 : 88.
<i>Ab-ba-mu</i> , 113 : 1.	<i>A-dug-ga</i> , 120 : 3, 6, 10, 11.
<i>An-ba-ni</i> , <sup>3</sup> 27 : 5; seal, 91 : 6.	<i>A-gu-li</i> , 135 : 28.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps only *A-ga-tum*, cf. *A-ga-ti*.

<sup>2</sup> Huber, *P. K. U.* N., p. 41a, following Reisner, *T. T.*, 35, II, 11, reads *A-a-gim-nad*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *dBa-ni*.

A-*qisul-B*,<sup>3</sup> 135 : 11.  
 A-*ša-niš-nu*, 135 : 2.  
 A-*lu-niš-[šu]?*, 135 : 18.  
 A-*lu-šu-ni*,<sup>4</sup> 61 : 3.  
 A-*lu-um*, 117 : 38.  
 A-*lu-um-ma*, 128 : 9.  
 A-*ka-gal-bi*, 54 : 4.  
 A-*kal-la*, 58 : 7; s. of *Za-ma-[?]*, 171 : 3.  
 A-*ku-za*, 56 : 30.  
 A-*la-la*, 1 : 2, 3; 18 : 3, 35 : 3.  
 A-*li-a-bi*, 134 : 5.  
 A-*l-Luh*, 96 : 30.  
 A-*lul-lul*, 95 : 12.  
 A-*ma-nu-mu*, 20 : 10.  
 A-*mar-Kal-la*, 116 : 11.  
 A-*na-na*, 131 : 2.  
 A-*na-ba-ni*<sup>5</sup>  
 A-*ndirig-qr*,<sup>6</sup> 128 : 9.  
 A-*lim-ut*,<sup>7</sup> 135 : 18.  
 A-*la-E-ni*, 98 : 4.  
 A-*ni-ni*, 95 : 30.  
 A-*tu-bar-ra*,<sup>8</sup> 67 : 7.  
 A-*tu*, 32 : seal.  
 A-*zag-szi(d)-da*, 135 : 7; s. of *I-bu-ni-iz*, 29 : 4; seal.  
 B-*a-na-sal-la*, 115 : 2.  
 B-*a-la-an-gi*, 4 : 10.  
 B-*a-lul-e*, 8 : 1.  
 B-*a-ša(y)-ga*, 95 : 5.  
 B-*a-to*, 96 : 70.  
 B-*e-šar*, 116 : 5.  
 B-*u-bu*, 95 : 27.  
 B-*u-bu-a*, 133 : 14.  
 B-*u-ga-ga*,<sup>9</sup> 135 : 35, 36.  
 B-*u-la-ni*, 56 : 27.  
 B-*ur*-<sup>d</sup>*Da-mu*, 96 : 28.  
 B-*ur-za-Inanna*  
 B-*u-zu-nu*, 56 : 3.  
 D-*a-a-[ . . . ]*, 130 : 5.  
 D-*a-lim*, 23 : 10; 129 : 10.  
 D-*bi-a*, 75 : 25.  
 D-*gi*, 126 : 7, 22.  
 D-*la-er-um*, 116 : 16.  
 D-*da*, 56 : 9.  
 D-*gi*,<sup>10</sup> 126 : 7, 22.  
 D-*u-pi-sra*, 126 : 10.  
 D-*u-ši-ši*,<sup>11</sup> s. of *Nu-ur-e*, 11 : 3.  
 D-*am-[ . . . . ]*, 56 : 13.  
 D-*am-[ . . . . ]-An*, 96 : 19.  
 D-*am-šu-da-a*, 56 : 13.  
 D-*er-dh*,<sup>12</sup> 153 : 2.  
 D-*in-qr-ha-ni*,<sup>13</sup> 27 : 5; and seal.  
 D-*Dirig-qr*,<sup>14</sup> 128 : 9.  
 D-*ub-ha-zu-nu*, 56 : 3.  
 D-*u-za*, s. of *Vi*, 110 : 13.  
 D-*ug-[ . . . . ]*, 96 : 52.  
 D-*umu-[ . . . . ]*,<sup>15</sup> (1) f. of *Nin-[ . . . . ]*, 163 : 3;  
 (2) f. of *Lugal-<sup>d</sup>Utu-[ . . . . ]*, 57 : 13.  
 D-*u-gi*, 57 : 8; and dates of *Du-gi*.  
 D-*in-qr-ba-ni*, 116 : 4.  
 E-*a-ma-mu*, 139 : 1.  
 E-*gal-ha-ta-r-er-um*, 64 : 6.  
 E-*la-[ . . . . ]*, 115 : 8.  
 E-*la-ag-nu-a*,<sup>16</sup> 11 : 1.  
 E-*mu*-<sup>d</sup>*Damu*, 111 : 5.  
 E-*ne-[ . . . . ]*, 96 : 53.  
 E-*ngar-dag*, 96 : 14.  
 E-*ni-ma-ni-golu*, 96 : 57.  
 E-*u-k[i]-du-gi*, 96 : 59.  
 E-*u-lil-di-ner-gal*, 86 : 14.  
 E-*u-lil-lá-[ . . . . ]*, 56 : 10.  
 E-*u-lili*, 96 : 11.  
 E-*u-lil-lá-a-*An-ozag-qr**,<sup>17</sup> 111 : 8.  
 E-*u-lil-lá-ša(y)-ga*, s. of *Lugal-nanga*, 11 : 3.  
 E-*u-lil-mu*, 164 : 4.  
 [U]<sup>18</sup>-E-*u-k[i]-im-dn*, 111 : 2.  
 E-*u-ne-za*, 128 : 3.  
 [ . . . . ]<sup>d</sup>*E-ku*, 57 : 2.  
 E-*pa-si*, 96 : 31.  
 G-*gi*, 33 : 4.  
 G-*lu*-<sup>d</sup>*[ . . . . ]*, 96 : 38.  
 G-*lu-Bi*,<sup>19</sup> 109 : 9.  
 G-*lu-Bi-bi*, 96 : 27.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps [A]-*ga-tum*, cf. A-*ga-ti*.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. P. K. U. N., p. 45a.

<sup>5</sup> See *Dingir-ba-ni*, 27 : 5; 94 : 6.

<sup>6</sup> See <sup>d</sup>*Dirig-qr*.

<sup>7</sup> Perhaps *Uš-a*.

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps <sup>d</sup>*Utu-bar-ra*.

<sup>9</sup> Or *Sir-ya-ga*.

<sup>10</sup> See *Si-a-de*.

<sup>11</sup> See *An-ba-ni*.

<sup>12</sup> See *An-dirig-qr*.

<sup>13</sup> See *I-la-ag-nu-a*.

<sup>14</sup> "Enlil is the begotten one of the bright heaven."<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Or *Su*.

<sup>16</sup> Or *Gaš*.

[*Ga]lu-ha-qa-qa*, 135 : 36.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Dam*[*... . .*], 96 : 26.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Du-mu*, 70 : 10.  
*Galu-Dingir-ra*, 139 : 2.  
*Galu-dag-ga-de-gal*, 50 : 6.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*En-lil-lá*, (1) 111 : 9; (2) s. of *gala*<sup>d</sup>*Utu*, 3 : 4.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*En-zu*, (1) 41 : 6; 56 : 22, 25; (2) s. of *Ma*[*... . .*], 160 : 4.  
*Galu-Gán*[*... . .*]<sup>1</sup> 12 : 11.  
*Galu-gur-si-di-a*, 110 : col. X, 9.  
*Galu*[*... . .*]<sup>d</sup>*di*, 95 : 25.  
*Galu-ku-ni*, 109 : 13.  
*Galu-d*[*r(2)-pi-e-r[u?]*], 46 : 9.  
*Galu-Kin-gi-a*, 46 : 8.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Lagab sig*, 72 : 1; 104 : 31.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Luh*<sup>d</sup>*KA*, 104 : 7.  
*Galu-nu-ru-a*, 126 : 6.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Nin*[*... . .*], 46 : case, 3.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Nin-gal*, 58 : 12.  
*Galu-Ni[qin]-gar*[*ea*], 96 : 61.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Nin-sah*, 61 : 6; 71 : 8; 101 : 18; 166 : 7.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Ra*, 121 : 7.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Sag*[*... . .*], 42 : 12.  
[*Ga]lu-Ur*, 96 : 16.  
*Galu-Ur-ki*[*... . .*], 108 : 11.  
*Galu*<sup>d</sup>*Utu*, (1) 13 : 1; (2) f. of *Galu-En-lil-lá*, 3 : 4.  
*Galu*, 160 : 8.  
*Ga-gi*, 33 : 1.  
*Gán-šá(g)*<sup>2</sup>, 95 : 29.  
*Gárs-kal-la*, 17 : 3.  
*Gárs-šá(m)-bl*, 130 : 9.  
*dGestin-an*, 102 : 5.  
*dGestin-an-ka*, 102 : 2.  
*Gin*<sup>d</sup>*En-zu*, fem., si. of *Sir-ka*, 1 : 10.  
*Gin-har-bar*, fem., 116 : 15.  
*Gin-Nin-e*[*... . .*], f., 143 : 3.  
*Gir-a*, f. of *Ur*<sup>d</sup>*Igi-zi-bar-ra*, 109 : 10.  
*Gir*<sup>d</sup>*Bi-li* + *U*, 56 : 16.  
*Gir*<sup>d</sup>*En-l*[*l*]-*ga(l)*, 52 : 3.  
*Giri-gi-na*<sup>3</sup>, 91 : 30.

*Gir*<sup>d</sup>*ib-sat(g)*, 22 : 5; 95 : 11.  
*Gir-Nin*[*... . .*], 135 : 12; s. of *Dumu*[*... . .*], 163 : 3.  
*Gir-ni-šá(g)*<sup>4</sup>, 16 : 9.  
*Gir(d)-du-ri-a*, 128 : 6.  
*Ga-de-a*, 45 : 5; 96 : 40.  
*Gw(d)*<sup>d</sup>*Gástin-an*, 102 : 3.  
*Ga-du*, 23 : 3.  
*Ga-du-du*, 73 : 3.  
*Gor*(?)<sup>5</sup>*-gá-sa-la*, 108 : 1.  
*Ga-la-a*, 139 : 1.  
*[G]a-za-ni*<sup>6</sup>, 123 : 5.  
*Hal-hal-ha*, f. of *Luqal-sirim*, 120 : 8.  
*Haz-zin*<sup>7</sup>, 111 : 1.  
*Hé-šá(g)*, 95 : 29.  
*Hu-ma-gu-ra*, 87 : 2.  
*Hu-ma-u-sá*, 128 : 1.  
*Hu-pi-pi*, 11 : 12; 119 : 5; 147 : 5.  
*Huš-a*, 13 : 11.  
*Iba-ni-z*, f. of *Á-zí(d)-da*, 29 : seal.  
*I-dim-dingir*, s. of *Sú-ša va-ni*, 39 : 3, and seal.  
*dIgi-da*, 111 : 8.  
*Igi*<sup>d</sup>*En-lil*, 95 : 21.  
*Igi-Ku*<sup>8</sup>, 87 : 1.  
*Igi-ni-da-a*, 134 : 1.  
*Igi-šá(g)-šá(g)*, 68 : 3.  
*I-la-ag-nu-a*<sup>9</sup>  
*I-li-ba-li*, 56 : 24.  
*I-li-nu-ri*, 56 : 22.  
*I-mi-dam*, f., 134 : 6.  
*Innana-Kalam-ba*<sup>10</sup>, 129 : 9.  
*dInnanna-ur*, 139 : 7.  
*In-ta*<sup>11</sup>, 56 : 38.  
*I-ri-ba-um*, 56 : 2.  
*I-sar-ba-kal*, 116 : 14.  
*I-sar-i-li*<sup>12</sup>, s. of *Sú-ša-ur*(?)*-ni*, 39 : seal.  
*I-sar-ni-si*, 46 : 11.  
*I-me-i-li*, 23 : 5.  
*I-ta*<sup>13</sup>, 117 : 35.  
*I-za-ur sig(?)*, 119 : 8.  
*I-zi-zi*<sup>14</sup>, 117 : 11.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Galu-gan-gu-la*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 89a.

<sup>8</sup> See *E-la-ag-nu-a*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Hé-šá(g)*. Cf. *Hé(gán)-na-sag*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 123a.

<sup>9</sup> See *Ri-Kalam-ba*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Giri-gi*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 109a.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. *In-la-i-a*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 54b.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Gir-ni-šá(g)*, *C. T. N.*, 17758, 1, 2.

<sup>11</sup> Perhaps better *I-má-i-li*.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *P. K. U. N.*, p. 111a.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. *I-ta-i-a* and *In-ta-i-a*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 54b.

<sup>6</sup> Means "axe." Possibly it is a noun, not a proper name.

<sup>13</sup> See *Ni-zi-zi*.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *dKu*, *Br.* 10569.

**Ka-qa-ma**, 57 : 22.  
**Ka-qa-das-ma**, 88 : 11.  
**Ka<sup>2</sup>-Inanna**, 110 : col. IX, 6.  
**Ka-ka-Ab-er**, 37 : 5.  
**Ka-ka**, f. of *Ux<sup>2</sup>P EKU*, 11 : 5.  
**Ka-ka-a**, 139 : 3.  
**Kalam-dar<sup>2</sup>-qa**, 21 : 17.  
**Kalam-dhi-d[ar]**, 87 : 5.  
**Kalam-il-er**, 31 : 5.  
**Kalam-lam-ma**, 7 : 11.  
**Kalam-na-ma**, 7 : 11.  
**Kal<sup>2</sup>-Engar**, 17 : 6.  
**Kal-la**, 56 : 34.  
**Ka-ka-q-a**, 87 : 3.  
**Ka-ka-lam**, 110 : col. X, 3.  
**Kur-shi[...]**, 142 : 9.  
**Kur-ni-mu**,<sup>1</sup> 1 : 20.  
**Kur-ru-*ti***, 110 : col. IX, 1.  
**Lagab + sig-bar**, s. of *A-a-h<sup>2</sup>*, 30 : 10.  
**Lagash-i-lu-d<sup>2</sup>**, 126 : 18.  
**Lag[...]**, f. of *[...]-Se-ku-m[ar]*, 57 : 11.  
**Lugal-[...]**, 96 : 73.  
**Lugal-[...]-ab[...]**, 96 : 62.  
**Lugal-azag-e**, 67 : 8.  
**Lugal-azag-z[n]**,<sup>2</sup> 13 : 12; 146 : 14.  
**Lugal-*A*-zi(d)-da**, 56 : 19; 81 : 8; 111 : 11.  
**Lugal-Bir**, fem., w. of *Su<sup>2</sup>Damuzi*, 125 : 7.  
**[Lug]al(l?)-Bu-qa-qa**, 135 : 36.  
**Lugal-Dubshu**,<sup>3</sup> 96 : 43.  
**Lugal-dug-qa**, 84 : 63; 103 : 9; 122 : 4.  
**Lugal-ezen**, (1) 87 : 6; (2) s. of *Hal-hal-la*, 120 : 7.  
**Lugal-gis**, 1 : 13.  
**Lugal-qi<sup>2</sup>-shir**, 96 : 29.  
**Lugal-*ha*-m[ar]**,<sup>4</sup> 57 : 7.  
**Lugal-iskim-zi**, 31 : 3.  
**Lugal-iskim-zi(d)-da**, 2 : 2, 7.  
**Lugal-*itu*-Da**, 13 : 13.  
**Lugal-ku-gi-nu**, 32 : seal; 33 : 5; 45 : 5; 99 : 13.  
**Lugal-ki**, 96 : 19.  
**Lugal-m<sup>2</sup>-a**, 99 : 13.  
**Lugal-Nam-tar-ri**, 29 : 2, 38 : 6; 42 : 3; 95 : 2.  
**Lugal-nangi**, (1) 47 : 2; (2) f. of *En-lil-al-Sag*, 14 : 13.  
**Lugal-Nibr<sup>2</sup>u**, 96 : 46.  
**[Lug]al(l?)<sup>2</sup>Sag-[...]**, 12 : 12.

*Lugal-za-q-qa*, 1 : 3; 2, 2 : 8, of *Ba<sup>2</sup>-q-za-za*, 40 : 3.  
 and seal.  
**Lugal-za-q-za**, 160 : 6.  
**Lugal-za-q-za-e**  
 [Lugal]<sup>2</sup>al<sup>2</sup>-U<sup>2</sup>r, 96 : 16.  
**Lugal-ur-ri-nu**, 48 : 4.  
**Lugal-*u*-da**, 96 : 34.  
**Lugal-u-Sim**, 109 : 16.  
**Lugal<sup>2</sup>Utu**, 13 : seal.  
 [Lugal]<sup>2</sup>al<sup>2</sup>Utu[...], s. of *Dam[ar]*, 57 : 12.  
**Lugal-te-ha-e**, s. of *Mu-hat*, 8 : 3.  
**Lugal-zag(?)-e**, 96 : 43.  
**Luh<sup>2</sup>Ka**, 101 : 70.  
**Lul-a**, 109 : 11; 119 : 4.  
**Lul-*u*-qa**, 144 : 13.  
 [...] [...]<sup>2</sup>Lu-*ka*-g<sup>2</sup>, 149 : 5.  
**Lus[al<sup>2</sup>]-**, 12 : 4.  
**Ma-ad-i-l<sup>2</sup>**, 19 : 5; 30 : 3; 104 : 39.  
**Ma-ha-tu(d)-da**, 96 : 39.  
**Ma-da-i-l<sup>2</sup>**, 11 : 11.  
**Ma-da-da**, 96 : 42.  
**Ma-d<sup>2</sup>ug(?)**, f. of *Gala<sup>2</sup>En-zu*, 160 : 4.  
**Ma-qu-am**,<sup>5</sup>  
**Ma-qu-ri**,<sup>6</sup> s. of *A-bil-Engar*, 139 : 5.  
**Ma-urudu-Gu-hu**, 96 : 11.  
**Mer-ab**, 96 : 25.  
**Mer-ru-ru**, 98 : 3.  
 [...] [...]M<sup>2</sup>u-hu-azag, 135 : 13.  
**Mu-ka-shu-tug-tug**, f. of *Lugal-te-hu-e*, 8 : 4.  
**Mu-ma-da**, 164 : 5.  
**Mu-ni-mah**, 35 : 4.  
**Naslu-*ha*-ku**, 96 : 11.  
**Nas-ba-pi-shu**, 96 : 11.  
**Nas-ba-*sh*(q)**, 109 : 9.  
**Nas-ru-a**, 81 : 7.  
**Nam-tar-ri**, 96 : 18.  
**Nam-ur**, 96 : 13.  
**Ni-gal-u-ru-ki**, 108 : 3.  
**Ni-ra-ni**, 116 : 2.  
**Ni-sag**, 96 : 33, 39.  
**Ni**, (1) f. of *Dama-nita-ga[b]*, 108 : 10; (2) f. of *Su<sup>2</sup>Ni-n<sup>2</sup>sh<sup>2</sup>*, 110 : col. VIII, 1; IX, 2.  
**Ni-hu-ab-ul**, 114 : 7.  
**Ni-du-[...]**, 102 : 7.

<sup>1</sup> See *Uka-na-ma*.<sup>2</sup> See *Pap-ni-mu*.<sup>3</sup> Cf. *P. K. U.*, N., 129, p. 129a.<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Lugal-ha-nu-ti-l*, *P. K. U.*, N., p. 132a.<sup>5</sup> Semitic, "How long, my god?"<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Ma-ad-i-l<sup>2</sup>*.<sup>7</sup> Cf. *Ma-qu*, *P. K. U.*, N., p. 135b.<sup>8</sup> Cf. *Lugal-ma-qar-ri*, *P. K. U.*, N., p. 135a.

*d**Ni-ir-dSe*[*s*], 5 : 1.  
 [*Ni-ir-e*, 164 : 6.  
*Ni-ni-[...]*, 8; of *Dumu-[...]*, 163 : 3.  
*Ni-ne-zu*  
*Ni-š[ā]q-[q]t*,<sup>1</sup> 144 : 14.  
*Ni-ni-p[ā]tig a-an-ti*, 142 : 1.  
 [...] *dNi-ni-tu*, 135 : 20.  
*Ni-zi-zī*,<sup>2</sup> 117 : 11.  
*Ni-ār-e-le*, (1) 95 : 28; (2) s. of *Du-dI-le*, 11 : 2.  
*Ni-ša-na-zī*, 64 : 8.  
*Pap-ni-mu*,<sup>3</sup> 1 : 20.  
*Ri-[...]*, 56 : 1.  
*Ri-[...]-ru*, 56 : 6.  
*Ri-Kalam-ba*,<sup>4</sup> 129 : 9.  
*Ri-pi-pi*, 120 : 4.  
*Ri-ag-bu*,<sup>5</sup> 23 : 9.  
*Sag-[...]*, 96 : 72.  
*Sag-da-nu*, 34 : 6.  
*Sai-mu-h*, fem., 153 : 3.  
*Si-a-de*,<sup>6</sup> 153 : 2.  
*Sig-a-d*[*a*], 58 : 15.  
*Sig-a-Ad-d*[*a*], 57 : 5.  
*Sir-ka*, s. of *Zu-an-me-ni*; br. of *Gin-dEn-zu*, 1 : 1.  
*Su-Ka-Ka*, (1) 110 : 30; (2) f. of *Dumu-nitu-dū*, 110 : 5,  
 6, 29.  
*Su-ša-dIM*.<sup>7</sup>  
*Su-ša-ur(?)-ni*, f. of *I-šar-ilu*, 39 : seal.  
*Su-ab-ša-ta-ha*, 108 : 2.  
*Sa-bil-mu*, 53 : 4.  
*Sa(g)-gal-lu*, 116 : 9.  
*Sa-ma-ni*, 118 : 3.  
*Sa-ma-ša-lī*, 56 : 7.  
*Sa(m)-še-ki*, 116 : 12.  
*Sar-nu-um-i-li*, 77 : 20.  
 [...] *Sa-ħa-ma*, s. of *Lu-[...]*, 57 : 10.  
*Sa-ša-da*, 46 : 10.  
*Sa-škal-la*, 56 : 16; 135 : 6.  
*Sim-du*, 116 : 10.  
*Sim-du-gur*, 109 : 2.  
*Sim-kā(g)*, 116 : 10, 17.  
*Su-ad-da*,<sup>8</sup> 110 : IX, 5.  
*Su-dBE-lū<sup>9</sup>-lī*, 14 : 3.

*Su-dBil-še-ga-dim-ša*, 14 : 3.  
*Su-det(p)-qa-zī(d)-da*, 15 : 7.  
*Su-dDumu-zī*, (1) 16 : 4; (2) h. of *Luqal-Bar*, 125 : 7.  
*Su-dEn-lū*, 86 : 13.  
*Su-qal-dRa*, 110 : VIII, 2.  
*Su-q(i)s-dar*, 56 : 22, 24, 42; 81 : 11, 96 : 51.  
*Su-u-dNaam*, 95 : 24.  
*Su-dNi-šah*, s. of *Ni*, 110 : IX, 2.  
*Su-ša-va-ni*, f. of *I-dim-dimir*, 39 : seal.  
*Su-u-hi*, 135 : 32.  
*Su-u-ma*, 1 : 11.  
*Ti-ma-hi-ti*, 56 : 7.  
*U-bar*, 160 : 12.  
*U-ba-ta-a*, 103 : 25.  
*U-dša(q)-qt*, 7 : 12.  
*U-dan-[...]*, 84 : 36.  
*Uku-ni-mu*,<sup>10</sup> 7 : 11.  
*U-ni-d*,<sup>11</sup> 127 : 11.  
*U-ma-ni*, 117 : 39.  
*U-ka-og-šim*, 119 : 1.  
*Utu-ha-b[ā]*, 23 : 11.  
*Utu-ha-š[ā]*, 130 : 8.  
*U-li*, f. of [...] 86 : 6.  
*U-na-ab-ku-in*, 110 : X, 1.  
*Ur-[...]*, 96 : 18, 63.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>[...]*, 59 : 60; 96 : 47.  
*Ur-ša-dIM*, 20 : 6.  
*Ur-dAb-bar-ra*, 43 : 3.  
*Ur-In-na*, 62 : seal.  
*Ur-An-tu*, 96 : 24.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Azaq-šim*, 41 : 3.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Ba-a*, 51 : 3.  
*Ur-Dam*, 58 : 9.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Da-mu*, 7 : 5; 14 : 21.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Da*, br. of *Ur-ki-Ga-la*, 109 : 16.  
*Ur-Dub*, 96 : 58; 110 : XIII, 1.  
*Ur-dul-du-e*, 84 : 61; 106 : 2; 114 : 15.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Dumu-zī(d)-da*, 11 : 7.  
*Ur<sup>2</sup>Dum-pa-i*, (1) 22 : 1; 23 : 3; 24 : 3; (2) s. of *Ur<sup>2</sup>dIM*,  
 79 : 37.  
*Ur-E-an-na*, 58 : 11.  
*Ur-lul-har-li-ha*, 110 : VIII, 3.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *P. K. U. N.*, p. 141b.

<sup>2</sup> See *I-zi-zī*.

<sup>3</sup> Or *Kur-ni-ma*.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps to be read *Innana-Kalam-ba* or *Innana-ug-ba*.

<sup>5</sup> See *Ri-Kalam-ba*.

<sup>6</sup> See *Dip-de*.

<sup>7</sup> May be read *Ka*.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *Ku-za-zī*, *T. T.*, 150, 1 : 11.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *Su-ad-da-mu*, *P. K. U. N.*, p. 151a.

<sup>10</sup> By mistake of scribe written *še-qt*.

<sup>11</sup> See *Kalam-me-mu*.

<sup>12</sup> May be name of field.

*Ur-E-sqa-a*, 1 : 16.  
*Ur-e<sup>d</sup>Ka*, 123 : 10.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>En-ki*, 56 : 26, 120 : 2.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>En-lil*, 96 : 32; 145 : 4.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>E-kur-ru*, 13 : 3.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Gid-[n<sup>2</sup>] ka*, 135 : 26.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Gi-bil*, 18 : 6.  
*Ur-Gin(?)*, 96 : 51.  
*Ur-Ha-bar-ba*, 83 : 25.  
*Ur-Ib-al*, 88 : 5; 111 : 6.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Igi-zib-bar-ra*, s. of *Lul-a*, 109 : 10.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>I.M.*, f. of *Ur<sup>d</sup>Dan-pa-e*, 79 : 37.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Innanna*, 96 : 67.  
*Ur-itu-Zag-qa*, 95 : 1.  
*Ur-itu-Ma*, f. of *Ur-Zag-qa*, 87 : 10.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Kal*, (1) 58 : 7; 136 : 2; (2) s. of *Nu*, 48 : 9; 136 : 4.  
*Ur-ki-ag*, 56 : 12.  
*Ur-kam*, 135 : 12.  
*Ur-ki-Gus-la*, (1) 123 : 2; (2) br. of *Ur<sup>d</sup>Du*, 109 : 16.  
*Ur-li*, 113 : 3.  
*Ur-lish*, 39 : 15.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal-[...]*, 110 : 5.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal*, s. of *Du*, 83 : 43; 84 : 83, 86.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal-banda*, 84 : 86.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal-edin-na-tu*, 134 : 7.  
*Ur-Luh*, 13 : 3; 56 : 36.  
*[U]-Ma-a-me*, 108 : 4.  
*Ur-mi-qi-a*, 1 : 16; 95 : 19; 135 : 11.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Ma-lum*, 13 : 15.  
*Ur-Ma-ma*, 96 : 42.  
*Ur-Me-me-e*, 28 : 5.  
*Ur-mu*, 142 : 12.  
*Ur-na-[...]*, 102 : IV, 1.  
*Ur-ni*, 30 : 1.  
*Ur-Ni-ja-ni*, 92 : 12; 96 : 71.  
*Ur-Ni-qin*, 1 : 16; 130 : 11; 131 : 11; 143 : 1; 144 : 15; 2 : 10; 4d : 140; IV, 8.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-qi-[...]*, 1 : 152 : 2nd.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-IB*, 82 : 5, 135 : 5; 8, 115 : 1.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-ma-du*, 96 : 38.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Nun-qal*, 118 : 2.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>PA.KU*, (1) [...], 30 : 2; (2) s. of *K4<sup>d</sup>a*, 14 : 5.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>PA.KU-ru*, 4 : 3; 8 : 2.  
*Ur-Ra-a*, 12 : 9.  
*Ur-ra-kal*, 69 : 1; 131 : 3.  
*Ur-ra-ku-va*, 116 : 8.  
*Ur-ra-ni*, 96 : 68.  
*Ur-sih*, 96 : 20.  
*Ur-Si-gar*, 118 : 7.  
*Ur-ši(q)-qa*, (1) [...], 111 : 1; (2) s. of *Ur-ita-Mu*, 87 : 9.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Se-qt*, s. of *Ni-me-3u*, 58 : 13.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Su-An-[na]*, 57 : 1; 110 : 1.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Su-mah*, 7 : 9.  
*Ur-[...]-[...]-[...]-[?]*, 96 : 72.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Ti-uru*, 135 : 27.  
*Ur-Tum-al*, 88 : 5.  
*Ur-ud-ma*, f. of *Ur*, 87 : 10.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Ur-[...]*, 104 : 25.  
*Ur-Zag(?)*, 110 : VIII, 1.  
*dUta-bar-ra*, 67 : 7.  
*Utu-ha-za*, 127 : 11.  
*Utu-ša(q)-qa*, 7 : 12.  
*Uš-an-i*, 1 : 19.  
*Uš-me<sup>d</sup>Nin-ša[?]*, 12 : 7.  
*Za-an-me-ni*, fem., m. of *Sir-ka*, 1 : 9.  
*Zag-mu*, 96 : 54, 69.  
*Za-la-lum*, 92 : 11.  
*Za-ma-[...]*, f. of *A-ka[l-...]*, 171 : 3.  
*Za-ni-a*, 117 : 36.  
*Za-zî*, 123 : 13.  
*Zi-mu*, 116 : 13.

## 2. NAMES OF GODS.

## A-a:

*A-a-galu-ba*, 119 : 7.  
*A-a-qin-na(d)*, 79 : 10.  
*A-a-kol-la*, 56 : 31.  
*A-a-na-ib-e*, 19 : 3.  
*A-a-ni*, 68 : 12.  
*A-a-tu(r)-ra*, 67 : 3.  
*A-a-ur-mu*, 81 : 10, 12.

## A-ab:

*A-ab-ga-mu*, 16 : 6.

## AAb:

*Ab-ta-ab-i*, 95 : 20.  
*Ur<sup>d</sup>Ab-bar-ra*, 13 : 3.

## AAd:

*Sig-a<sup>d</sup>, 1[d]*, 58 : 15.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *dUta-ab-ab*, *P. K. U.*, V., p. 173, note 6.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Ur<sup>d</sup>Nig-in-sar*, *P. K. U.*, V., p. 127a.

*Ad-da:*  
*Ad-da-me*, 410 : 24.  
*Sig-a-Ad-d[ā]*, 57 : 5.

*Ad-ga:*  
*A-ga-ib*, 135 : 14.

*Amat:*  
*Amu-rt*, 126 : 10.

*An:*  
*An-galu-sag*, 162 : 1.  
*A-ba-An-da*, 96 : 22.

*An-ni:*  
95 : 30.

*dApin:*  
*Kal-dApin*, 17 : 6.

*dAzag-šim:*  
*Ur-dAzag-šim*, 11 : 3.

*dBa-ā:*  
*Ur-dBa-ā*, 57 : 3.

*dBi:*  
*Galu-dBi*, 109 : 9.

*dBi-li-li:*  
*Gir-dBi-li-li*, 56 : 16.

*Bil-la-lum:*  
*A-Bil-la-lum*, 24 : 5.  
*A-Bil-la-lum-ma*, 79 : 33.

*dBil-li-li:*  
*Šu-dBil-li-li*, 41 : 3.

*dDu-gam:*  
In date formulas.

*Dam:*  
*Ur-Dam*, 58 : 9.

*dDa-mu:*  
*Ur-dDa-mu*, 7 : 5; 14 : 21.  
*Galu-dDa-mu*, 70 : 10.

*dDu:*  
*Ur-dDu*, 109 : 16.

*dDumu:*  
*E-mul-dDumu*, 111 : 5.

*dDumu-zi:*  
*Šu-dDumu-zi*, 16 : 4.

*dDun-gi:*  
*itu Ezen-dDun-gi*, *passim*.

*dDun-pa-i:*  
*Ur-dDun-pa-i*, 22 : 4; 23 : 3; 24 : 3; 79 : 37.

*Engar:*  
*A-bil-Engar*, 139 : 6.

*dEn-ki:*  
*En-ki-im-du*, 111 : 2.  
*Ur-dEn-ki*, 56 : 26.

*dEn-lil:*  
*Eu-lil-da-nor-gal*, 86 : 14.  
*A-ba-dEn-lil*, 96 : 19.  
*Ad-dEn-lil*, 84 : 88.  
*Galu-dEn-lil-lā*, 111 : 9.  
*Gir-dEn-lil-gal*, 52 : 3.  
*Igi-dEn-lil*, 95 : 21; 135 : 19.  
[ . . . ] *En-lil-mu*, 161 : 1.

*dEn-zu:*  
*Galu-dEn-zu*, 41 : 6; 56 : 15; 160 : 4.  
*Giu-dEn-zu*, 1 : 10.

*dGāl:*  
*Ur-dGāl-in(?)-ka*, 135 : 26.

*dGātin:*  
*Gu(d)-dGātin-an*, 102 : 3.

*dGī-bil:*  
*Ur-dGī-bil*, 18 : 6.

*(G)iš-dar:*  
*Su-(g)iš-dar*, 56 : 22; 81 : 11.

*Gu-la:*  
*Hu-ma-Gu-la*, 87 : 2.

*Hu:*  
*Ur-Hu-ba-ba*, 83 : 25.

*dIB:*  
*A-ga-IB(?)*, 135 : 1.  
[ . . . ] *dI[B]*, 148 : 9.

*dIgi:*  
*Ur-dIgi-du*, 111 : 8.  
*Ur-dIgi-zi-bar-ru*, 109 : 9.

*dI-li:*  
*Da-dI-li*, 41 : 2.

*dIM:*  
*Ur-dIM*, 79 : 37.

*Innanna:*  
*Bur-zu-Innanna*,  
*Galu-za-Innanna*,  
*Ka-dInnanna*, 110 : IX, 00.

*dKa:*  
*Galu-dLuh-dKa*, 104 : 7.

*Kat:*  
*Ur-dKat*, 48 : 9.

*dKul-la:*  
*A-mur-dKul-la*, 116 : 11.

<sup>1</sup> Written *še-ga*, but scribe probably omitted the last perpendicular wedge, making the last part of the sign *ga* instead of *ša*. Probably the same name, *i.e.*, *dBe-li-li*.

*Gar-Kal-la*, 17 : 3.  
*Ku*:  
 — *Igi-Ku*,<sup>1</sup> 87 : 4.  
<sup>d</sup>**Lagab** + *sig*:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Lagab* + *sig*, 104 : 31; 121 : 13.  
*Li*:  
 — *Ur-Li*, 113 : 3.  
<sup>d</sup>**Lugal**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal*, 110 : 5.  
<sup>d</sup>**Lugal-banda**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Lugal-banda*, 84 : 86.  
<sup>d</sup>**Lugal-Nam-tar-ri**:  
 Title for *Nin-IB*, 133 : 5.  
<sup>d</sup>**Luh**:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Luh<sup>d</sup>Ka*, 104 : 7.  
<sup>d</sup>*Lu-ša* (?)  
 — [ . . . . . ]<sup>d</sup>*Lu-ša(q)*, 149 : 5.  
<sup>d</sup>**Ma-lum**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Ma-lum*, 13 : 15.  
<sup>d</sup>**Meski-gal**:  
 — *itu<sup>d</sup>Meski-gal*, 81 : 13.  
<sup>d</sup>**Mu**:  
 — [ . . . . . ]<sup>d</sup>*Mu-ba-azag*, 135 : 12.  
<sup>d</sup>**Nam**:  
 — *Šu-ni<sup>d</sup>Nam*, 95 : 24.  
<sup>d</sup>**Nanna**:  
 In dates, 14 : 25, *et passim*.  
<sup>d</sup>**Ne-šū**:  
 — *itu<sup>d</sup>Ne-šū*, 54 : 7; 134 : 12, etc.  
*Nigin*:  
 — *Ur-Nigin*, 134 : 11.  
 — *Ur-Nigin-gar*, 54 : 5; 110 : IX, 8.  
<sup>d</sup>**Nin-a-zu**:  
 — *itu<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-zu*, 17 : 9, etc.  
<sup>d</sup>**Nin-qiš**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-qiš*, 152 : seal.  
<sup>d</sup>**Nin-gal**:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Nin-gal*, 58 : 12.

<sup>d</sup>*Nin-IB*:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-IB*, 82 : 5; 135 : 5, 8.  
<sup>d</sup>*Nin-lil*:  
 In dates, 2 : 22, *et passim*.  
<sup>d</sup>*Nin-sah*:  
 — *šu<sup>d</sup>Nin-sah*, 110 : IX, 2.  
 — *Uš-mu<sup>d</sup>Nin-sah*, 12 : 7.  
<sup>d</sup>*Nin-ta*:  
 — [ . . . . . ]<sup>d</sup>*Nin-ta*, 135 : 20.  
<sup>d</sup>*Nin-gal*:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Nin-gal*, 118 : 2.  
<sup>d</sup>**PA.KU**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>PA.KU*, 3 : 1; 14 : 5; 15 : 1; 30 : 2.  
<sup>d</sup>**Ra**:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Ra*, 124 : 7.  
 — *Ur-Ra-a*, 12 : 9.  
<sup>d</sup>**Sag**:  
 — [*ga*] *lu* (*Lugal*?)<sup>d</sup>*Sag*, 12 : 12.  
<sup>d</sup>**Sek**:  
 — *An-ni<sup>d</sup>Sek*, 5 : 1.  
<sup>d</sup>**Sig**:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Sig*, 151 : 29.  
<sup>d</sup>**Si-gar**:  
 — *Ur-Si-gar*, 118 : 7.  
<sup>d</sup>**Su-an-na**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Su-an-na*, 57 : 4; 110 : 4.  
<sup>d</sup>**Su-mah**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Su-mah*, 7 : 9.  
<sup>d</sup>**Tišu**:  
 — *Nita<sup>d</sup>Tišu*,<sup>2</sup> 93: seal.  
<sup>d</sup>**Ur**:  
 — *dUr-ra-Kal*, 134 : 3.  
<sup>d</sup>**Ur**:  
 — *Ur<sup>d</sup>Ur*, 104 : 25.  
<sup>d</sup>**Utu**:  
 — *Galu<sup>d</sup>Utu*, 13 : 4.  
 — *Lugal<sup>d</sup>Utu*, 13 : seal; 52 : 12.

## 3. NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

**An-ša-an<sup>ki</sup>**, 100 : 17, 56, 71, 79; 111 : 19; 136 : 22; 140 : 12; 142 : 15.  
**Ba-si-me<sup>ki</sup>**,<sup>3</sup> 77 : 21.  
**Gan-Kar<sup>ki</sup>**, 100 : 9, 19, etc.  
**Gir-zu<sup>ki</sup>**, 136 : 17, 20.  
**Giš-šu<sup>ki</sup>**, 61 : 3; 136 : 19.

**Ha-ar-ši(šum)<sup>ki</sup>**, 83 : 46; 156 : 10, etc.  
**Ḫu-ḫu-nu-ri<sup>ki</sup>**, 1 : 16; 8 : 8, etc.  
**Ḫu-mur-ū<sup>ki</sup>**, dates.  
**In-si-<sup>ki</sup>na**, 120 : 13.  
**Kar-zi(d)-da<sup>ki</sup>**, 11 : 25, etc.  
**Ki-maš<sup>ki</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Cf. <sup>d</sup>*KU*, Br. 10569.<sup>2</sup> Or *Ur<sup>d</sup>Tišu*.<sup>3</sup> Cf. *alūBa-ši-mu*, Aššurbānīpal, Rassam Inscription, col. V, 17.

**Las-lu-bi<sup>kī</sup>****Nibru (En-lil<sup>kī</sup>), 96; 46, etc.****Si-mu-nu-m<sup>kī</sup>, 18; 8.****Si-mu-ru-u<sup>kī</sup>, 7; 11, etc.****Ubi<sup>kī</sup>, 104; 38.****U-bi<sup>kī</sup>, 50; 13.****Ur-hil-lu<sup>kī</sup>, 15; 19, etc.****Unu(q<sup>kī</sup>), 22; 0, etc.****Uru-su(u(q<sup>kī</sup>), 14; 25, etc.****Zu-ab-ša-l<sup>kī</sup>, 21; 21, *et passim*.****4. NAMES OF TEMPLES AND HOUSES.****É-a-ku-[u** . . .], 102; 12.**É-a-ni**, 151; 37.**É-an-na**,*Ur-É-an-na*, 58; 11.**É-azag**,*Ur-É-azag-ga*, 109; 24.**É-dEn-lil-l<sup>ā</sup>**, 131; 3.**É-gal**, 71; 12, 16.**É-gal-la**, 64; 6.**É-kur-ra**, 38; 3.**É-mu-la**, 68; 5.**É-nig-in-gar-ra**, 165; 19.**É-nun**, 68; 5.**É-séš-kal**, 165; 21.**É-u-ku**, 60; 3.**5. NAMES OF MONTHS.****itu Ab-i**, 63; 6; 65; 5; 95; 2.**itu A-ki-ti**, 116; 20.**itu Amar-a-zl**, 152; 5.**itu Ás(-a)**, 8; 7; 11; 16; 56; 45; 87; 13; 111; 13; 131; 5.**itu Azag-sim**, 15; 17; 42; 8; 48; 7.**itu Bár-zaq-gar-ra**, 1; 14; 18; 11; 40; 10; 44; 6; 117; 11; 61.**itu Bil-bil-gar-ra**, 126; 30; 163; 4.**itu Da**, *Lugal-itu-Da*, 11; 12.**itu Dul-azag**, 85; 9; 128; 13.**itu Dir-Se-kin-kud**, 2; 18.**itu Engar-dū-a**, 23; 9; 24; 7; 25; 9; 37; 11; 135; 34.**itu Ezen-In-na**, 31; 8.**itu Ezen-du<sup>d</sup>an-gi**, 136; 18; 156; 9; 104; 33; 157; 9.**itu Ezen-du<sup>d</sup>Me-ki-gi**, 81; 13; 93; 9.**itu Ezen-du<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-zu**, 9; 11; 17; 9; 32; 7.**itu Gán-gán-č**, 22; 8; 17; 5; 129; 11.**itu Gu(d)-si-zu**, 16; 12; 117; 63; 130; 11; 135; 3.**itu Ki-u<sup>d</sup>In-nanna**, 117; 13.**itu Ki-sig-u<sup>d</sup>Nin-a-zu**, 15; 7.**itu Mu**,*Ur-itu-Mu*, 87; 10.**itu Mu-šu-ul**, 136; 20.**itu Ne-šu**, 35; 6; 54; 7; 131; 12.**itu Pap+d[. . .]**, 143; 7.**itu Sig**, 13; 16; 49; 7; 88; 17.**itu Se-kin-kud**, 1; 22; 14; 24; 28; 7; 29; 6; 31; 7; 79; 38; 80; 6; 93; 8; 100; 55; 78; 117; 55; 153; 4; 158; 6; 159; 3.**itu Še-sag-kud**, 100; 78.**itu Šu-kal(-a)**, 21; 20; 60; 4; 62; 8; 75; 19; 117; 42.**itu Su-ša-č**, 46; 14.**itu Su-še-ku[?]**, 53; 6.**6. OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYÉS.****āb-ku**, 106; 3, 5.**al-sá(q)**? 14; 3.**dam-qar**, 56; 15; 146; 11, etc.**di-kud**, 11; 8.**dab-sar**, 29; seal; 96; 18; 60; 120; 4.**de**, 96; 68; 70; 73.**dim?**, 111; 11.**empar**, 96; 17.**galu-kin-gi-a****galu-ku-mi**, 94; 2; 117; 31.**galu-sig-a**, 136; 9; 136; 11; 12.**galu-sim**, 127; 2.**gin**, 120; 2, etc.**gir**, 96; 22; 120; 2; 6; 7; 14; 126; 7; 128; 9, etc.**gir-va****gir-si(q)-ga**, 111; 7, etc.**gu-za-lal**, 135; 7.**ka-su-gab**, 116; 17.**kad-dim**, 96; 40.**lah**, 96; 10; 111; 6; 133; 10.**lal**, 96; 22.**lul-a**, 109.**má-dub-ba****má-du-du**, 96; 42; 100; 89.**ma-ra-ad**, 116; 8.**maškim**, 18; 12.

*mu*, 15 : 6; 23 : 3.  
**ni-qab**, 88 : 5.  
*ni-ku*, 88 : 5, etc.  
*ni-ku-ek*, 81 : 11.  
*nu-banda*, 86 : 15.  
*nu-banda-qu(d)*, 102 : 3.  
*nu-banda-lugal-me-ne*, 86 : 15.  
*nu-dug-ak*, 115 : 6.  
*nu-kišar*, 93 : 1, 5.  
*nu-šar*, 71 : 12, 16.  
**pa**, 96 : 69, etc.  
*pa-al*, 3 : 12.  
*pa-šib*, 2 : 1.  
*pa-uk-batr-qe*, 55 : 13.  
**sa** : *mo*, 20 : 10, 11.  
*šib*, 21 : 17, 96 : 16, 21.  
*šib-qir*, 96 : 13.  
*Sim* : *qir*, 96 : 4.  
*Si(q)-gi*, 96 : 12.  
**ukuš-nita**, 3 : 12.  
*uš-ku-qu-la*, 96 : 57.

## XL.

## DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS

## ABBREVIATIONS.

**C.B.M.**, Catalogue of the Babylonian Museum, University of Pennsylvania, prepared by Prof. Hilprecht; **col.**, column; **inser.**, inscription; **L. E.**, Left Edge; **li.**, lines; **L. Lo. C.**, Left Lower Corner; **Lo. P.**, Lower Part; **L. S.**, Left Side; **L. U. C.**, Left Upper Corner; **O.**, Obverse; **R.**, Reverse; **Ri. E.**, Right Edge; **Ri. Lo. C.**, Right Lower Corner; **Ri. S.**, Right Side; **U. E.**, Upper Edge; **U. P.**, Upper Part.

The **Roman numbers** refer to the different expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania sent out to Nippur.

**Measurements** are given in centimetres. **length** (height)  $\times$  **width**  $\times$  **thickness**.

Tablets reproduced both in autograph and halftone are indicated by a bold number in the first column.

## I. AUTOGRAPH REPRODUCTIONS.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
1	1	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	5	<i>Si-kin-kud</i>	20(?)	11476	Baked. Brown. Well preserved, only a few small pieces chipped off on O. $8.7 \times 5.3 \times 1.9$ . Inser. 12 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 24. Ruled. I. <i>Court proceedings</i> . See Translation I.
2	2	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	6	<i>Dir-Si-kin-kud</i>		11574	Baked. Bright brown, darkened on R. Pretty well preserved. L. Lo. C. chipped off. $8.3 \times 5.2 \times 2$ . Inser. 10 (O.) $\times$ 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 22 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Court proceedings</i> . See Translation II.
3	3	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	8			12576	Baked. Light brown, darkened. Lower part broken off. $4.3 \times 4 \times 1.5$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. III. <i>Contract</i> .
4	3	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	7	1	25	10180	Baked. Grayish brown. Lo. L. C. broken off. $4.8 \times 3.9 \times 1.8$ . Inser. 7 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. III. <i>Court proceedings</i> .
5	3					11107	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragment of case. $3.7 \times 3.9 \times 0.4$ . Inser. 3 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. I. <i>Contract</i> .
6	3					11224	Baked. Yellowish brown. Fairly well

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.I.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							preserved. $3.2 \times 2.8 \times 2$ . Inscr. 2 (L). Ruled. II. <i>Memorandum.</i>
7	4	<i>Dungi</i>	35			11572	Baked. Dark brown. Tablet well preserved. $6.7 \times 4.6 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 7 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 16 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which mar the writing. II. <i>Bond.</i>
8	4	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	7	11	11	12577	Baked. Dark brown. Fragmentary. $3.2 \times 9.9 \times 1.2$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 8 li. Ruled. III. <i>Fragment of a document of sale (?)</i> .
9	4	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	<i>Azay-sim</i>	5	3412	Slightly baked. Yellowish white. Fragmentary, badly preserved. $1.7 \times 1.1 \times 1.7$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Contract.</i>
10	4					3403	Baked. Blackish brown. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.8 \times 1.4$ . Inscr. 1 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 9 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions, which partly mar the writing. II. <i>Contract in regard to a plantation.</i>
11	5	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	11	11	10156	Case tablet, found unopened. Tablet: Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved, only a few signs being damaged. $5.2 \times 4.5 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. III. <i>Promissory note.</i> Case: Baked. Light brown. R. broken. $6.2 \times 4.2 \times 2.2$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Traces of seal impressions.
12	5					10192	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. $6 \times 4.1 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. III. <i>"Contract."</i>
13	6	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	3		3593	Case tablet, found unopened. Tablet: Dull brown. Pieces of L. E. broken off. $5.8 \times 4.2 \times 1$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) $\times$ 9 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 21 li. Ruled. I. <i>Promissory note.</i> See Translation. Case: Baked. Dark brown. L. part of L. E. and L. corner broken off. R. E. cracked, pieces fallen away. $7.5 \times 5.3 \times 3.1$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 18 li. Covered with seal impressions, 14 in number, which mar the writing.
13	7					5136	Baked. Brown. Two pieces joined. $11 \times 5.9 \times 2.8$ . Inscr. 15 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 23 li. Ruled. Beautiful seal impress-
14	8	<i>Dungi</i>	46	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>			

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION	
							tion on R. III. <i>Purchase of palm grove.</i> See Translation.	
15	9	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	2	<i>Azag-zim</i>	9	10776	Baked. Darkened light brown. Three pieces joined. L. part of O. and L. E. broken off. $9.5 \times 4.8 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 11 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Seal impressions on R. III. <i>Purchase of a male slave.</i> See Translation.	
16	9	<i>I-bi-Sin</i>	1		2	12575	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Well preserved, only small pieces of R. chipped off. $4 \times 3.5 \times 1.3$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 14 li. Ruled. III. <i>Acknowledgment of the receipt of the price for a pair of slaves.</i> See Translation.	
17	9	<i>Dangi</i>	35		6	11665	Baked. Black. Greater part of O. broken off. $4.9 \times 3.9 \times 1.5$ . Inscr. 1 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>	
18	10	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5		1	3111	Baked. Reddish brown. Two pieces joined. Pieces of R. chipped off. $4.1 \times 3.5 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>	
19	10					10932	Baked. Darkened brown. L. U. C. and most of R. broken off. $4.5 \times 4.1 \times 1.4$ . Inscr. 7 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 13 li. Ruled. Originally dated. III. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>	
20	10					11197	Baked. Dull brown. Fragmentary. $6.1 \times 4.3 \times 1.5$ . Inscr. 10 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i>	
21	11	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7		4	30	11575	Baked. Light brown. Crumbling, mostly illegible. $9 \times 4.7 \times 1.9$ . Inscr. 15 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 23 li. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Document of sale.</i>
22	11	<i>Dungi</i>	53		9	3122	Case tablet. Tablet: Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Pieces of surface of sides and edges chipped off. $4.6 \times 1 \times 2$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of silver. Value received.</i> Case: Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary, only part of R. remaining. $5.6 \times 5.6 \times 1.1$ . Inscr. 3 li. Covered with traces of seal impressions.	

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
23	12	<i>Dungi</i>	35	8	19	3378	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved, only small piece of L. R. C. chipped off, 1 = 3.5 $\times$ 2.2. Inser. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions on sides and edges. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
24	12	<i>Dungi</i>	35	8	18	11579	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved, 4.3 $\times$ 3.7 $\times$ 2.4. Inser. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
25	12	<i>Gimir-Sin</i>	7	8		11587	Baked. Brown, darkened. Cracked, glued small pieces wanting. 3.8 $\times$ 3.5 $\times$ 1.3. Inser. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 2.4 li. + 1 (L. E.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
26	12					3398	Baked. Light brown. R. broken away, 3.9 $\times$ 3.9 $\times$ 1.1. Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (L.E.) = 6 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. Originally dated, II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
27	13					3394	Baked. Light brown. Lo. part of R. chipped off, 4.2 $\times$ 3.8 $\times$ 1.4. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions, which mar the writing. Originally dated, II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
28	13			<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	19	3400	Baked. Blackish brown. U. L. C. and Lo. part of R. broken off, 4.5 $\times$ 3.7 $\times$ 1.4. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Part of date broken off. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Loan of grain. Value received.</i>
29	13	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>		10240	Baked. Reddish light brown. Well preserved, 4 $\times$ 3.4 $\times$ 1.2. Inser. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing. III. <i>Receipt of silver.</i>
30	13	<i>Dungi</i>	41			10439	Baked. Pale brown. U. E. broken off, 3.8 $\times$ 3.5 $\times$ 2.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
31	11			<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	1	11212	Baked. Dark brown. Lo. L. C. of R. broken off, 3.8 $\times$ 3.2 $\times$ 1.8. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Loan of dates.</i>
32	14	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9		6	1124	Case. Blackened brown. Broken and joined. Greater part of O. wanting.

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
						17 + 4 = 23.	Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) 9 (R.) = Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
33	11	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9	9		11256	Baked. Dark brown. Part of R. chipped off. 3.8 x 3.3 x 1.7. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn, etc.</i>
34	11	<i>Dungi</i>	11	11		11259	Baked. Pale brown. Cracked and small pieces broken off. 3.6 x 3.2 x 1.6. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn.</i>
35	15	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	3	3		3389	Baked. Light brown. Pieces of R. chipped off. 2.9 x 2.8 x 1.2. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 10. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
36	15	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	3			10253	Case tablet. Tablet: Baked. Black. Pretty well preserved. 3.5 x 3 x 1.1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of wheat.</i> Case: Baked. Black. Two fragments. 0.8 x 2.3 x 1.6. Inscr. 1 (R. R.) 5.3 x 4 x 0.8. Inscr. 5. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions.
37	15	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	8	7	11667	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. L. side of R. chipped off. 3.7 x 3.5 x 1.6. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 13. Ruled. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>List of receipts of grain.</i>
38	16	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	?			11583	Baked. Blackened brown. R. broken off. 4.2 x 4.1 x 1.3. Inscr. 4. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions with name of Gimil-Sin. II. <i>Receipt of corn.</i>
39	16	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	2	6		3399	Baked. Blackened brown. R. broken off. 4.1 x 3.8 x 1.7. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10. Ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of corn.</i>
40	16	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	5	1		10256	Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. 4.7 x 4 x 1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12. Ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>
41	16	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	5	10		10421	Baked. Pale brown, darkened in places. Cracked. 4.5 x 3.8 x 1.1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.I.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.	
42	17	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	6	<i>Azag-sim</i>		10242	Baked. Light reddish brown. Small pieces chipped off. $4.1 \times 3.8 \times 1.3$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. III. <i>Receipt of grain.</i>	
43	17					11214	Baked. Dark brown. R. broken off. Parts of writing on O. illegible. $3.1 \times 3 \times 1.5$ . Inser. 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn.</i>	
44	17	<i>Dungi</i>	36		1	11586	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. $2.8 \times 2.6 \times 1.3$ . Inser. 4 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipts of beans.</i>	
45	17	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	9		5	11493	Case tablet with fragments of case. Tablet. Baked. Dark brown. Cracked, but fairly well preserved. $3.3 \times 3 \times 1.6$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Partly ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn and beans.</i>	
46	18	<i>Dungi</i>	38		9	10230	Case tablet with O. of case. Tablet. Baked. Darkened brown. Pretty well preserved. $3.2 \times 2.8 \times 1.3$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (L.E.) = 15. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of provisions.</i>	
47	18	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	5		9	3371	Baked. U. L. C. broken off. $3.6 \times 3.7 \times 1.2$ . Inser. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of vegetables.</i>	
48	18	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	3	<i>Azag-sim</i>		3373	Baked. Pale brown. Fairly well preserved. $3 \times 3.3 \times 1$ . Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Seal impressions on R., partly illegible. II. <i>Receipt of straw.</i>	
49	19	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	5			3388	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. L. E., Ri. E. and L. Lo. C. broken off. $4.1 \times 4.4 \times 1.2$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>	
50	19		2		2	11585	Baked. Pale brown. U. Ri. C. broken off. $4.2 \times 4 \times 1.2$ . Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>	
51	19	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1		1	3383	Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Cracked. Two pieces joined. U. E. and U. L. E. broken off. Part of surface of R. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.2$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>	
52	20				10	18	3391	Baked. Light brown. Fragmentary. $3.9 \times 3.2 \times 1.2$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of ku-mah.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.	
53	20			<i>Su-es-kul</i>	15	11581	Baked. Light brown. Cracked. Pieces fallen out. $1.1 \times 3.5 \times 0.9$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. Traces of seal impressions on R. II. <i>Receipt of Lu-mah.</i>	
54	20	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9		3	11216	Baked. Dark brown. Well preserved, only small pieces of O. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of jugs.</i>	
55	20	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	1			10765	Baked. Light brown. U. E. of O. broken away, and small pieces chipped off. $5.8 \times 4.2 \times 2$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. III. <i>Receipt of various objects.</i>	
56	21	<i>Dangi</i>	53		11	30(?)	11661	Baked. Reddish brown. Large pieces broken off. $9.8 \times 6.8 \times 2.3$ . Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 13 (col. III) + 1 (col. IV) = 49 li. Writing partly effaced on R. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain paid out.</i>
57	22	<i>Dangi</i>	35		10	11185	Baked. Blackened reddish brown. Fragmentary, badly preserved and crumbling. $10 \times 4.9 \times 2.6$ . Inscr. 16 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 26 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain received (?)</i> .	
58	22	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9			11566	Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Most of O. broken off. $7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 1 (L. E.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of grain received and paid out.</i>	
59	23	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9		6	11203	Baked. Yellowish brown, blackened on O. Upper P. of O. broken off. Two pieces joined. $5.7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain received.</i>	
60	23	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9		4	3397	Baked. Pale brown. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. $3.5 \times 3 \times 1.3$ . Inscr. 1 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Statement in regard to grain at hand.</i>	
61	23	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	1 and 5			11255	Baked. Light brown, blackened. Fragment. $5 \times 3.9 \times 0.7$ . Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>"Account."</i>	
62	23	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	1		4	23	11110	Baked. Dark brown. Pretty well preserved. $5.1 \times 4.5 \times 1.3$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions, which mar the

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
							writing. II. <i>Account of chairs received and at hand.</i>
63	24	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	4	10		11582	Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Several pieces joined. Small pieces wanting. $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$ . Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Statement of ku-mah at hand.</i>
64	24	<i>Dungi</i>	47			11220	Baked. Yellowish brown. Varnished. Well preserved. $3.7 \times 3.5 \times 1.7$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
65	24	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>		10		11591	Baked. Darkened brown. Cracked. $3.4 \times 3 \times 1$ . Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 5 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Statement of ku-mah at hand.</i>
66	24					11177	Baked. Dark brown. Fairly well preserved. Only U. P. of O. inscribed. $7.2 \times 5.1 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. I. <i>Shipload (?) of grain received.</i>
67	25					11213	Baked. Reddish brown. Pieces chipped off. $4.1 \times 4 \times 1.7$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain.</i>
68	25					11215	Baked. Dark gray. Fairly well preserved. $3.8 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of beans, etc.</i>
69	25					11235	Baked. Brown. Fragment. $2.1 \times 3.1 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
70	25					10757	Baked. Dark brown. Only Lo. P. of tablet remaining. $4.7 \times 5 \times 1.9$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of corn, its value seeming to be expressed in silver and lead (?)</i>
71	26					11217	Baked. Reddish brown. Two large pieces joined. Broken, cracked and crumbling. $8 \times 4.2 \times 2.5$ . Inscr. 16 (O.) + 11 (R.) = 27 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze.</i>
72	26					11223	Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. $2.5 \times 4.5 \times 1.2$ . Inscr. 1 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
73	26					11230	Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.3 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze received.</i>
74	26					11206	Baked. Reddish brown. R. broken off. $5.5 \times 4.3 \times 1.1$ . Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of bronze received.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
75	27	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	4		6064	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened in places. Pieces chipped off on R. $11.2 \times 6.1 \times 2.1$ . Inscr. 11 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 20 li. Unusually large signs, broad lines and heavy rulings. Nail marks. II. <i>Account of fruit harvest.</i> Phot. Pl. IV.
76	28					11571	Baked. Dark brown. R. blackened. Lo. E. broken off. $10.3 \times 6.3 \times 2.7$ . Inscr. 15 (O.) + 15 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) + 2 (L. E.) = 34 li. Ruled. II. <i>Inventory list.</i>
77	29					11568	Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Cracked. $7.9 \times 5 \times 2.1$ . Inscr. 12 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 21 li. Ruled. II. <i>Inventory of the belongings of Sarrum-ili of the city of Basime.</i>
78	30					11567	Baked. Dark brown. $8.5 \times 5.8 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 12 (O.) + 4 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 20 li. Ruled. 3 lines on R. erased. <i>Inventory.</i>
79	31	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	8	3419	Baked. Light gray. Two pieces joined. $12.1 \times 3.8 \times 2.3$ . Inscr. 18 (O.) + 22 (R.) = 40 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
80	32	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>		11590	Baked. Black. U. Ri. C. broken off. $3.4 \times 3.1 \times 1.4$ . Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. Nail mark. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
81	32	<i>Dungi</i>	35	<i>Se-kin-kud</i>		5505	Case tablet. Baked. Blackish brown. Well preserved. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$ . Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
82	32	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1			3386	Baked. Dull brown. L. U. C. broken off. Pieces chipped off. $1.7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cattle.</i>
83	33	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11181	Baked. Light brown, blackened. Cracked. Lo. E. of O. broken off. Pieces of O. chipped off. Surface crumbling. $11 \times 6 \times 2.7$ . Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 7 (col. III) + 7 (col. IV) = 47 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain for the sustenance of slaves, engaged in the tillage of certain fields.</i>
84	34	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11172	Baked. Blackish gray. Ri. U. C. broken off. Surface of O. damaged. $18.8 \times 5.4 \times 2.5$ . Inscr. 24 (col. I) + 24 (col. II) + 26 (col. III) + 49 (col. IV)

PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	CBM.	DESCRIPTION.
						93. li. Ruled. I. <i>Account of grain for the sustenance of workmen.</i>
85	35	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	7	1	11578 Baked. Gravish brown. Ri. U. C. of R. chipped off. $3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (L. E.) = 6 (R.) = 13. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
86	35			6	12	10760 Baked. Blackish gray. L. Lo. C. broken off. $5.1 \times 4.2 \times 1.4$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 16. li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of field expenditures.</i>
87	35			11	2	3409 Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. $1.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
88	36	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	3	8	11664 Baked. Light brown, blackened on O. L. C. of R. broken off. $5.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.7$ . Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 2 (L. L.) = 18. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of wages paid to workmen.</i>
89	36					11188 Baked. Reddish brown, blackened on surface. Fragmentary. R. and edges broken off. Crumbling. Varnished. $10.2 \times 6.3 \times 2.1$ . Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 10 (col. II) = 27. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures for the cultivation of fields.</i>
90	37	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			11570 Baked. Dark brown. Ri. Lo. C. of O. and Lo. P. of R. broken off. $10.5 \times 4.7 \times 2.1$ . Inscr. 16 (O.) + 13 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 31. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account estimating the cost of cultivation of four fields.</i>
91	38					11185 Baked. Reddish brown, blackened in places. Two pieces joined. U. P. and Lo. L. C. of R. broken off. $11.3 \times 5.2 \times 2.3$ . Inscr. 19 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 29. li. Ruled. I. <i>Accounts of fields.</i>
92	39					11189 Baked. Dark brown. U. P. of R. surface broken off. R. crumbling. $8.7 \times 4.5 \times 2$ . Inscr. 16 (O.) + 11 (R.) = 30. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of estimate in regard to the cultivation of fields.</i>
93	40	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	<i>Se-kin-[kud]</i>		11210 Baked. Light brown. Small pieces broken off. $4.6 \times 4.2 \times 1.6$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (L. E.) = 17. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain.</i>
94	40	<i>Ibi-Sin</i>	1	6		3395 Baked. Light brown. Pretty well preserved. $4.2 \times 3.7 \times 1.7$ . Inscr. 6 (O.)

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
							$\sim 7$ (R.) + 43 (L.) Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
95	41	<i>Buv-Sin</i>	5				10439 Baked. Reddish brown. Lo. Ri. C. L. E. and Lo. E. broken off. Pieces chipped off. $10.2 \times 5.5 \times 2$ . Inscr. 14 (O.) + 21 (R.) = 35 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
96	42						11660 Baked. Light brown. Several pieces joined. U. E. broken off. Many cracks. Small pieces chipped off from surface. $10.5 \times 7.8 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 22 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 22 (col. III) + 10 (col. IV) = 76 li. Ruled. II. <i>List of officials and employees.</i>
97	43						11569 Baked. Brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. $8.5 \times 4.5 \times 1.9$ . Inscr. 16 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 24 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
98	43						14250 Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragmentary. $7.8 \times 4.8 \times 2.5$ . Inscr. 13 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>
99	44						12631 Baked. Dark brown. U. P. broken off. Pieces chipped off. $5.7 \times 4 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of silver.</i>
100	44, 45	<i>Dungi</i>	41, 41, 45				11240 Baked. Grayish brown. L. Lo. C. broken off. $11 \times 6 \times 2.2$ . Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 20 (col. II) + 20 (col. III) + 31 (col. IV) + 2 (L. E. col. I) + 3 (L. E. col. II) = 93 li. Ruled. Writing on R. partly obliterated. II. <i>Account of corn and wheat.</i>
101	46	<i>Dungi</i>		17			11242 Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Ri. U. C. of a large tablet. Three pieces joined. Originally three columns on each side, two remaining on O. of R. only Ri. E. $9.5 \times 7.1 \times 4.5$ . Inscr. 13 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 24 (col. III) + 23 (col. IV) = 74 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn and wheat.</i>
102	46						11242 Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Enclosed in the same box and has the same catalogue number as No. 101, but does not belong to same tablet. $2.4 \times 7 \times 4.8$ . Inscr. 1 (col. I) + 6 (col. II) + 1 (col. III) + 3 (col. IV) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account.</i>

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION
103	47	<i>Dungi</i>	39			11241	Baked. Reddish brown. Cracked and pieces broken away. 11.7 + 7.2 + 3.2. Inscr. 18 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 2 (col. III) = 38 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain</i> .
104	48	<i>Dungi</i>	39	7, 19		11243	Baked. Grayish brown. Three pieces joined. U. and L. E. broken off. 11.7.5 + 2.2. Inscr. 19 (col. I) + 19 (col. II) = 38 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain</i> .
105	48					11207	Baked. Dark brown, blackened on R. Small pieces of surface chipped off. 4.3 + 3.3 + 1.9. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of figs, dates, etc.</i>
106	48					11222	Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. 3.2 + 3.1 + 1.5. Inscr. 1 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of fish oil</i> .
107	49					11244	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Two pieces joined. 7.2 + 8.8 + 2.5. Inscr. 9 li. Writing small, but sharp and distinct. Ruled. II. <i>Account of payments made to slaves</i> .
108	49					11192	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of larger tablet. 5 + 7.3 + 2.2. Inscr. 8 (col. I) + 5 (col. II) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list</i> .
109	49					11245	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. 6.2 + 9.4 + 3.4. Inscr. 6 (col. I) + 11 (col. II) + 7 (col. III) = 27 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list</i> .
110	50					11239	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Two pieces joined. Originally the tablet had 12 columns of writing. Only U. P. of R. remaining. 8.2 + 17.6 + 3.4. Inscr. 8 (col. VII) + 8 (col. VIII) + 9 (col. IX) + 10 (col. X) = 35 li. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list</i> .
111	51	<i>Dungi</i>	35(?)	11	10 + (?)	3414	Baked. Blackish yellow. U. L. C. and L. Lo. P. of R. broken off. 4.8 + 4.8 + 4.8. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Distributions to 8 men</i> .
112	51	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11249	Baked. Dark gray. R. side broken off. Pieces chipped off. Crumbling. 7 + 3.5 + 2. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 21 li. Writing on R. partly obliterated. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain oil</i> .
113	51					3379	Baked. Dark gray, blackened in places.

TEXT	PLATE	king	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	CBM	DESCRIPTION
114	52	<i>Dungi</i>	40				Cracked. Pieces chipped off. 4.6 × 3.8 × 1.6. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn</i> .
115	52	<i>Dungi</i>	41		3		11205 Baked. Pale brown, darkened. Cracked. Pieces chipped off. Crumbling. Varnished. 6.8 × 4 × 2.2. Inscr. 13 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 19 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn</i> .
116	52	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	4		7		12592 Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. 5.5 × 4.4 × 1.8. Inscr. 10 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of grain</i> .
117	53, 54	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7		1		11659 Baked. Dark brown. U. and L. E. broken off. 12.5 × 7.5 × 2.1. Inscr. 11 (col. I) + 21 (col. II) + 21 (col. III) + 12 (col. IV) = 59 li. Ruled. Writing partly effaced or broken off. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn and wheat. One gur of wheat for porphyry stone for a couch for Nusku</i> .
118	54						11217 Baked. Dark reddish brown. Well preserved, only a small piece of surface chipped off. 3.5 × 3.3 × 2.8. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of corn</i> .
119	55			2			3401 Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. U. R. C. broken off. 4.5 × 3.8 × 1.6. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn</i> .
120	55						11895 Baked. Brown, darkened in places. Small pieces of surface chipped off. 4.7 × 3.8 × 1.7. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of drink</i> .
121	55						11216 Baked. Dark brown. Fragmentary. Three pieces joined. 8.1 × 5.3 × 2.5. Inscr. 15 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 21 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of corn</i> .
122	56						11208 Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. 5.3 × 5.2. Inscr. 8 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn</i> .
123	56						11195 Baked. Light brown, blackened. Fragmentary. 5.5 × 3.7 × 1.9. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Nail marks. Ruled. II. <i>Pay-list</i> .

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C.B.M.	DESCRIPTION.
124	56	<i>Bur-Sin</i>	3	?		11580	Baked. Light brown. R. U. C. broken off. 3.5 + 3.5 + 4.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures.</i>
125	56					12593	Baked. Reddish brown. 3.4 + 3.5 + 4.2. Inser. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditure of stone.</i>
126	57	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	5		11577	Baked. Brown. Blackened on R. U. and Lo. P. of O. chipped off. 7.8 + 3.8 + 4.8. Inser. 13 (O.) + 16 (R.) = 1 (U. E.) + 1 (L. E.) = 31 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of A TER and KU.KAL.</i>
127	58	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	3		3387	Baked. Light brown. darkened. U. and Lo. P. broken off. 4.3 + 4.2 + 4.7. Inser. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
128	58	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	7	2	3392	Baked. Black. 5.4 + 3.9 + 4.8. Inser. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Writing on R. partly illegible. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain.</i>
129	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	9		3432	Baked. Light brown with black spots. Well preserved. 7.8 + 4.7 + 4.8. Inser. 11 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
130	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	2		3376	Baked. Reddish brown. darkened in places. 3.7 + 3.2 + 4.8. Inser. 6 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
131	59	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	8	11		3410	Baked. Pale brown. blackened. Fragmentary. R. only remaining. 3.8 + 3.3 + 4.9. Inser. 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain. Payment of corn to Temple of Enlil.</i>
132	60					11433	Baked. Brown. Fragmentary. only U. P. of O. remaining. 6.3 + 5.8 + 4.6. Inser. 9 (O.) + 4 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 12 li. III. (Purchased by Dr. Haynes and said to come from Yokha or Telloh.) <i>Expenditures of flour, A TER, etc., for temple offerings.</i>
133	60, 61	(New dates.)			2	10160	Baked. Light brown. U. L. C. broken off. Small pieces chipped off. 7.2 + 4.9 + 4.8. Inser. 12 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III. <i>Account of expenditures of corn for temple offerings and stone for couches.</i>
134	61	<i>Bar-Sin</i>	9	3		11204	Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. 4.4 + 3.8 + 4.7. Inser. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of wool.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE	King.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C. B. M.	DESCRIPTION.
135	62	Uncertain date.		9		10161	Baked. Reddish brown. Two pieces joined. Lo. P. broken and crumbling. $11.3 \times 5.8$ $\times 2.1$ . Inscr. 20 (O.) + 20 (R.) + 2 Lo. E. + 1 (L. E.) = 134. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of corn.</i>
136	63	<i>Dungi</i>	40	7		11183	Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Crumbling. Varnished. $6.3 \times 4.2 \times 2.2$ . Inscr. 13 (O.) + 9 (R.) + 22 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of wool.</i>
137	63	?	?	?	?	11182	Baked. Dark brown. Ri. E. and surface of R. broken off. $6.8 \times 4.1 \times 2$ . Inscr. 12 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Traces of date. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
138	63					11232	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.2 \times 5 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 5 li. Ruled. II. Probably upper part of No. 139. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
139	63					11194	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. Crumbling. Varnished. $4.3 \times 4.9 \times 2.3$ . Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. Probably lower part of No. 138. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
140	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11199	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Broken and crumbling. Varnished. $14 \times 3.8$ $\times 4.7$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
141	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11221	Baked. Brown, blackened. Ri. E. broken off. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.6 \times 3.9$ $\times 4.6$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
142	64	<i>Dungi</i>	40			11201	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Crumbling. Varnished. $5.5 \times 4.4 \times 2.4$ . Inscr. 7 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of garments.</i>
143	64	?	?	?		11225	Baked. Reddish brown. Ri. E. and most of R. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$ . Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. Traces of date. II. <i>Acknowledgment of garments received.</i>
144	65					11186	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. Two pieces joined. U. P. wanting. $5.5$ $\times 5.7 \times 2.9$ . Inscr. 9 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of fields to a number of persons.</i>

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C. B. M.	DESCRIPTION.
145	65	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			11668	Baked. Dark gray. L. P. C. broken off. Surface crumbling. 3.7 + 3.9 = 12. Inser. 5 (O) + 3 (R) = 8. li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. II. <i>Field account.</i>
146	65					3377	Baked. Yellowish brown with black spots. L. P. broken off. 4.7 + 3.7 = 18. Inser. 7 (O) + 8 (R) = 15. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of vegetables.</i>
147	65					3408	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragment. 4.3 + 1.2 = 18. Inser. 7 (O) + 3 (R) = 8. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of corn to a number of persons.</i>
148	66					11187	Baked. Brown, blackened. L. P. Broken off. Cracked. Crumbling. 9.2 + 1.6 = 2.6. Inser. 16 (O) + 16 (R) = 32. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of assignment of grain, vegetables, etc., to a number of persons.</i>
149	66					3405	Baked. Grayish brown. Fragmentary. L. E. broken away. 4.5 + 3.3 = 1.5. Inser. 7 (O) + 5 (R) = 12. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of grain expended.</i>
150	66					11198	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Crumbling. 6.2 + 3.9 = 18. Inser. 7 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of cream.</i>
151	67					11171	Baked. Dark brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Middle P. of large tablet. 10 + 6.5 = 2. Inser. 20 (col. I) + 20 (col. II) = 40. li. Ruled. Writing injured by small pieces chipped off. I. <i>Account of silver, corn, etc., received and at hand.</i>
152	67	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7			3393	Baked. Reddish brown. R. E. broken off. 3.9 + 3.8 = 1. Inser. 5 (O) + 3 (R) = 8. li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. <i>Account.</i>
153	67	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	7	<i>Seskin-kad</i>		3380	Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Pieces chipped off. 4.1 + 3.6 = 1.7. Inser. 3 (O) + 3 (R) = 6. li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditures of grain.</i>
154	67					11252	Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Fragment of larger tablet. Crumbling. 6.8 + 5.1 = 2.8. Inser. 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Fragment of a literary document, written in the Ur period.</i>
155	67					11136	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places.

TEXT.	PLATE.	KING.	YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	C. B. M.	DESCRIPTION.
							R. broken off. $3 + 3.1 + 0.9$ . Inser. 1 li. Ruled. II. <i>Memorandum</i> (?)
156	68	<i>Dungi</i>	37	7		11258	Baked. Dark gray. Crumbling. $4.3 \times 3.9 \times 1.6$ . Inser. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. <i>Receipt of corn</i> .
157	68	<i>Dungi</i>	39	7		11218	Baked. Blackish gray. Fragmentary. O., except E., broken off. $1 + 3.8 \times 0.8$ . Inser. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. <i>Cannot be determined</i> .
158	68	<i>Gimil-Sin</i>	2		<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	11581	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. Crumbling. Varnished. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1$ . Inser. 1 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Not ruled. II. <i>Can hardly be determined</i> .
159	68				<i>Se-kin-kud</i>	11669	Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary. U. L. C. broken off. $3.9 \times 3.4 \times 1.7$ . Inser. 3 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 4 li. Ruled. II. <i>Not to be determined</i> .
160	69					11861	Baked. Yellowish brown. Blackened in places. Small pieces chipped off. $7.5 \times 1.8$ . Inser. 10 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of copper</i> .
161	69					11589	Baked. Brown. Blackened. U. L. C. broken off. $1 + 3.6 \times 1.5$ . Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of distribution of straw to different persons during the same month</i> .
162	69					3372	Baked. Brown. R. broken off. $3.9 \times 3.6 \times 1.1$ . Inser. 3 li. Ruled. II. <i>Statement of the amount of wheat and corn at hand</i> .
163	69			5	16	3390	Baked. Brown, darkened. Fragment. $4.7 \times 3.6 \times 1.9$ . Inser. 6 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of corn</i> .
164	69					11993	Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment. $5 \times 1.1 \times 1.6$ . Inser. 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Same account</i> .
165	70					11190	Baked. Brown. Blackened. Fragment of large tablet. $5 \times 6 \times 0.8$ . Inser. 11 (col. I) + 11 (col. II) = 25 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain, etc.</i>
166	70					11209	Baked. Grayish brown. Fragment of larger tablet. $3.5 \times 5 \times 1.1$ . Inser. 7 (col. I) + 7 (col. II) = 14 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account of expenditure of grain, etc.</i>
167	70					11231	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Fragmentary. $2.9 \times 3 \times 0.9$ . Inser. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 5 li. Ruled. II. <i>Account</i> .
168	70	<i>Dungi</i>	37			11219	Baked. Blackish gray. O. broken off.

TEXT	PLATE	KING	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	CBM	DESCRIPTION
						4-38	14. Inscr. 4 R. Ruled. II <i>Cannot be determined.</i>
169	70					14236	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment. Only Lo. E. remaining. 1.5 x 3.7 x 1.8. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 1 (R.) + 2 (R.) Ruled. II. <i>Account of vegetables.</i>
170	70					1448a	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of larger tablet. 2.1 x 3.3 x 1.7. Inscr. 4 R. Ruled. I. <i>Pay-list.</i>
171	70					1448b	Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. Fragment of a larger tablet. 2.3 x 2.3 x 0.9. Inscr. 4 R. Ruled. I. <i>Account.</i>

## 2. HALFTONE REPRODUCTIONS.

ILLUS.	PLATE	CONTENT	CBM	DESCRIPTION
1, 2	I	O. and R. of a document of court proceedings in regard to a slave. See translation No. I.	11176	See description of tablet No. 1.
3, 4	I	O. and R. of a document of court proceedings. See translation No. II.	11571	See description of tablet No. 2.
5, 6	II	O. and R. of a bond in regard to corn. See translation IV.	11572	See description of tablet No. 7.
7, 8	II	O. and R. of a promissory note in regard to silver. See translation No. VI.	3593	See description of tablet No. 13.
9, 12	III	Case of above.	3593	See description of tablet No. 13.
15, 16	IV	O. and R. of a document in regard to the purchase of a palm grove. See translation No. VII.	5136	See description of tablet No. 11.
17, 18	V	O. and R. of a document in regard to a loan of grain. See translation No. XIII.	3378	See description of tablet No. 23.
19, 20	V	O. and R. of a receipt of silver.	10240	See description of tablet No. 29.
21, 22	V	O. and R. of a case or envelope in which originally was enclosed a receipt of grain.	11218	See description of tablet No. 32.
23, 24	VI	O. and R. of an account of a fruit harvest. See translation No. XV.	6061	See description of tablet No. 75.
25, 26	VII	O. and R. of an inventory list.	11571	See description of tablet No. 76.
27, 28	VIII	O. and R. of an account of cattle. See translation No. XVII.	3419	See description of tablet No. 79.
29, 30	IX	O. and R. of an account of the cost for the tillage of some fields. See translation No. XIX.	11189	See description of tablet No. 92.
31, 32	IX	O. and R. of an account.	10757	See description of tablet No. 70.
33, 34	X	O. and R. of a list of officials and employés.	11660	See description of tablet No. 96.
35, 36	XI	O. and R. of an account of corn and wheat.	11240	See description of tablet No. 100.
37	XI	Fragment of an account of payments made to a large number of slaves.	11241	See description of tablet No. 107.
38	XII	R. of a pay-list.	11239	See description of tablet No. 140.
39, 40	XII	O. and R. of an account of the expenditure of drink. See translation No. XX.	11895	See description of tablet No. 120.
41	XII	Fragment of an account of temple offerings. See translation No. XXII.	11133	See description of tablet No. 132.

## XII.

## NUMBERS OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE BABYLONIAN MUSEUM.

C.B.M.	Text	Page	C.B.M.	Text	Page	C.B.M.	Text	Page
3372	162	69	3432	129	59	11184	144	52
3373	48	18	3593	13	6, 7	11185	57	22
3374	47	18	5136	11	8	11186	144	65
3376	130	59	5565	81	32	11187	148	66
3377	146	65	6061	75	27	11188	89	36
3378	23	12	10156	11	5	11189	92	39
3379	113	51	10160	133	60	11190	165	70
3380	153	67	10161	135	62	11192	108	49
3383	51	19	10230	46	18	11193	45	17
3386	82	32	10240	29	13	11194	139	63
3387	127	58	10242	42	17	11195	123	56
3388	49	19	10253	36	15	11197	20	10
3389	35	15	10256	40	16	11198	150	66
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3391	52	20	10130	95	11	11201	142	64
3392	128	58	10139	30	13	11203	59	20
3393	152	67	10180	4	3	11204	131	61
3394	27	13	10192	12	5	11205	115	52
3395	94	40	10757	70	25	11206	74	26
3397	60	23	10760	86	35	11207	105	48
3398	26	12	10765	55	20	11208	122	56
3399	39	16	10776	15	9	11209	166	70
3400	28	13	10932	19	10	11210	93	40
3401	119	55	11110	62	23	11212	31	14
3403	10	4	11133	132	60	11213	67	25
3405	119	66	11136	155	67	11214	43	17
3408	117	65	11148	91	38	11215	68	25
3409	87	35	11172	84	31	11216	54	20
3410	131	59	11174	151	67	11217	148	54
3411	18	10	11176	4	4	11218	157	68
3412	9	4	11177	66	24	11219	168	70
3414	111	51	11181	83	33	11220	64	24
3419	79	31	11182	137	63	11221	141	64
3422	22	11	11183	136	63	11222	106	48

C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE	C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE	C.B.M.	TEXT.	PLATE
11223	72	26	11256	33	11	11585	50	19
11224	6	3	11258	156	68	11586	14	17
11225	143	61	11259	31	11	11587	25	12
11230	73	26	11407	5	3	11589	161	69
11231	167	70	11418	179	70	11590	80	32
11232	138	63	11566	58	22	11591	65	21
11235	69	25	11567	78	30	11659	117	53-54
11236	169	70	11568	77	29	11660	96	42
11239	110	50	11569	97	13	11661	56	21
11240	100	45	11570	90	37	11664	88	36
11241	103	47	11571	76	82	11665	47	9
11242	101, 102	46	11572	7	1	11667	37	15
11243	104	48	11574	2	2	11668	145	65
11244	107	49	11575	21	11	11864	160	69
11245	109	49	11577	126	57	11895	120	55
11246	121	55	11578	85	35	11993	161	69
11247	71	26	11579	21	12	12575	16	9
11248	32	44	11580	121	56	12576	3	3
11249	112	51	11581	53	20	12577	8	1
11250	98	43	11582	63	21	12592	116	52
11252	151	67	11583	38	16	12593	125	56
11255	61	23	11584	158	68	12631	99	11

TABLETS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO KINGS.<sup>1</sup>

DENGU: Nos. 7, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 30, 34, 44, 46, 56, 57, 64, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 100, 101, 103, 104, 111, 112, 114, 115, 136, 140, 141, 142, 156, 157, 168.

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GIMIL-SIN: Nos. 1, 2, 9, 13, 21, 25, 37, 38, 48, 49, 61, 62, 63, 65, 75, 85, 88, 90-93, 116, 117, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 145, 152, 153, 158.

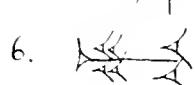
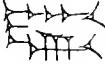
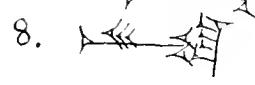
IBI-SIN: Nos. 16, 39, 51, 82, 94.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Dates*, Chapter V, and *DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS*, Chapter XI.



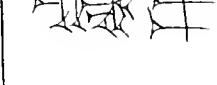
## XIII.

## LIST OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.

II. DYN. OF UR	ASSYRIAN	PHONETIC VALUES	SIGN GROUPS
1. 		as, num. 1 (qur)	
2. 		hal	
3. 		gir	
4. 		qunu	gir
5. 		an, dingir	
6. 		mu	
7. 		sei	
8. 		Nanna	

9.		bad, be, til
10.		kul
11.		ma
12.		sir
13.		ti, till)
14.		bal
15.		sah
16.		nu
17.		ga, ma
18.		gan
19.		mug
20.		dim

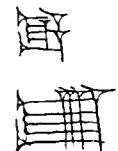
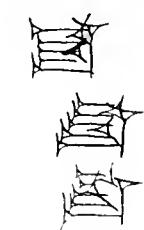
21.			gir
22.			mun
23.			mah
24.			mita, ir, us
26.		qunu	iru.
27.			aq
28.			bar, mai
29.			ma
30.			dar
31.			Tishu
32.			See No. 27
33.			gal
34.			kin.
35.			en
36.			danger. En, in names

37.			más	
38.			hu	
39.			galu	
40.			Innanna	
41.			rad	
42.			ri	
43.			qi	
44.			zi, zi(d)	
45.			nam	
46.			ma-	
47.			sur	
48.			num	
49.			tab	
50.			num. 4 +	

51.			num. $\frac{2}{3}$
52.			tu, tu(r)
53.			mul
54.			gab
55.			dah
56.			sa(m)
57.			ba, see No. 112.
58.			zu, see No. 113.
59.			itu, see No. 115.
60.			qu(d)
61.			am
62.			kar, gár
63.			pa
64.			pa+al
65.			sib
67.			dím
68.			gur

69.		mar	
70.		um.	
71.		ma	
72.		um + me	
73.		ud, see No.	
74.		3i + 3i	
75.		mer	
		i	
76.		ba, see No.	
77.		ás, num. 30.	
		ab + genu (?)	
79.		3ag (?) No. 104: 8.	
80.		su	
81.		gal	
82.		da	

83.			a
84.			ga
85.			gá
85.			de
86.			šunigín, šukil (?)
87.			mer, see No. 314.
88.			šá
89.			lugal
90.			báš
91.			

92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 

3aq

q̄

šu + q̄

e

luk

il

i

s̄iq

iš, see No 103.

káb, qib, hib

ned + qunu (?)

103.			125 see No. 100
104.			mad), see No. 228.
105.			bur
106.			gár
107.			kar
108.			gîr
109.			bil, me, dé, gé
110.			bil
111.			kin

192

𠂔

112.

𠂔

113.

𠂔

114.

𠂔

115.

𠂔

116.

𠂔

117.

𠂔

ba

bu

bu

itu

dul

ka

118.			súb, mū	
119.			kū, mū	
120.			mū, kū	76: 29.
121.			sū	
122.			nag	
123.			sag, kin(?)	104: 16, 29.
				93: 2.
				137 4; 138: 3.
123.			sag + mi	100: 90.
				100; 104.
				100: 64
				10 35.
				100: 91.

124

124



dubbin



77:5.

125.

126.

127.

128.

129.

130.

131.

132.

133.

134.

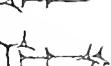
135.

136.

137.

138.

139.



dis, (g)is

gam

hind, tar

num. 2

kur

es

i

lum

sig

sig), sun),

sig)

Se, See No. 219

ud, See No. 230.

itu

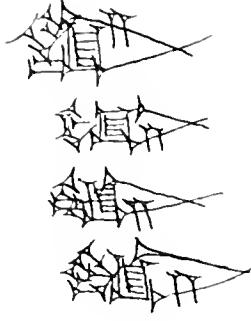
lam

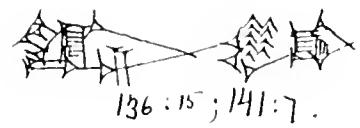
erim

140.			敏 ニギン	nigin
141.			敦 ヌン	dun, ūn
142.			快 タク	kid, tak
143.			快 タク	hap, kur
144.			快 タク	hap + e
145.			敦 ヌン	dūn
146.			快 タク	ub
147.			快 タク	ka (qa)
148.			敦 ヌン	dū, ūn
149.			快 タク	ni, zal
150.			快 タク	77:11, etc.
				80:5
				76:13.
				7:10
				8 52, etc.

## 126

151.			gu
152.			nagar-
153.			dug, bi
154.		gunu	dug
155.			há
156.			ah
157.			te
158.			kam-
159.			im, mí
160.			tuk
161.			kar
162.			lul
163.			

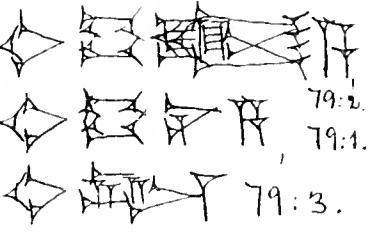
164.			gir.
165.			
167.			di, sa
168.			ki
169.			azag
170.			saf(g)



		
		
		78:7.
		100:33.

   76:2.

    
   41:2.  
   hassim.

171.				ru	
172.				pad	
173.				u- (q)is, <i>Sü(q), dis</i>	
174.				ab	
175.				nim, num	
176.				mi, gi	
177.				cf. R.E.C., No. 263.	
178.				gig	
179.				gunu	gig
180.				ul, du	
191.				<i>Sagan</i>	
192.				man	
193.				es	
194.					

195.			ugur
196.			ub
197.			pad
198.			qul, sun
199.			igi, si
200.			ar
201.			sag
202.			hal(d)
203.			igi + gar
204.			ü + hū
205.			ü, sā, cf. No. 207
206.			iskim
207, a.			ü, sā
207, b.			bul
			num. 60.
209.			kar
210.			düm

130

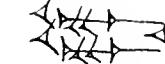
211.  

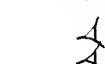
212.  

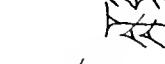
213.  

214.  

215.  

216.  

217.  

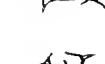
218.  

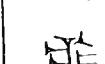
219.  

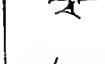
 

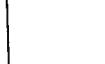
 

bu, sir, qid

bu, sir

amar, bur-

sigisse

har

gür

ub-

sig

se



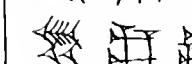
92:3



115:10, etc.



, hasim



91:1



64:2



42:2, etc.



56:44, etc.



112:1, etc.

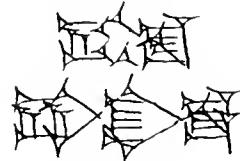
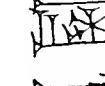
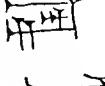
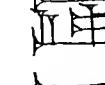
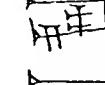
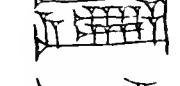
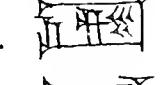
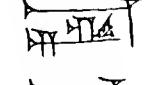
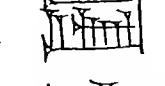
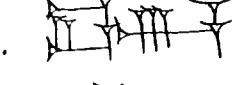
220.			mus	
221.			in	161: 7.
222.			ti, ti(r)	
223.			ter	
224.			li	1: 12.
			li + li	
225.			alim	
226.			us	
227.			mä, sar, sar	
228.			ma(d), see No. 104	14: 1.
229.			s(i)m, s(i)g, s(u)m	
230.			ü, ü(d), ud	
231.			pi	
232.			erim, erin	

233.		II	gis	
234.		II	si	
235.		qunu	si	
236.			dir, dirig	
237.			du, gin, gub	
238.		II	giñ	
239.		II	im, kai	
240.		II	ir	
241.		II	ab, unu(q)	
242.		II	unu(q)	

For a number of groups, see  
Nos. 76 and 77.

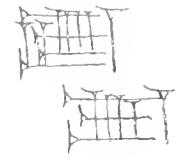
243.			uñu(q)	
244.			si	
245.			gi, tig	
246.			gaz	
247.			bi, gas, kas	
248.			ta	
249.			ga	
250.			sa	
251.			il	
252.			ri	
253.			uru, ri	
254.			uru	
255.			uruuru	
256.			kid	

257.			ezan, sirim	
258.			bad	
259.			ubara	
260.			sum, tag	
261.			gestin	
262.			il	
263.			il	
264.			gum	
265.			ur, mita, us	
266.			ad	
267.			al	
268.			egir	
269.			gan, he	
270.			dub	

271.			asaru		79: 17
272.			bansur		77: 18.
273.			šim		
274.			šim		
275.			edin		
276.			la		
277.			gà, mà		
278.			gan		
279.			ama		
280.			síl		
281.			ür		
282.			mà + gi		
283.			mà n é + mun		
284.			kalam, iug		
285.			kal, kabq)		
286.			śid.		

287.			ra	
288.			sal	
289.			su	79:31.
290.			gin	
291.			hú	
292.			el	
293.			sal + me	
294.			min	
295.			dam	
296.			dumu, tur	
297.			dix, (q)ix, num. 1, 60, etc.	
298.			dix, (q)ix, num. 1, 60, etc.	

299.			me		
300.			mé, isib		99:11.
301.			bar		
302.			kun		
303.			dumu, tur		
304.			Innanna		
305.			gar, mig		
306.			gi		
307.			zi, zi(d), zi(q)		
308.			ri		
309.			aug		
310.			ür		
311.			ur		
312.			erín		
313.			ib		
314.			mer, see No. 88		
315.			lá, lal		
316.			lal + mi		
317.			usar		

318.			nanga.
319.			hal
320.			see No. 318.
321.			qin
322.			nigín, kil, lagab
323.			nigín
324.			zikum, engur
325.			már
326.			fiú
327.			ku, hug
328.			ku
329.			kú, zid
330.			lu
331.			sig
332.			lagab+gal or (lagab+me+gumef)
333.			yanam-

334.			lagab + sīg
335.			sīg
336.			sa
337.			šam-
338.			é, ge, il-
339.			é + še
340.			kalam, ug
341.			ša
342.			qir
343.			a
344.			id
345.			a + ha, ah (?)
346.			kid-
347.			za
348.			ha
349.			guq



## XIV.

## SYSTEM OF TRANSCRIPTION OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.

A.		B.		C.		D.	
a	𒀀	ama-	𒀀	bansur	𒁔	dam	𒁔
à	𒀀	amar	𒀀	bar	𒁕	dar	𒁕
a-a	𒀀	an	𒀀	bár	𒁔		
ab	𒀀	apin	𒀀	be	𒁕	de	𒁔
áb	𒀀	ar	𒀀	bi	𒁕	dé	𒁔
áb	𒀀	asarn	𒀀	bí	𒁕	di	𒁕
àb	𒀀	ás	𒀀	bil	𒁔	dib	𒁕
ad	𒀀	ás	𒀀	bíl	𒁔	dim	𒁔
aq	𒀀	azag	𒀀	bu	𒁕	dím	𒁔
áq	𒀀			bú	𒁕	dím	𒁕
áh(?)	𒀀						
al	𒀀	ba	𒁕			din	𒁕
alim	𒀀	bad	𒁕	da	𒁕	dir	𒁕
am	𒀀	bád	𒁕	dagal	𒁔	diri(q)	𒁔
ám	𒀀	bal	𒁕	dah	𒁔	dis	𒁕

du	豆	engar	鑄	gar	鑄	gir	鑄
dú	鈎	enqur	鑄	gár	鑄	gir	鑄
dú	鈎	er	鑄	gas	鑄	gir	鑄
dú	鈎	erin	鑄	gas	鑄	gir	鑄
dub	晉	erín	鑄	ge	鑄	gir	鑄
dubbin	晉	es	參	gé	鑄	gis	口
dug	岱	ezan	岱	gestin	岱	(gis)	岱
dug	岱			gi	岱	gu	岱
dugt	岱			gi	岱	gi	岱
dul	岱	ga	岱	gi	岱	gut	岱
dumu	岱	gá	岱	gid	岱	gib	岱
dum	岱	gà	岱	gig	岱	gibl)	岱
		gab	岱	gig	岱	gug	岱
		gal	岱	gil	岱	gul	岱
é	東	gáli	岱	gin	岱	gum	岱
é	東	gäl	岱	gin	岱	gür	岱
é	東	galu-	岱	gin	岱	gur	岱
eburn	晉	gam	參	gi(m)	岱	gür	岱
edin	岱	gan	岱	gin	岱	gurus	岱
el	岱	gan.	岱	gir	岱		
en	岱	ganam	岱	gir	岱		

G.

H.

ha	舞	id	𠂔	káb	𠂔	hil	𠂔
ha	𠂔	id	𠂔	hak	𠂔	ku	𠂔
hā (?)	𠂔	ig	𠂔	hal	𠂔	ku	𠂔
hal	𠂔	igi	𠂔	kalaf(g)	𠂔	hū	𠂔
har	𠂔	il	𠂔	kalam	𠂔	kud	𠂔
he	𠂔	il	𠂔	kam	𠂔	ku(g)	𠂔
hi	𠂔	im	𠂔	kar	𠂔	kul	𠂔
hí	𠂔	ím	𠂔	kar	𠂔	kun.	𠂔
hu	𠂔	in	𠂔	kár	𠂔	kur	𠂔
hú	𠂔	Innanna	𠂔	kas	𠂔	kúr	𠂔
húb	𠂔	ir	𠂔	kas	𠂔	kúr	𠂔
hug	𠂔	is	𠂔	kas	𠂔	kúr	𠂔
húl	𠂔	(q)is	𠂔	kes	𠂔		L.
hum	𠂔	isib	𠂔	kes	𠂔		
húš	𠂔	iskim	𠂔	ki	𠂔	la	𠂔
		itu	𠂔	kid	𠂔	la	𠂔
		itú	𠂔	kid	𠂔	lag	𠂔
hú	𠂔			him	𠂔	lagab	𠂔
í	𠂔			kin	𠂔	lagab+	𠂔
il	𠂔	ka	𠂔	kin (?)	𠂔	gal(?)	𠂔
ir	𠂔	ka-(q)a	𠂔				

lál	F.	maš	F.	nab	𠁨	num	𠁨
lam	𠁨	más	𠁨	naf(d)	𠁨	núm	𠁨
li	𠁨	me	𠁨	nag	𠁨	nun	𠁨
li + li	𠁨	mé	𠁨	nagar	𠁨		
li	𠁨	mer	𠁨	nam	𠁨		
		me	𠁨	nanga	𠁨	pa	𠁨
lil	𠁨	mu	𠁨	Nanna	𠁨	pa+al	𠁨
lu	田	mú	𠁨	ne	𠁨	pad	𠁨
lugal	𠁨	mín	𠁨	ner	𠁨	fa(d)	𠁨
lub	𠁨	mín	𠁨	ni	𠁨	faf	𠁨
lul	𠁨	mug	𠁨	ní	𠁨	faf+e	𠁨
lum	𠁨	mul	𠁨	nif(g)	𠁨	fi	𠁨
		mun	𠁨	nigin	𠁨	fu	𠁨
		mur	𠁨	nigin	𠁨	fur	𠁨
ma	正	mir	𠁨	nigin	𠁨		
má	𠁨	mir	𠁨	nim	𠁨		
má	𠁨	mir	𠁨	nin	𠁨	ra	𠁨
má	𠁨	mus	𠁨	nín	𠁨	rad	𠁨
má	𠁨	musen	𠁨	nisig	𠁨	ri	𠁨
má	𠁨			mita	𠁨	ri	𠁨
mah	𠁨			nu	𠁨	rim	𠁨
mar	𠁨	na	𠁨				

M.

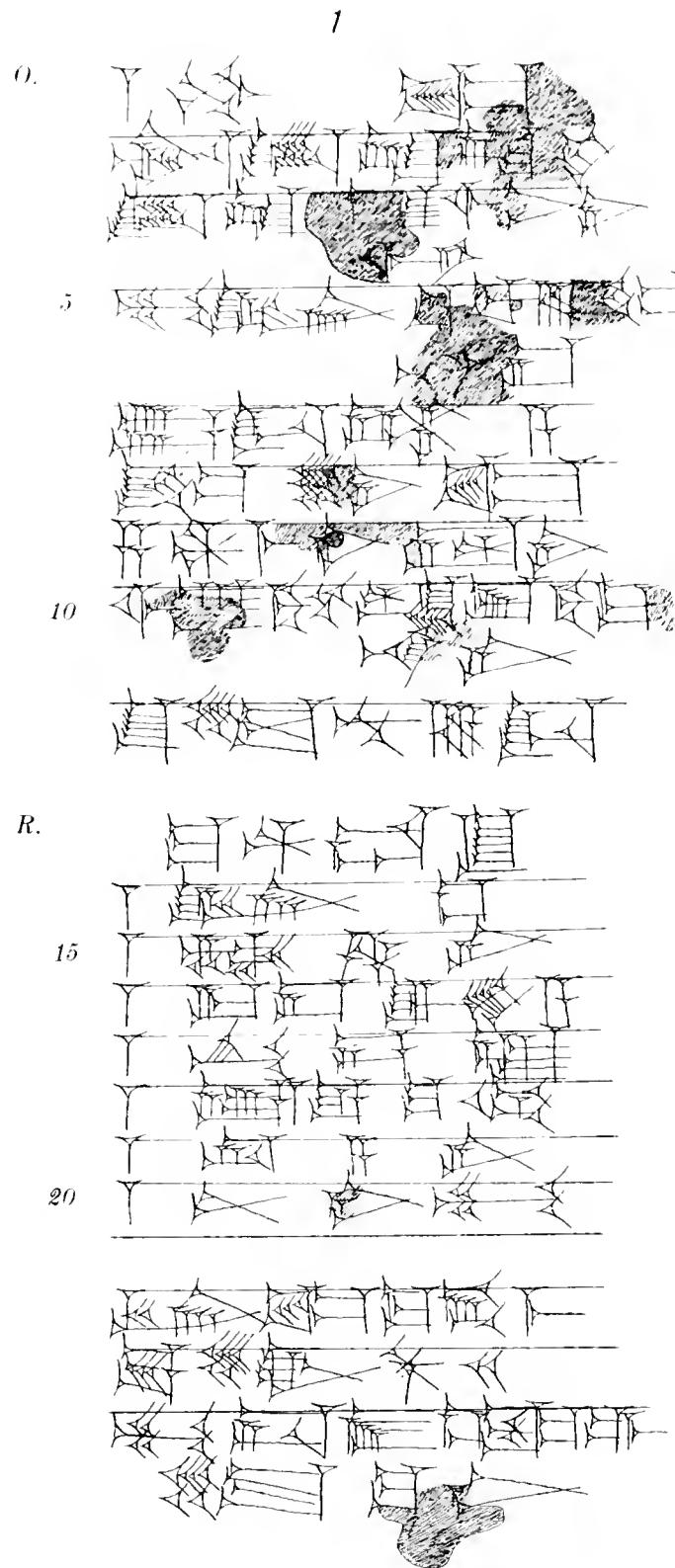
N.

ru	泰	sig	𠩺	su	𠩺	šub	𠩺
rú	𠩺	sig (?)	𠩺	šu.	𠩺	šub	𠩺
rü	𠩺	Sigisë	𠩺			šüg)	𠩺
	S.					šu+gi	𠩺
sa.	𠩺	sil	𠩺	šá	𠩺	šul	𠩺
sá	𠩺	síl	𠩺	šá	𠩺	šúl	𠩺
sá	𠩺	si(m)	𠩺	šag	𠩺	šúl	𠩺
sag	𠩺	sir	𠩺	šag)	𠩺	šum	𠩺
sag+ni	𠩺	sír	𠩺	šá(g)	𠩺	šumigín	𠩺
sahan	𠩺	sirim	𠩺	šagan	𠩺	šumigín	𠩺
sal	𠩺	su	𠩺	šah	𠩺		T.
sal+me	𠩺	sí	𠩺	šam	𠩺	ta	𠩺
sa(m)	𠩺	síb	𠩺	šar	𠩺	tab	𠩺
sar	𠩺	sug	𠩺	še	𠩺	tag	𠩺
su	𠩺	suh	𠩺	šel	𠩺	tar	𠩺
sí	𠩺	subur	𠩺	šes	𠩺	te	𠩺
sib	𠩺	sul	𠩺	šid	𠩺	té	𠩺
sig	𠩺	su(m)	𠩺	šim	𠩺	ter	𠩺
sig)	𠩺	sun-	𠩺	šim	𠩺	ti	𠩺
sig	𠩺		S.	šir	𠩺	til)	𠩺
sig	𠩺	si	𠩺	šu	𠩺	til	𠩺

tu	图	ü(d)	𠩺	ür	𠩺	zi+zi	𠩺
tu(d)	"			ür	𠩺	zib	𠩺
tug	𠩺	üg	𠩺	ür	𠩺	zi(d)	𠩺
tüg	𠩺	üg	𠩺	urn	𠩺	zi(g)	"
tum	𠩺	u+ur	𠩺	urü	𠩺	zi3	𠩺
tur	𠩺	ühü	𠩺	urü	𠩺	zu	𠩺
tuh(r)	𠩺	ukü	𠩺	urü	𠩺		
tüh(r)	𠩺	ul	𠩺	urudu	𠩺		
tüh(r)	𠩺	um	𠩺	usar	𠩺		
u.		um+me	𠩺	us	𠩺		
u.		un	𠩺	uz	𠩺		
u	𠩺	unu(g)	𠩺				
ü	𠩺	unu(g)	𠩺				
ü	𠩺	unu(g)	𠩺	ya	𠩺		
ü	𠩺	unu(g)	𠩺				
ü	𠩺	unu(g)	𠩺				
ü	𠩺	ur	𠩺	za	𠩺		
ü	𠩺	ür	𠩺	zag	𠩺		
ub	𠩺	ür	𠩺	zal	𠩺		
ud	𠩺	ür	𠩺	zi	𠩺		

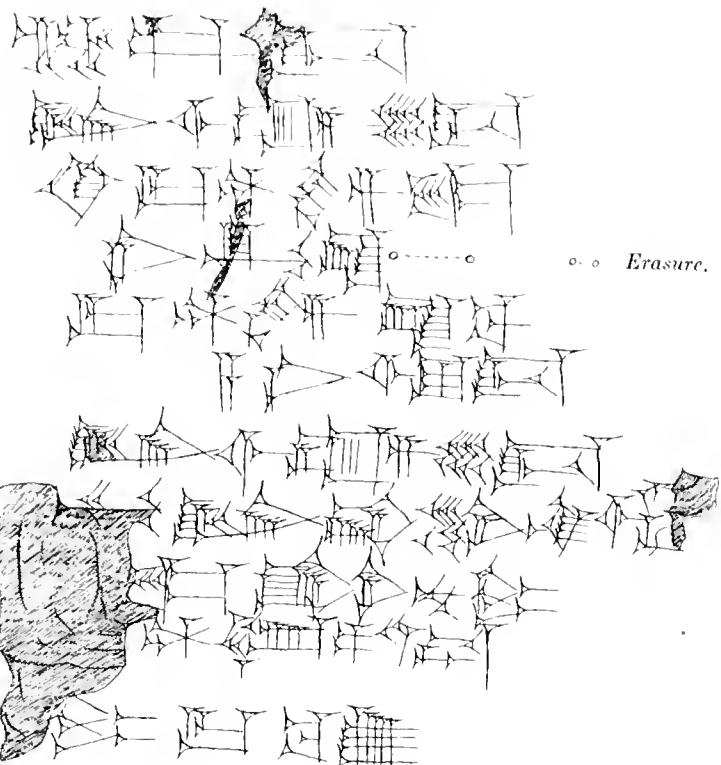
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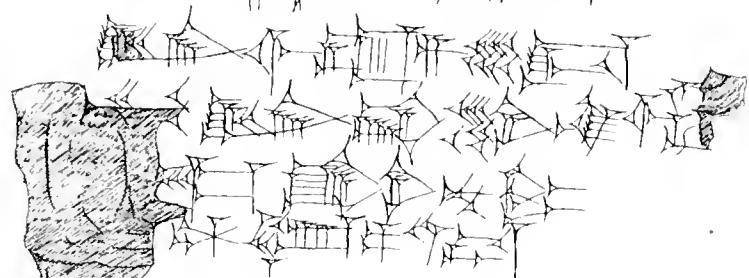




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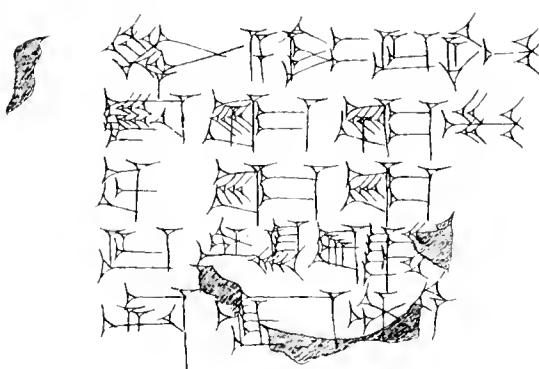
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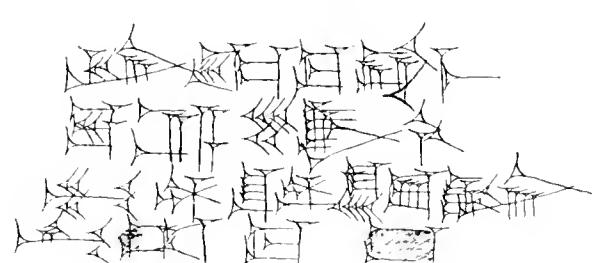
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R.



15

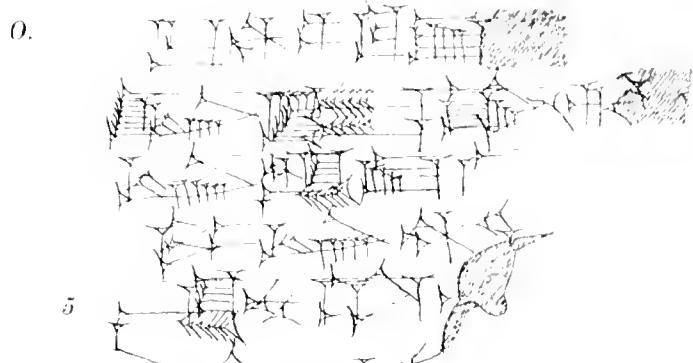


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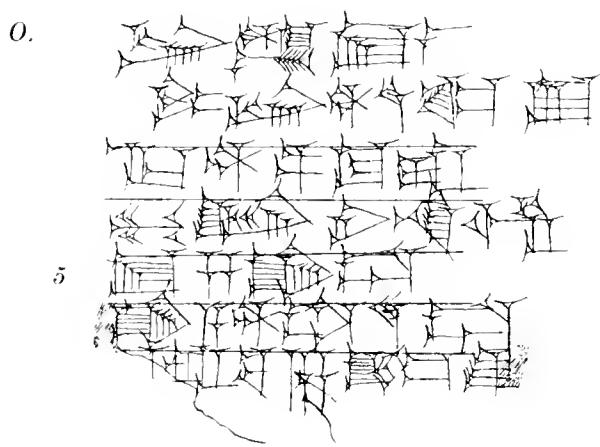




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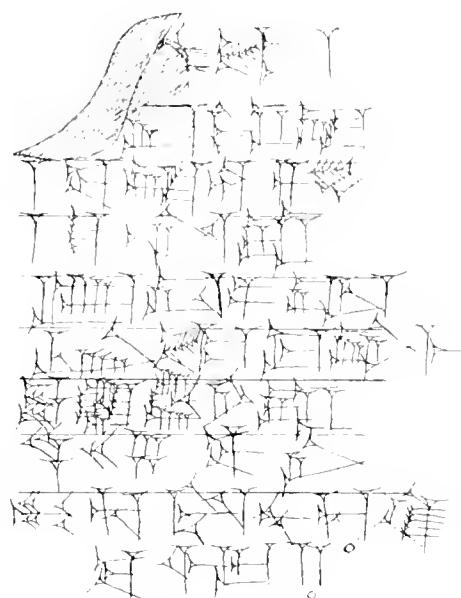


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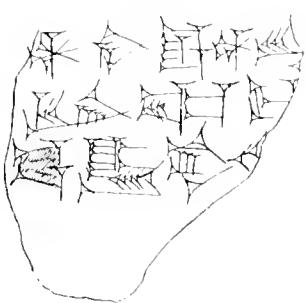


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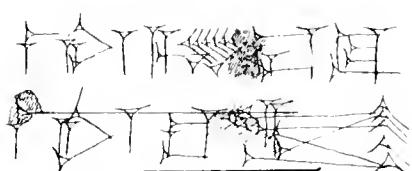
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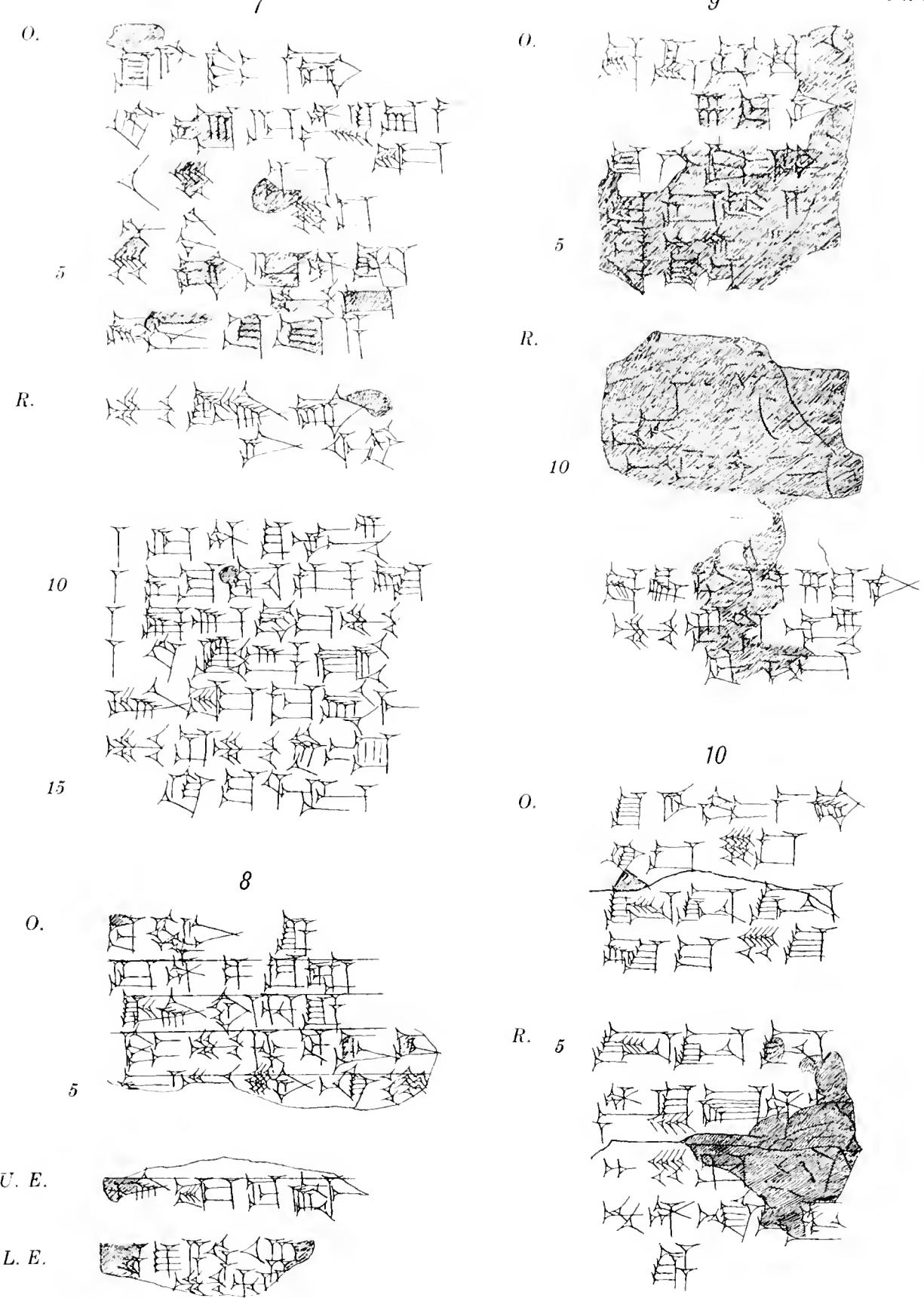


6



Continued







Tablet.

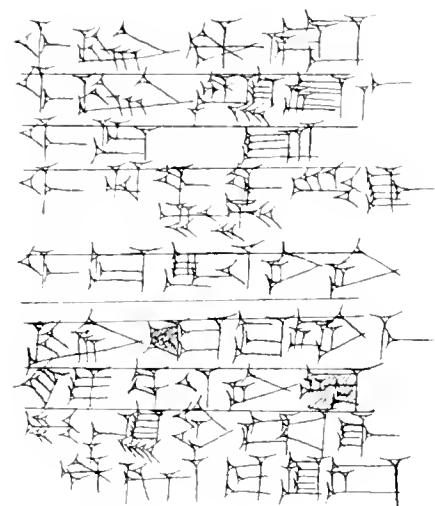
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5

R.

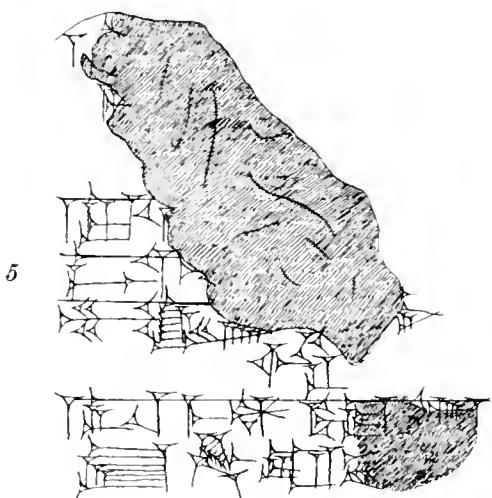
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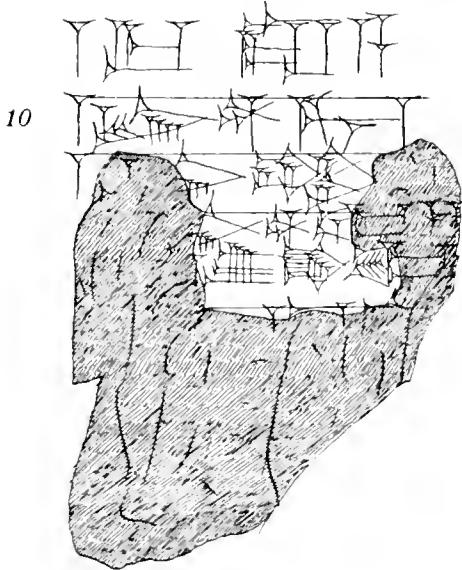
12

O.



5

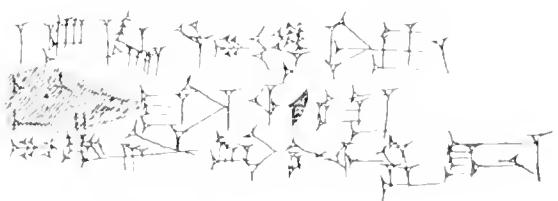
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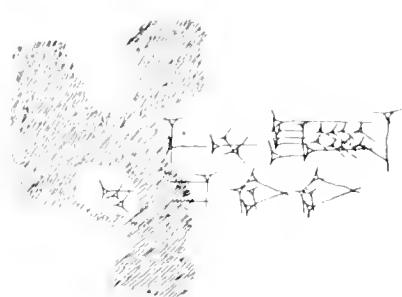
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Case.

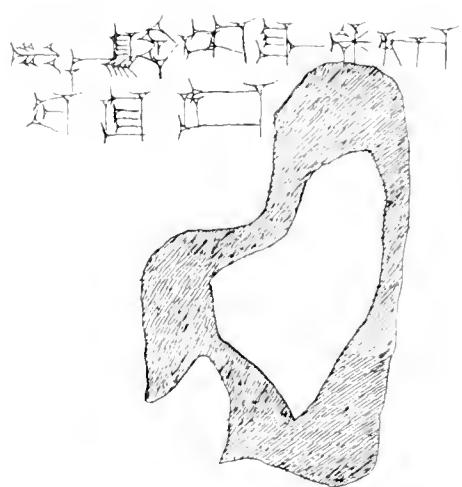
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5

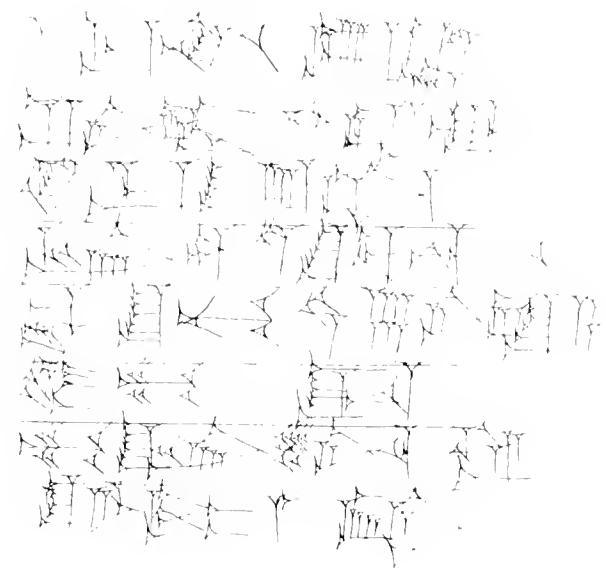


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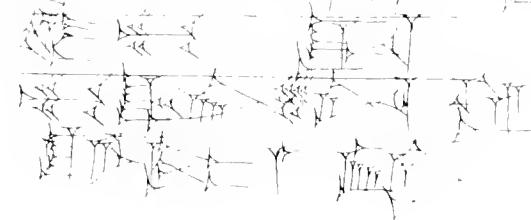




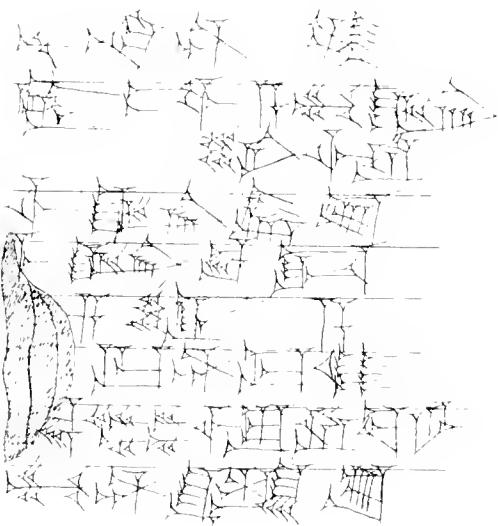
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S.



R.

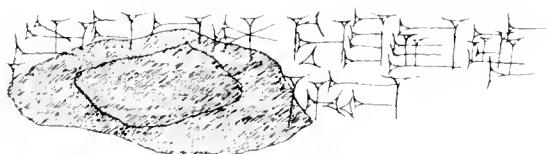


15

U. E.



L. E. 20



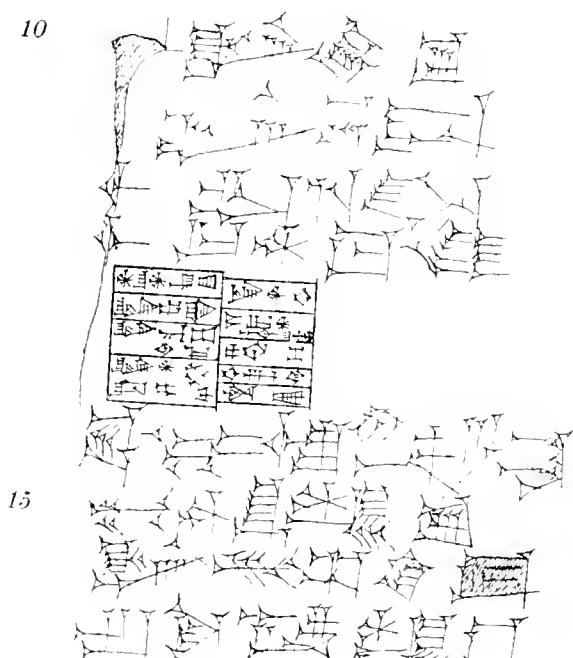


Case.

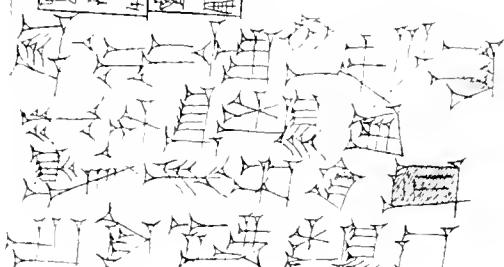
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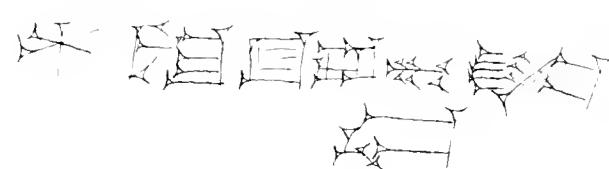
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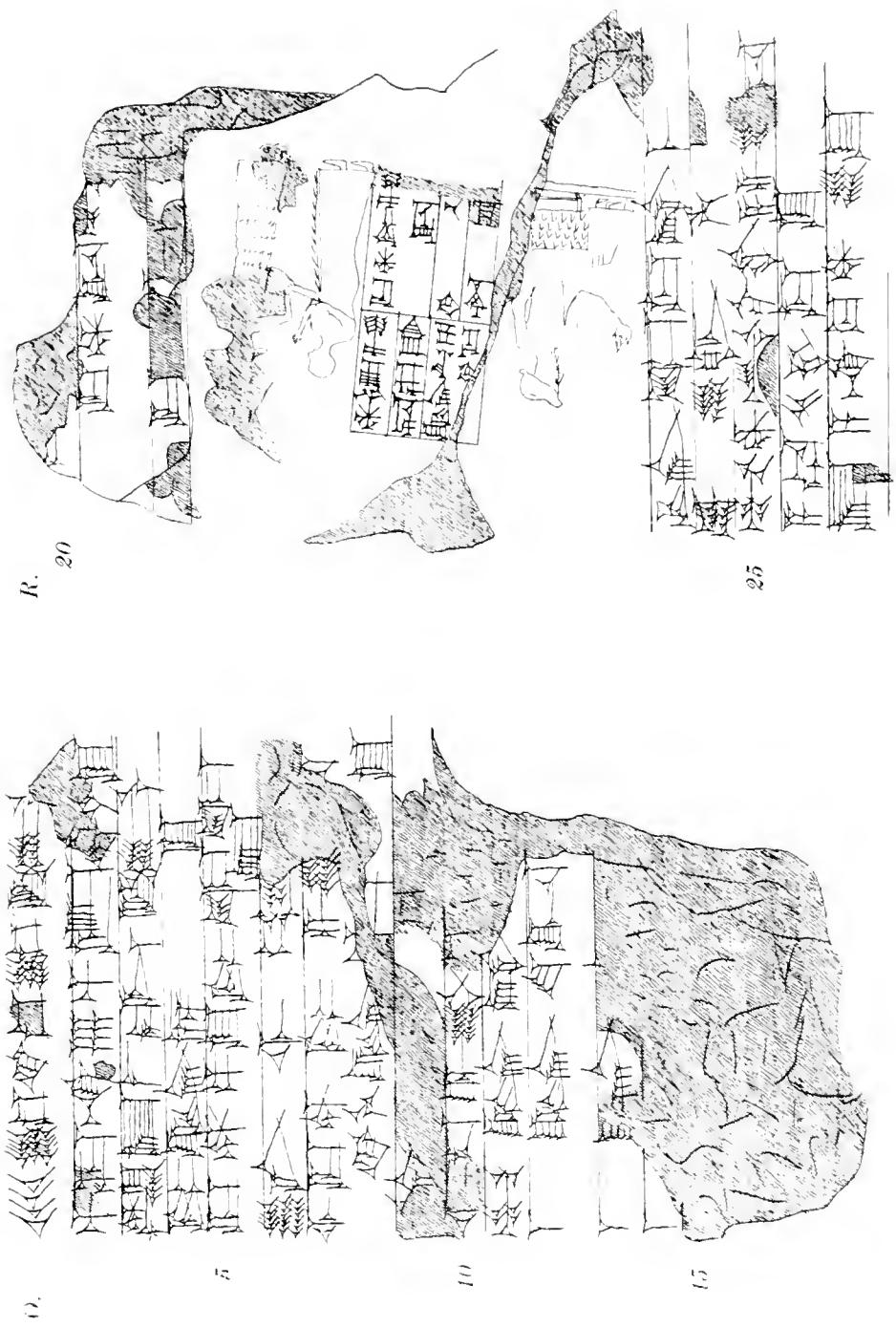
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L. E.



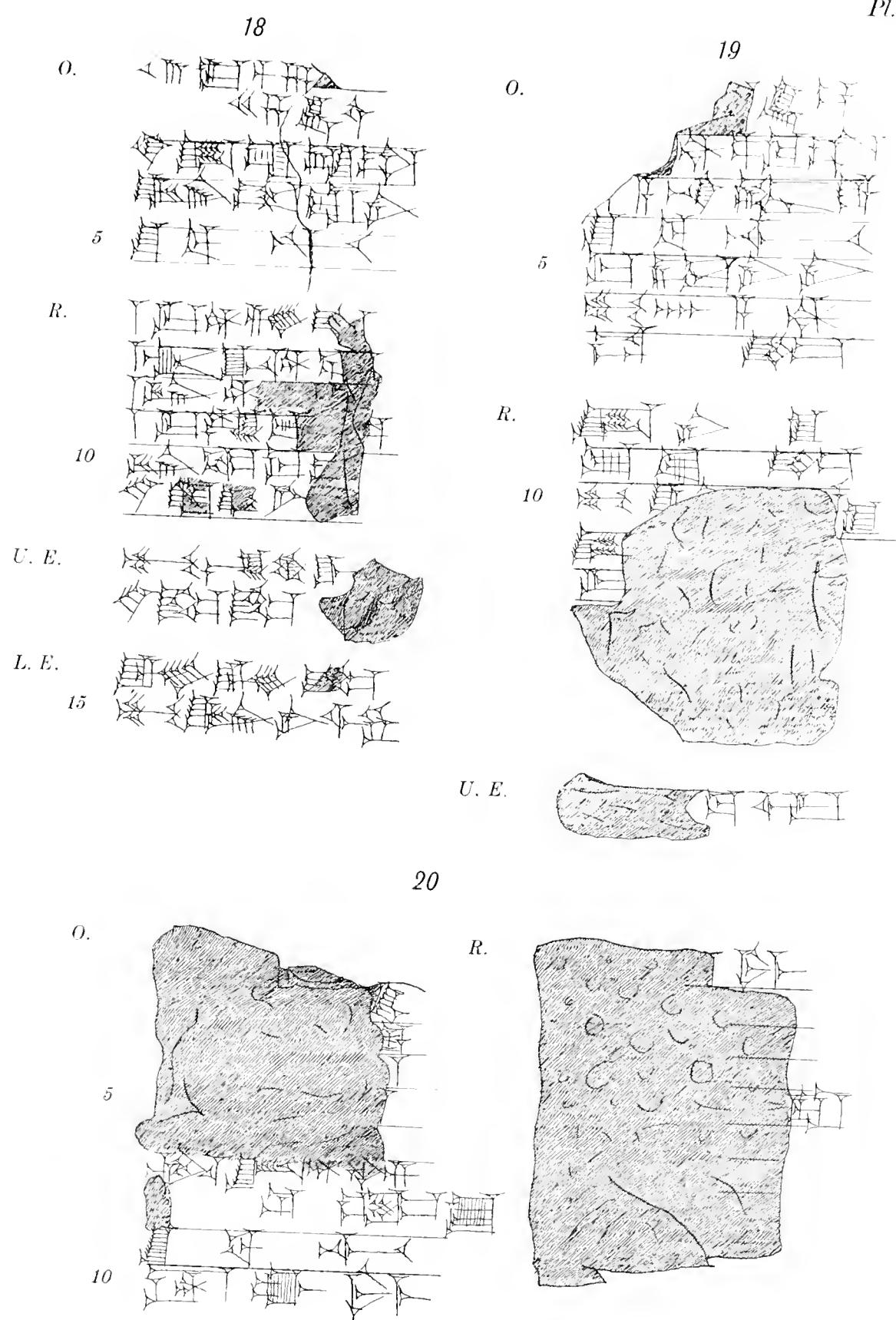














21

O.

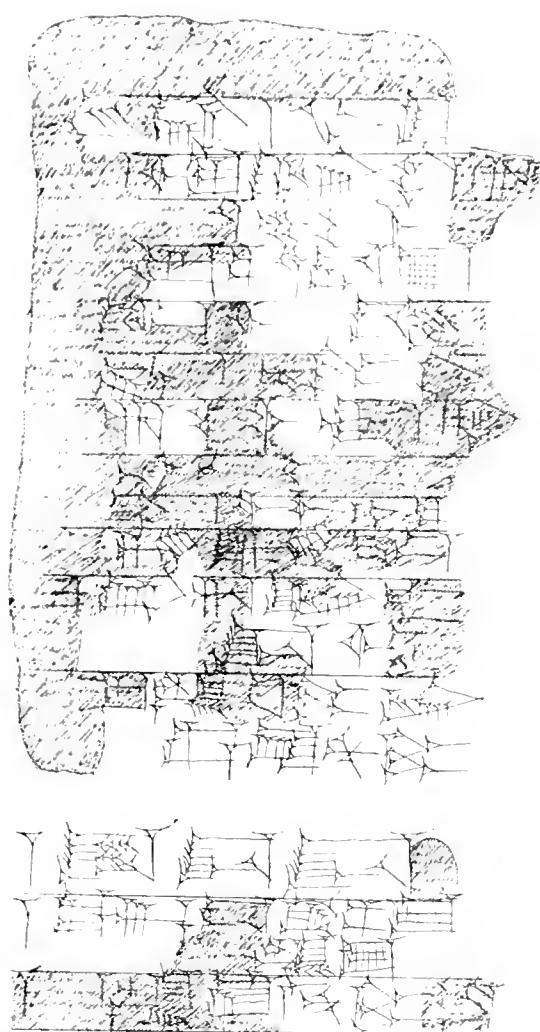
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15

R.

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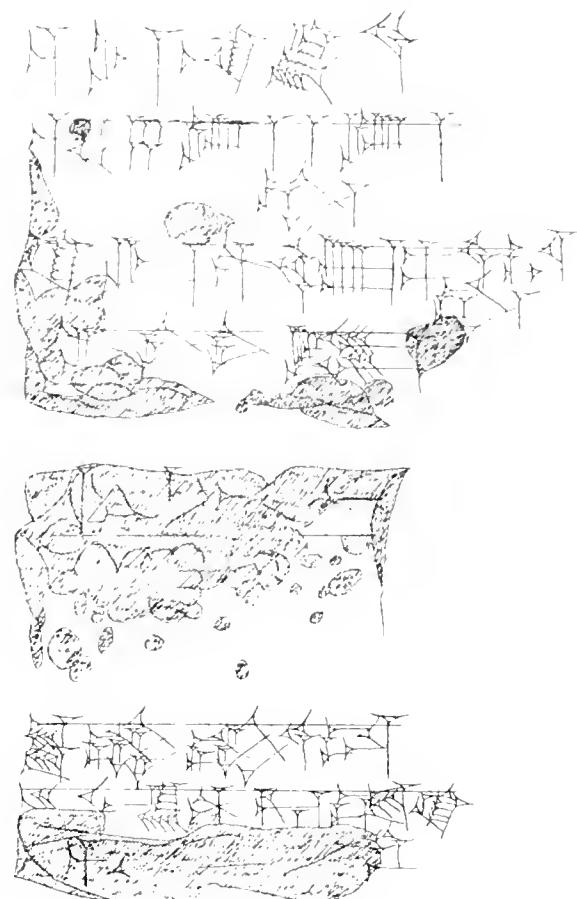
22

Tablet.

O.

5

R.



Case.

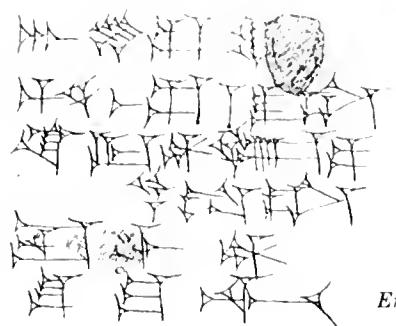
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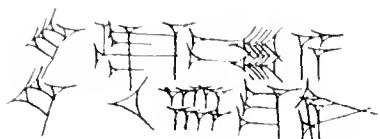
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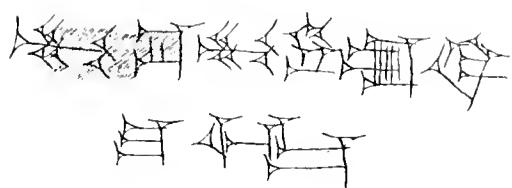


Erasure.

R.

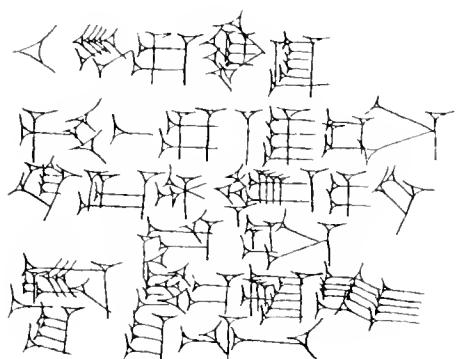


U. E. 10



24

O.



5



R.



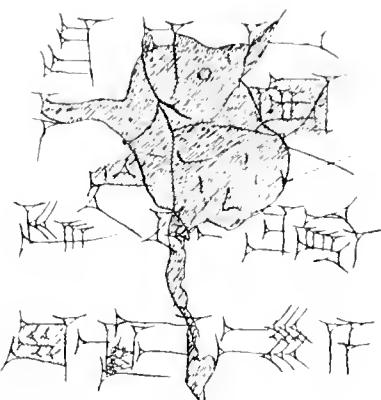
10

25  
Pl. 12

O.



R. 5



U. E. 10

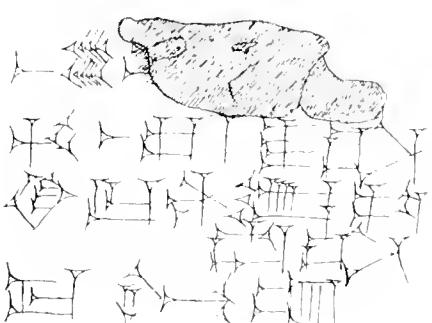


L. E.

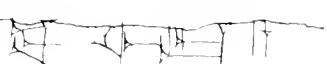


26

O.



5

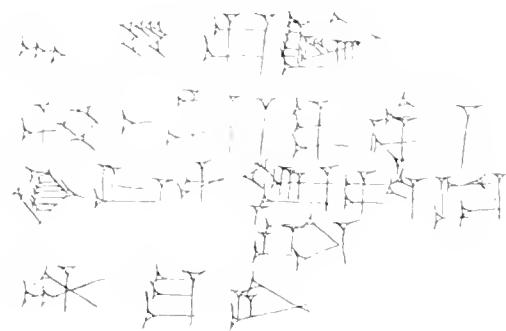


U. E.



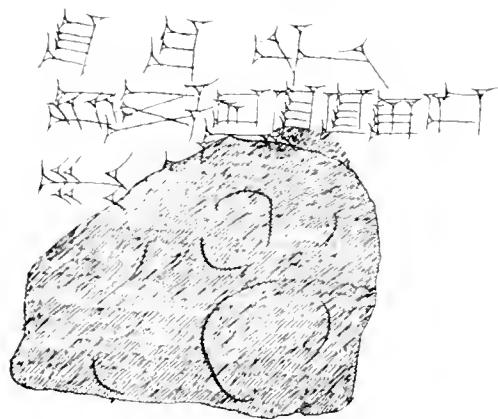
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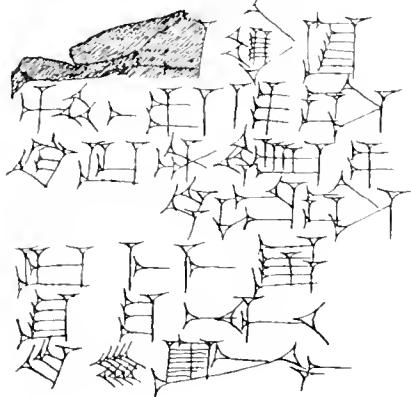
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R.



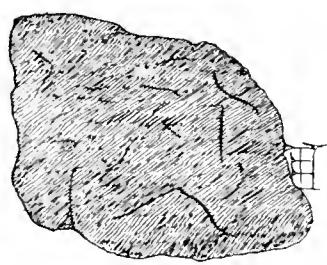
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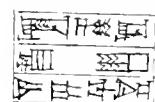
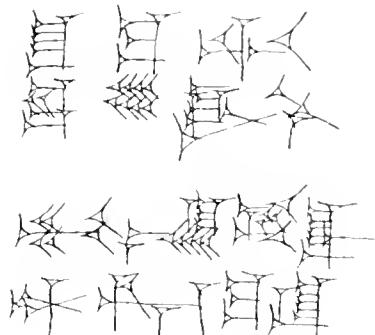
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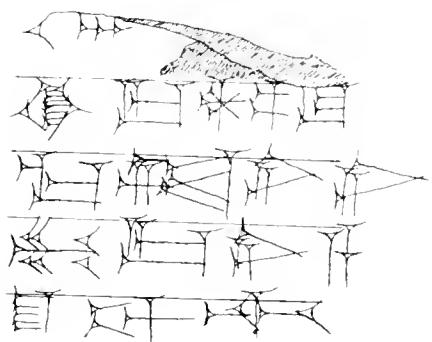
O.

R. 5



30

O.



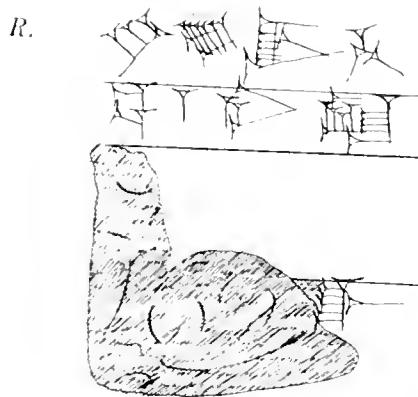
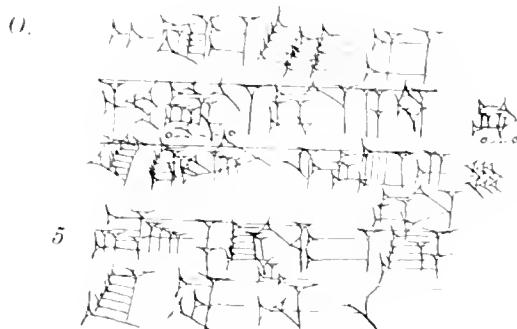
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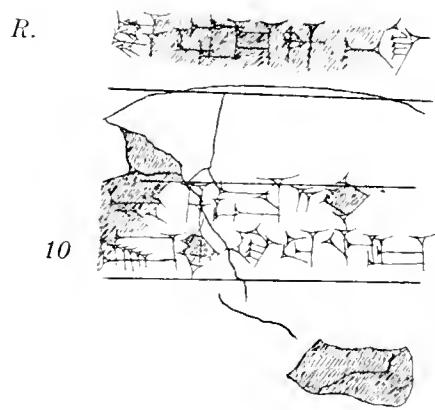
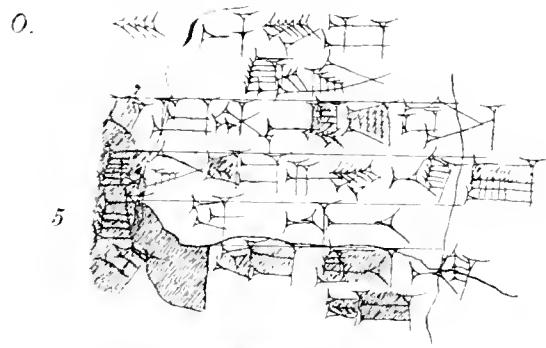




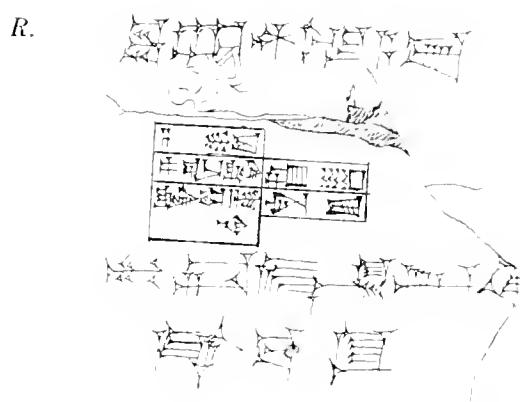
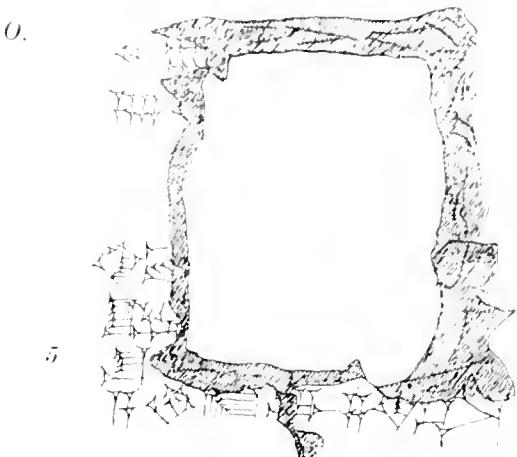
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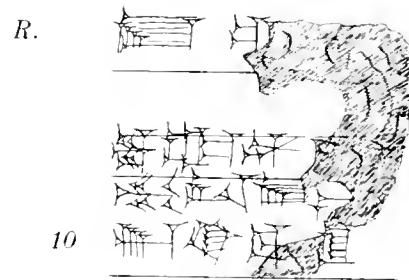
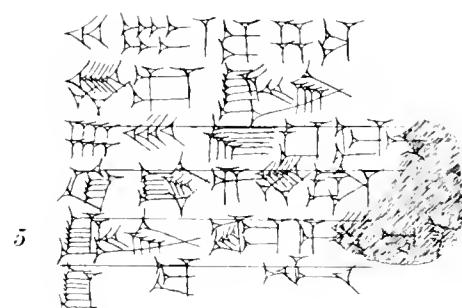
34



32



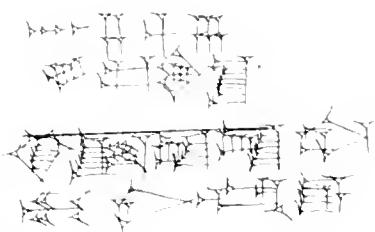
33





35

O.

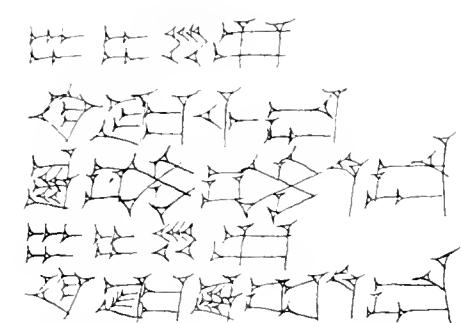


R. 5



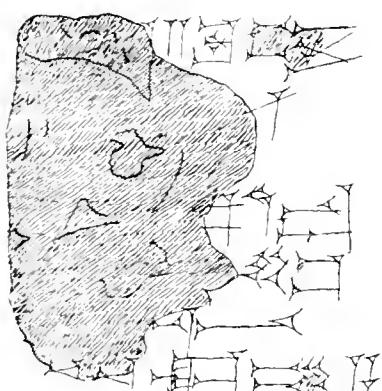
37

O.



5

R.



10

U. E

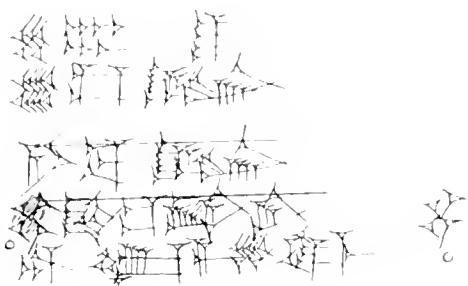


L. E.



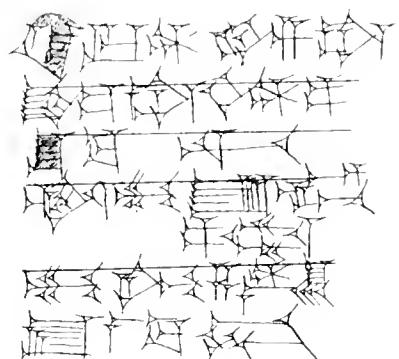
36

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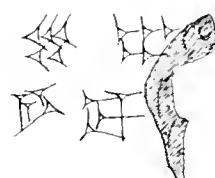
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R.



10

Case.

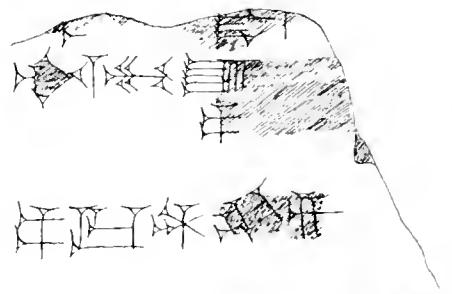


O.



5

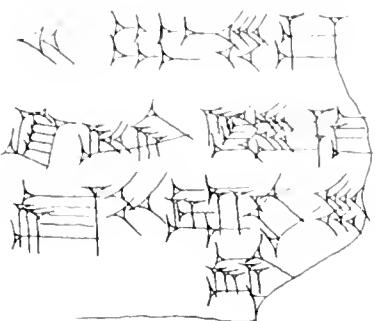
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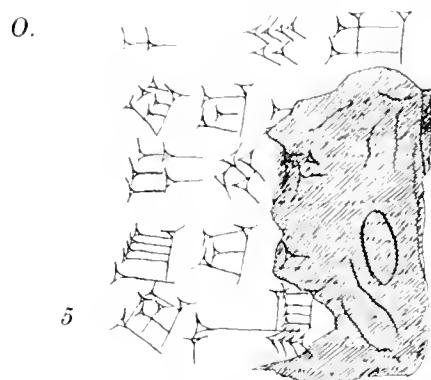
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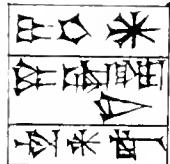




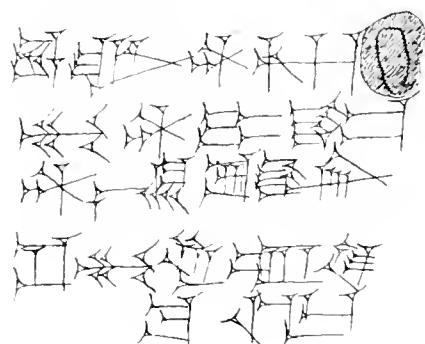
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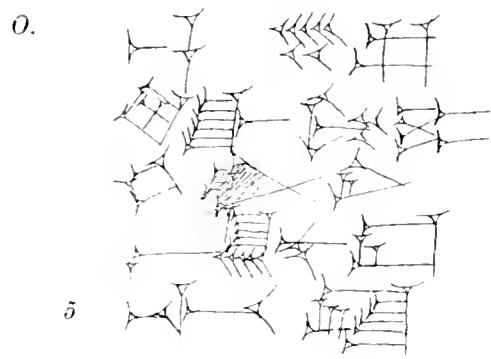
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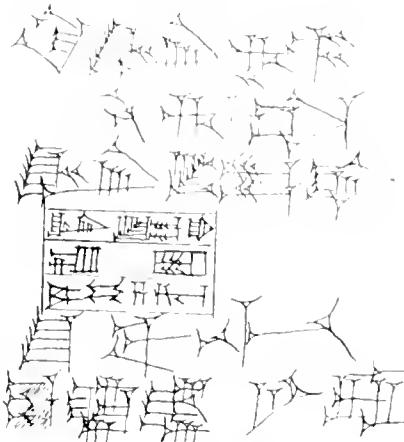
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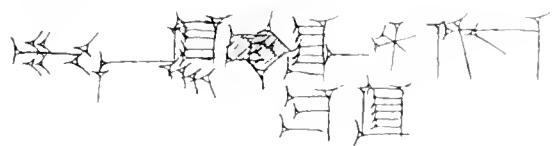
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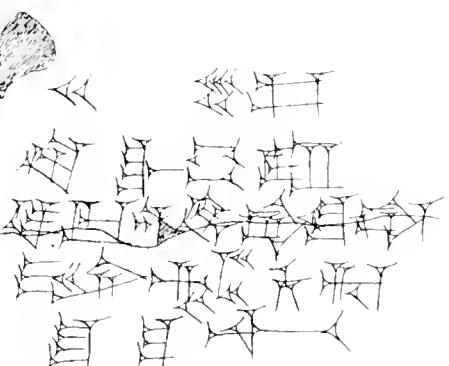
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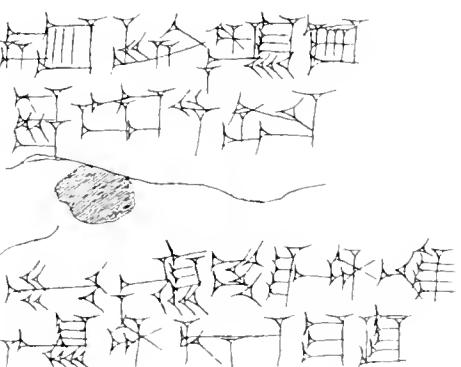
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O.



5



R.



42

O.



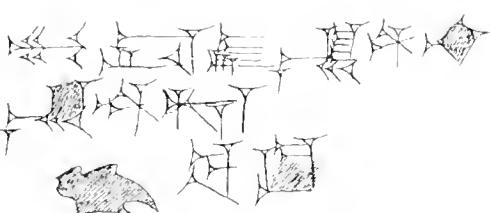
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R.

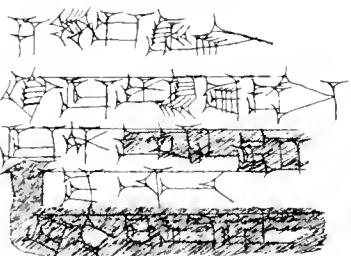


10



43

O.

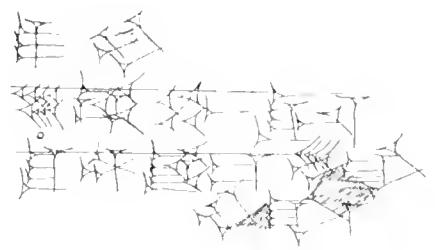


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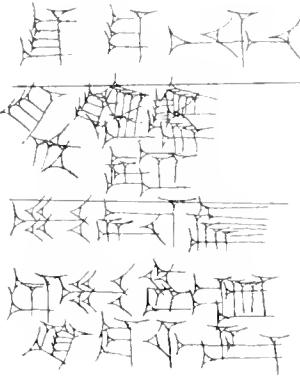
42

O.



44

R. 5



10

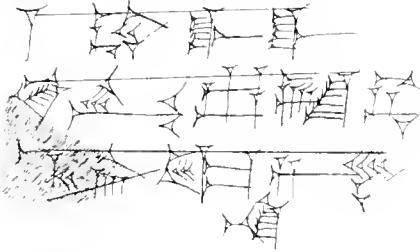


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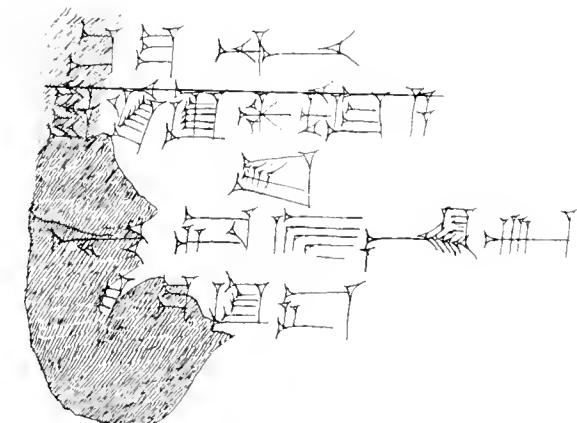
O.



5



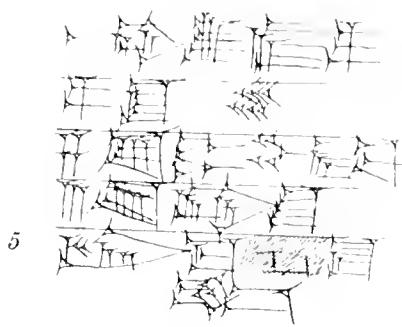
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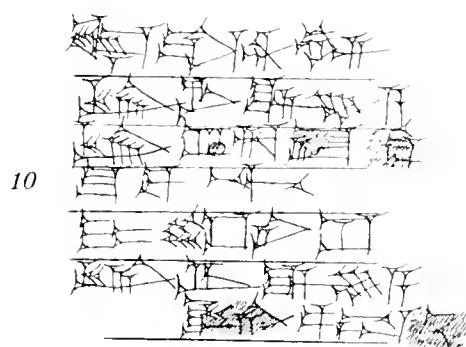
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O.



R.

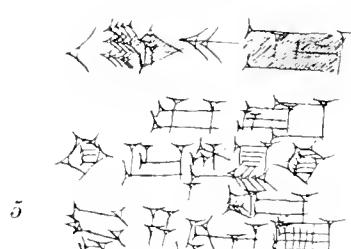


L. E.



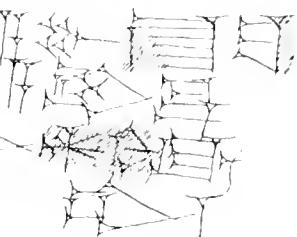
48

O.



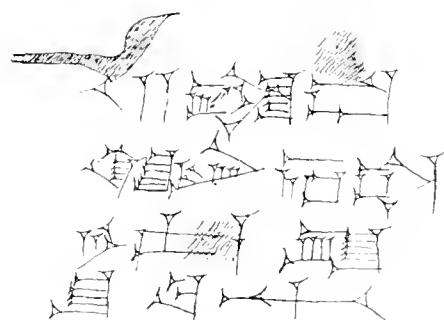
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R.

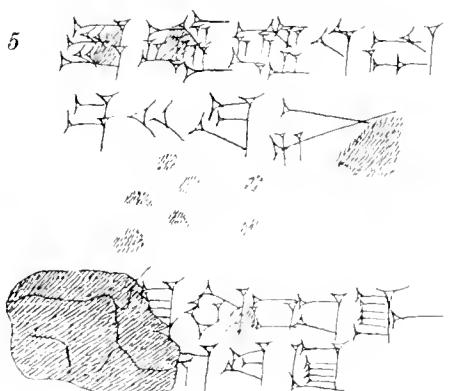
*Variants of Case.*

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O.



R. 5





O.



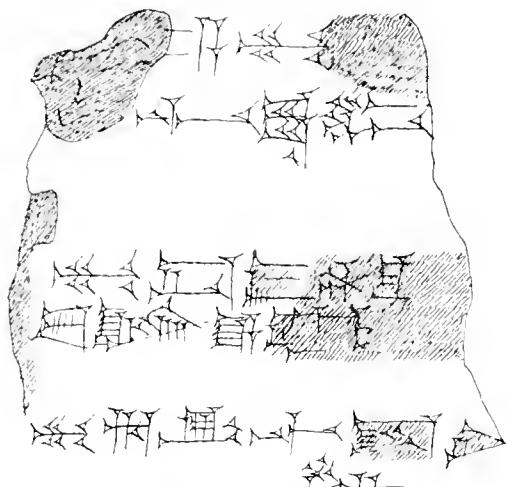
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R.



10

R.



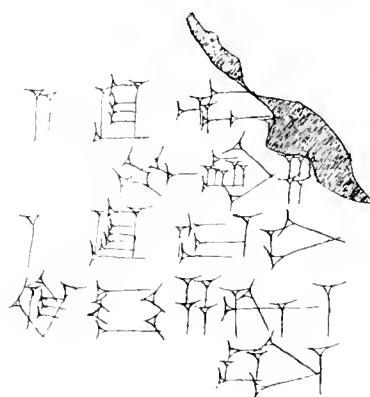
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L. E.



50

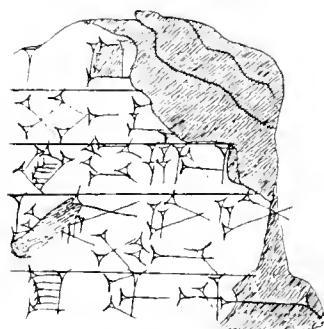
O.



5

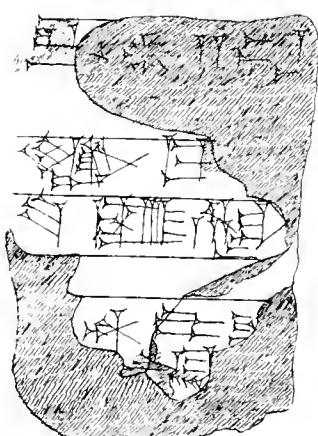
51

O.



5

R.

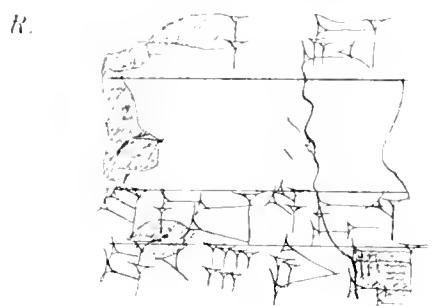
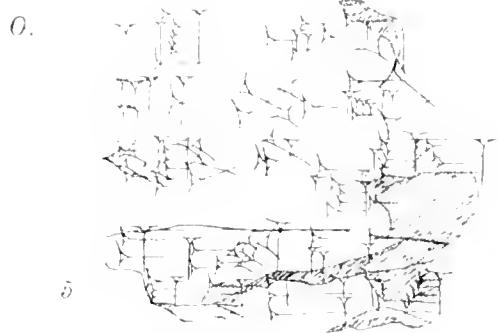


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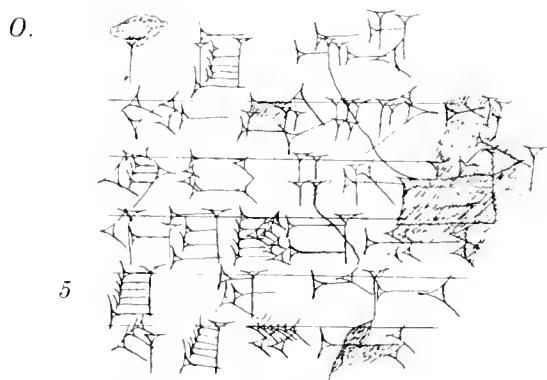


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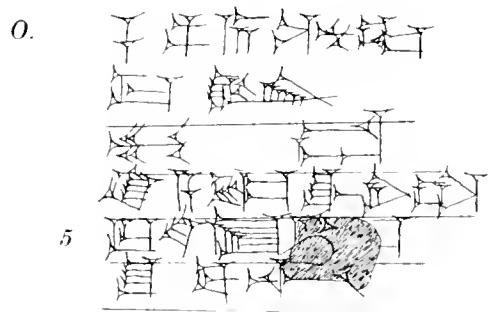
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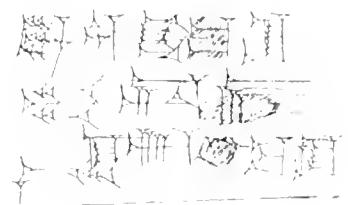
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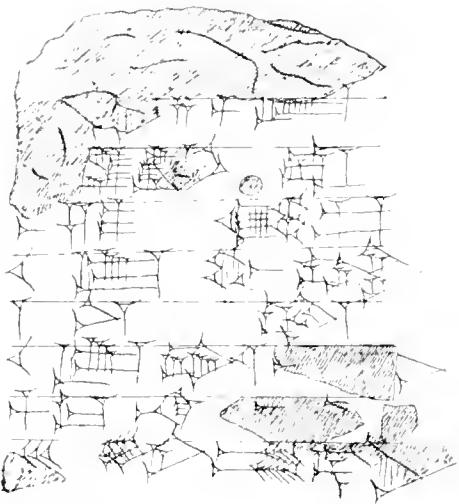
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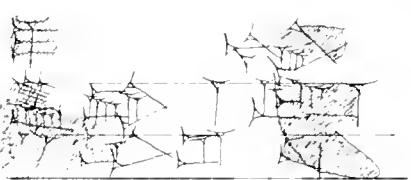
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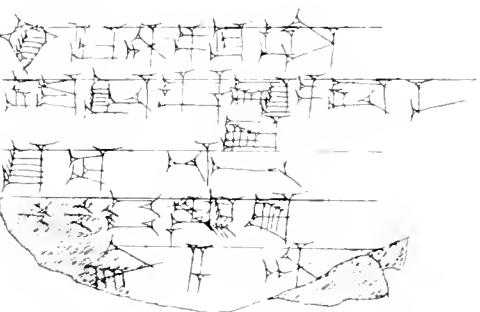
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R.

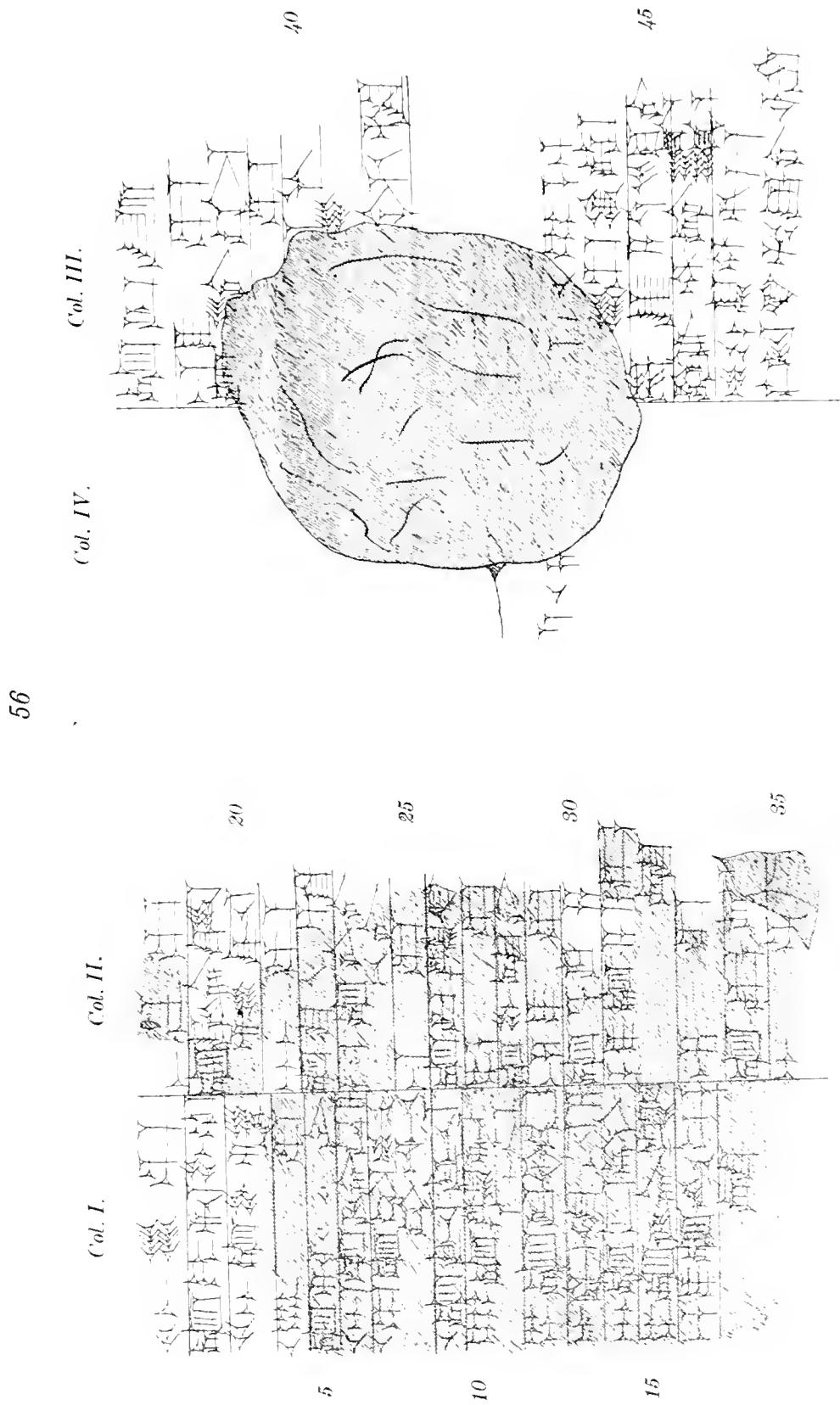


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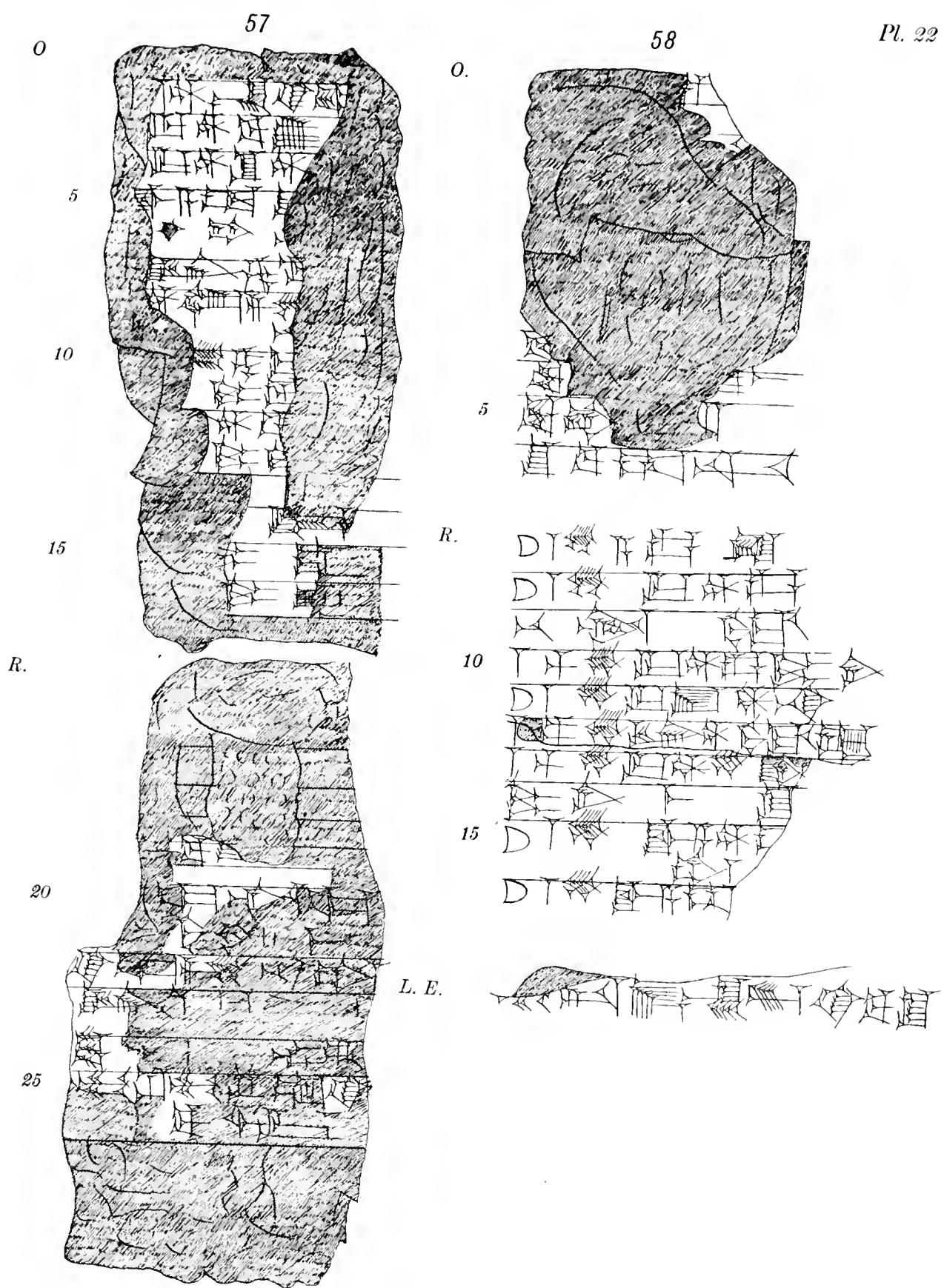


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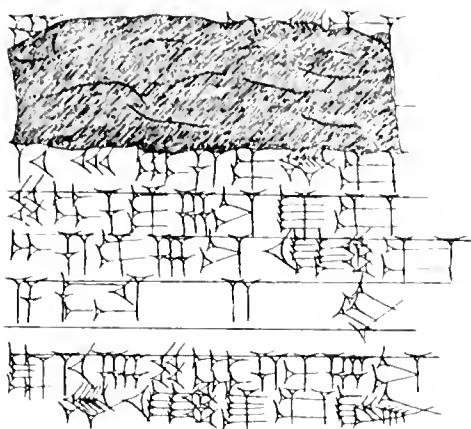








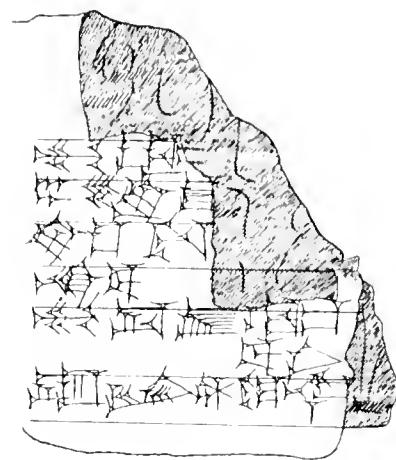
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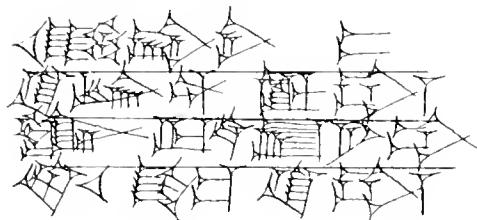
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61

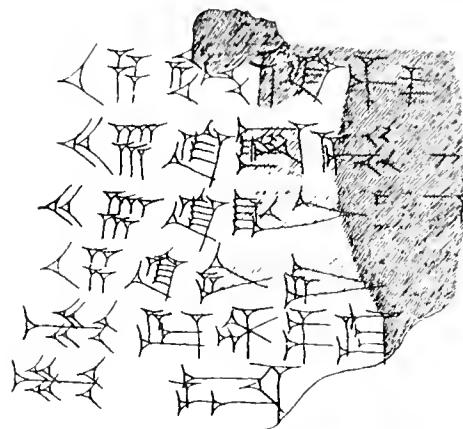


R. 10



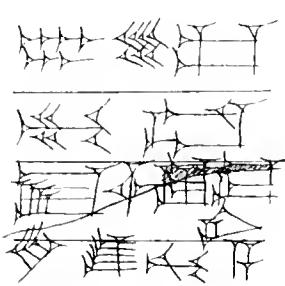
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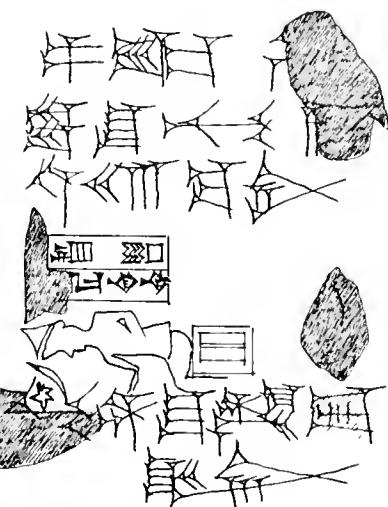
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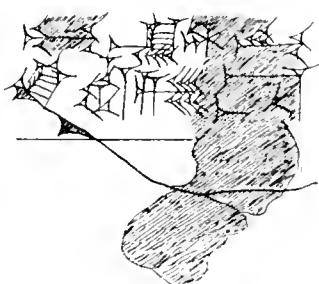
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R.



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R. 5





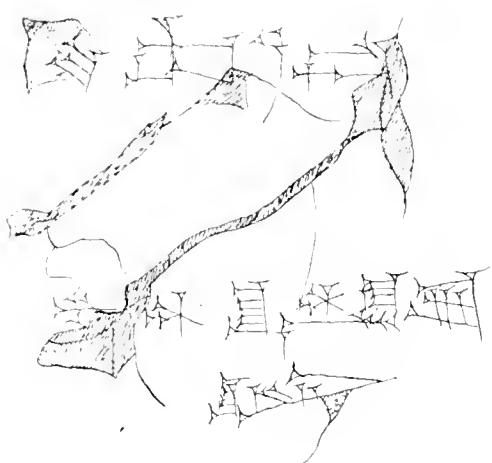
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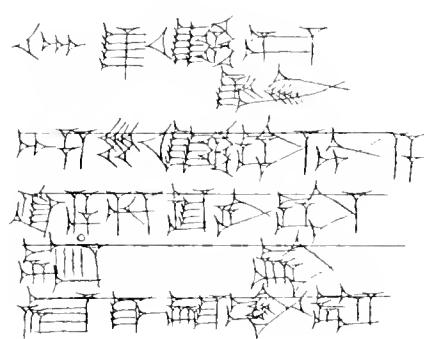
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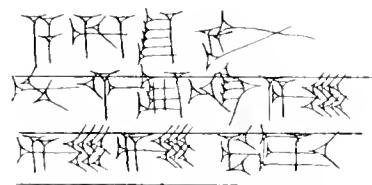
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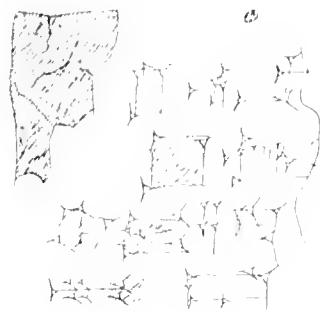
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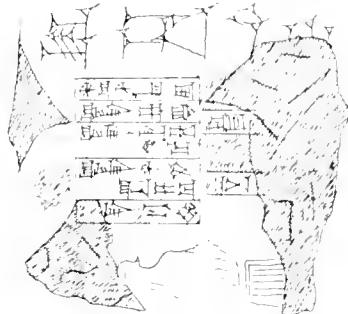


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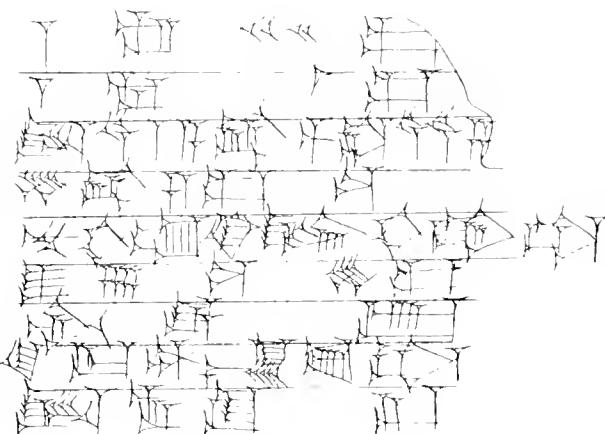
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R. 5



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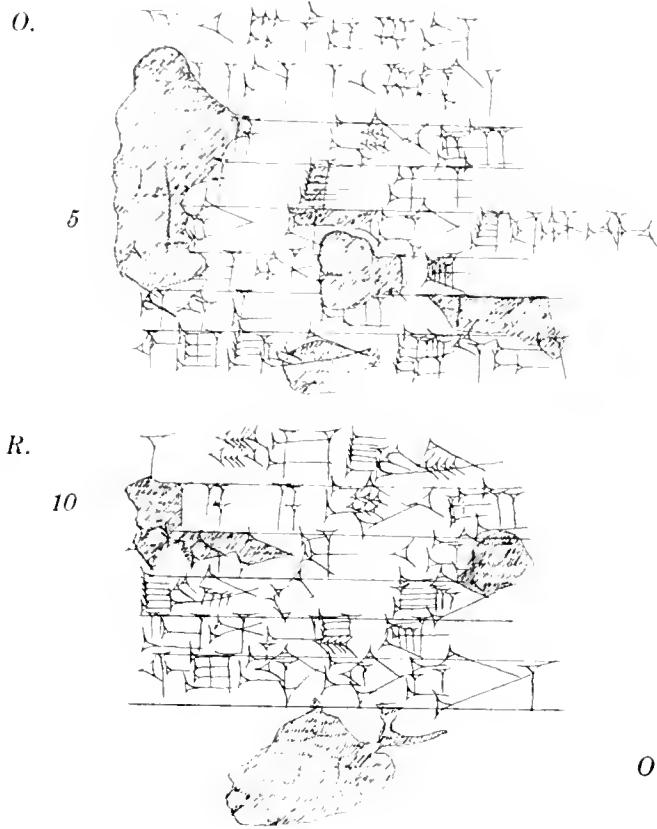
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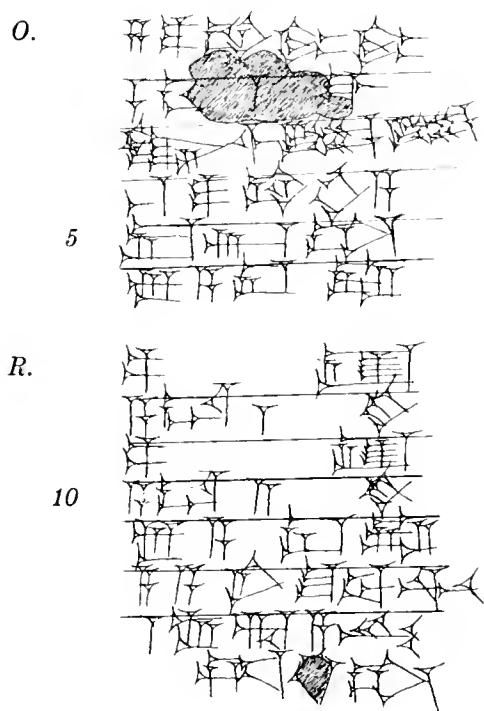
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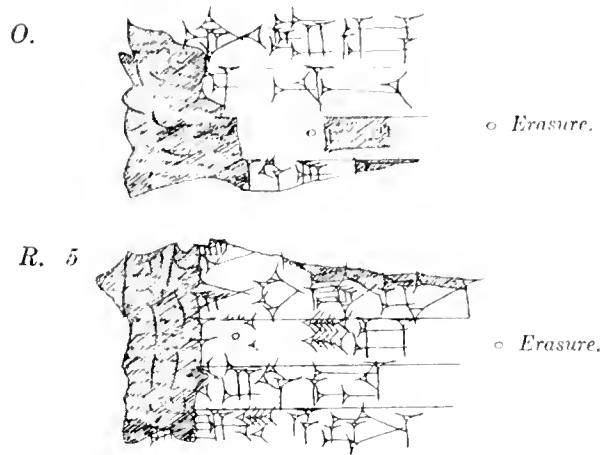
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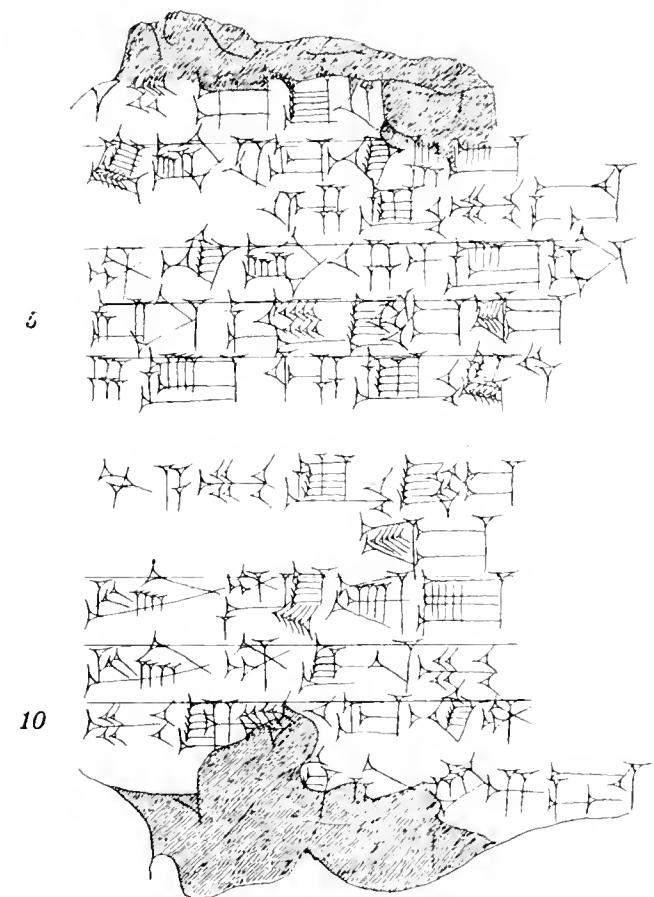
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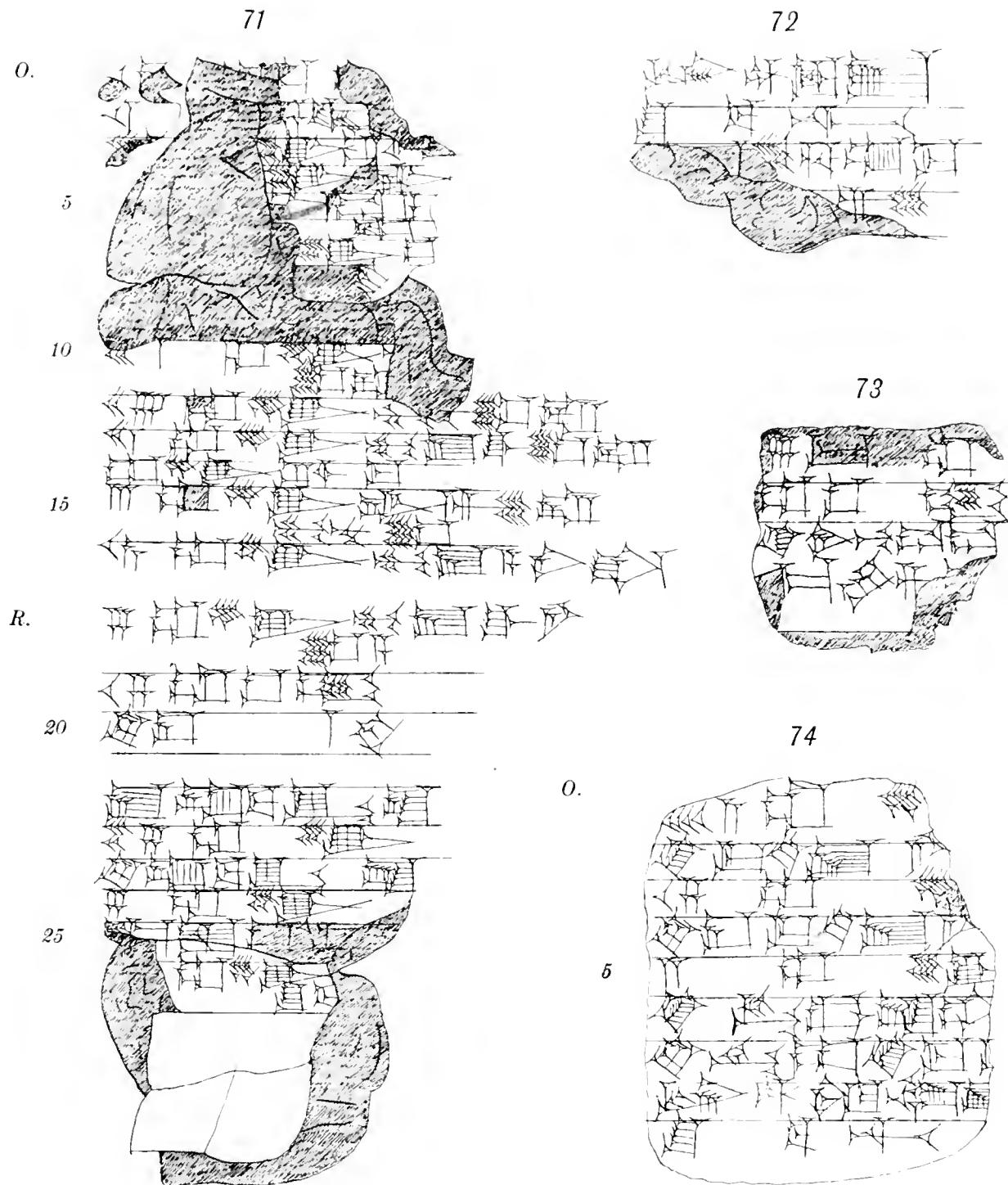
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70

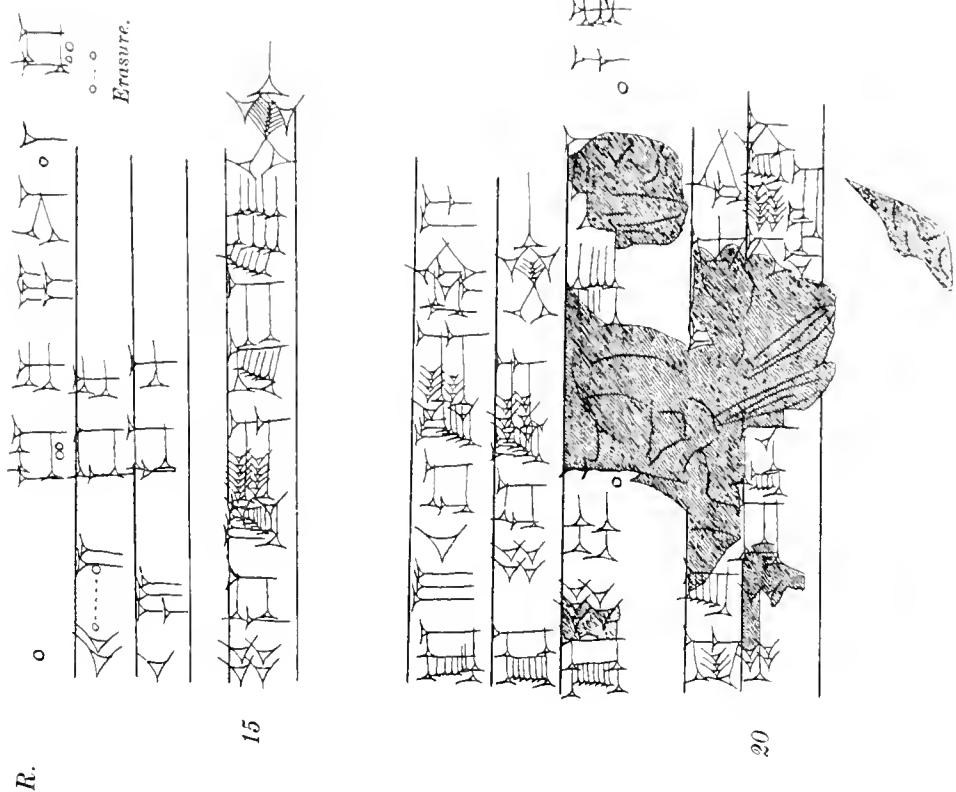
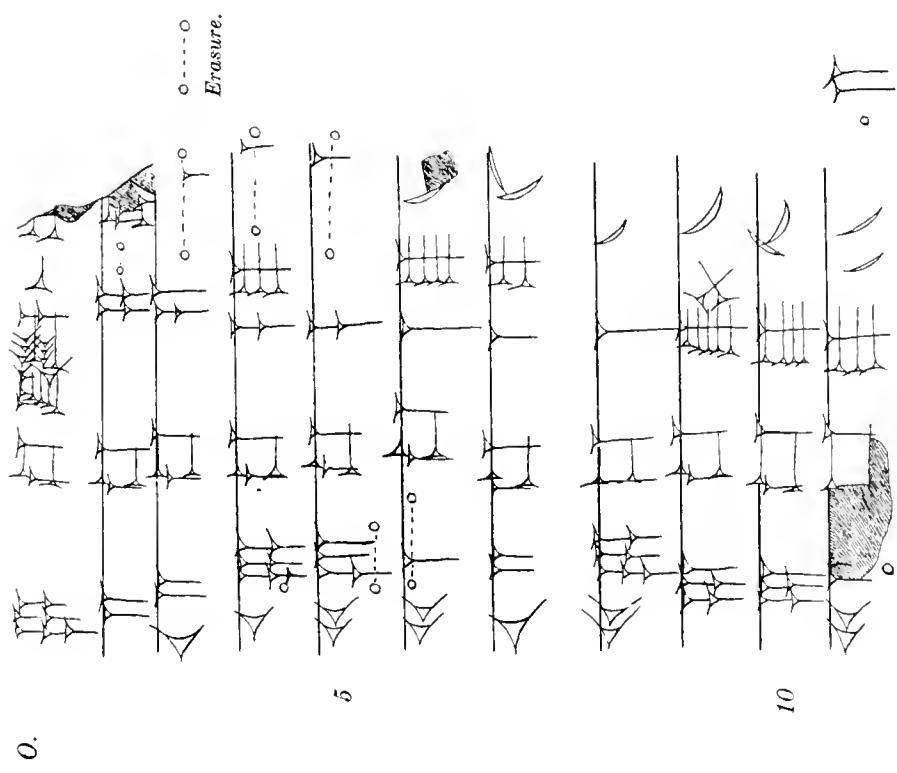






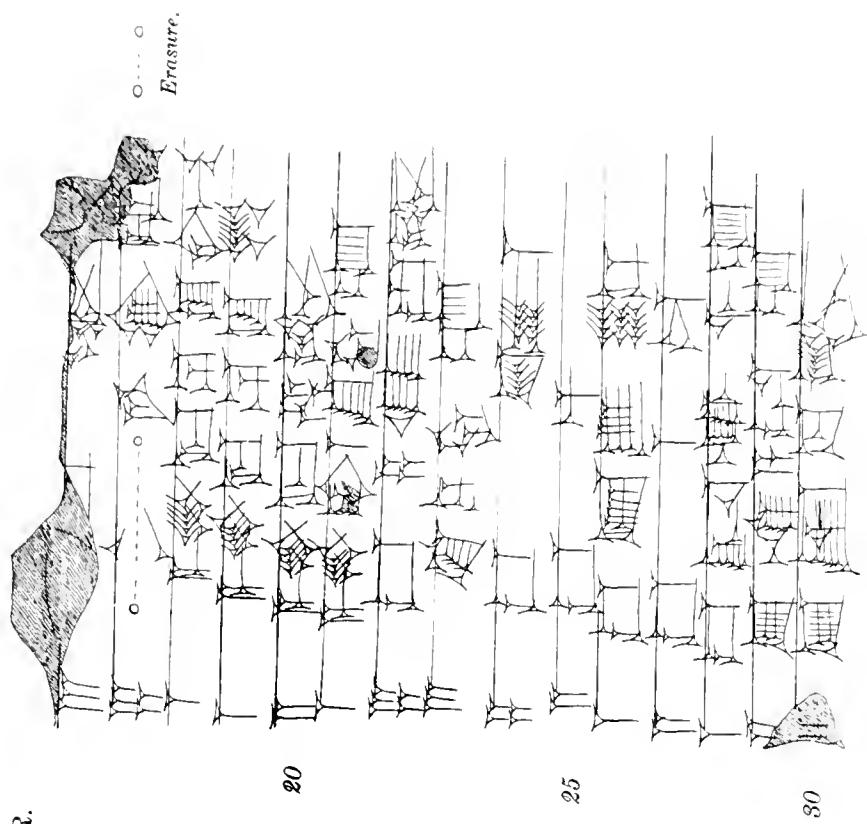
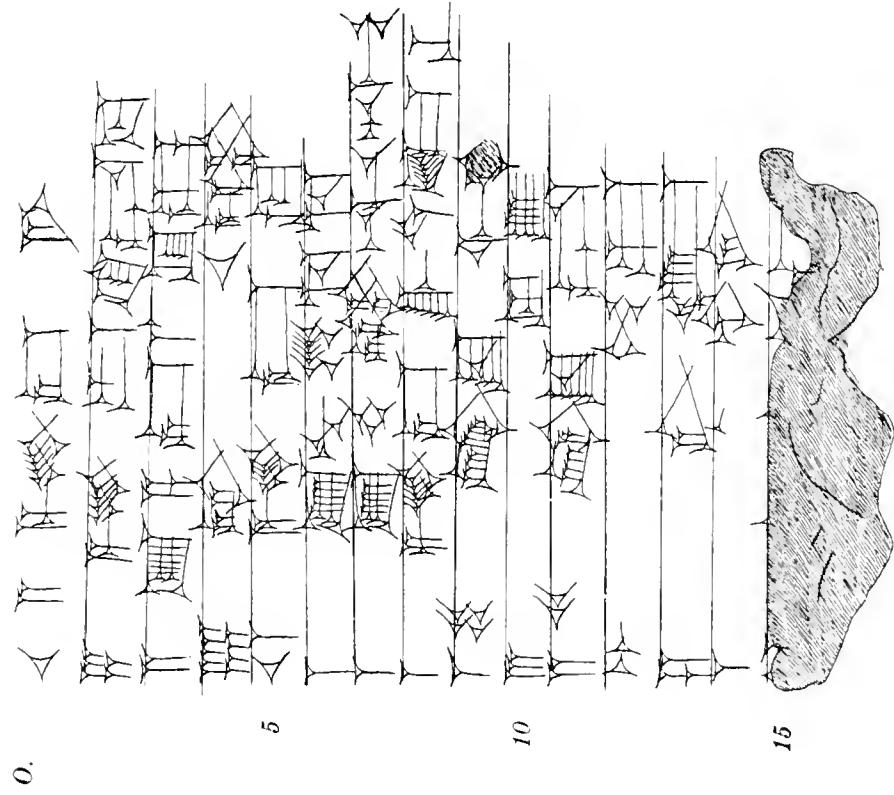


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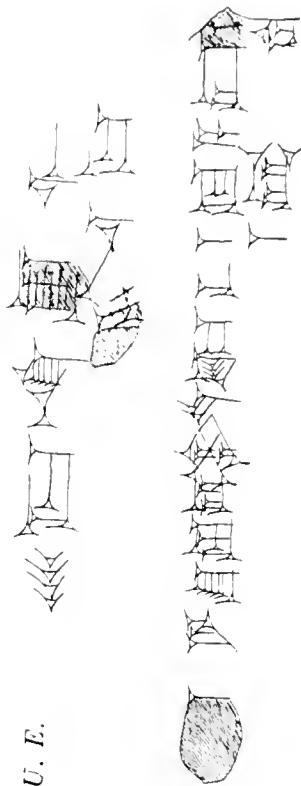




76



U. E.

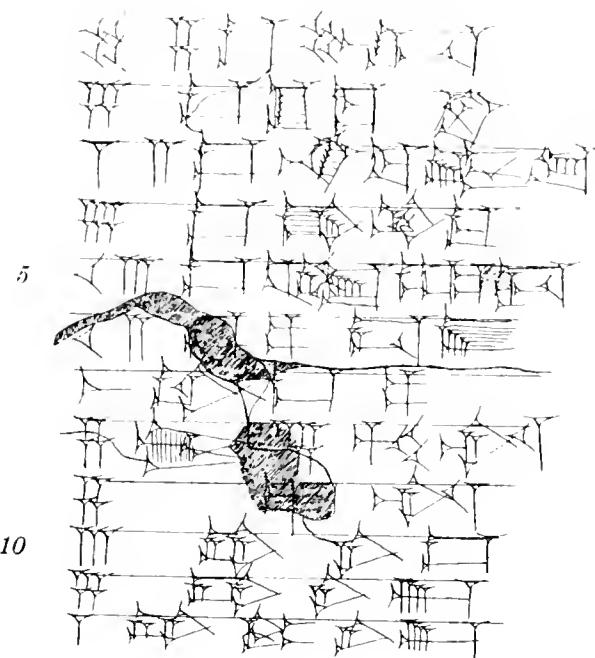


L. E.

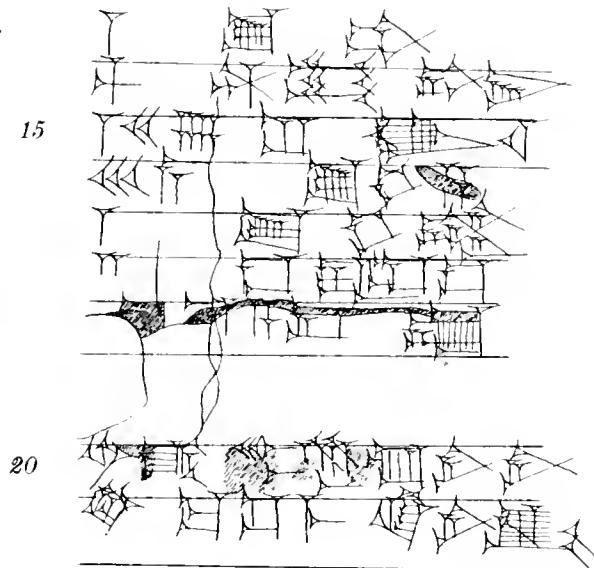




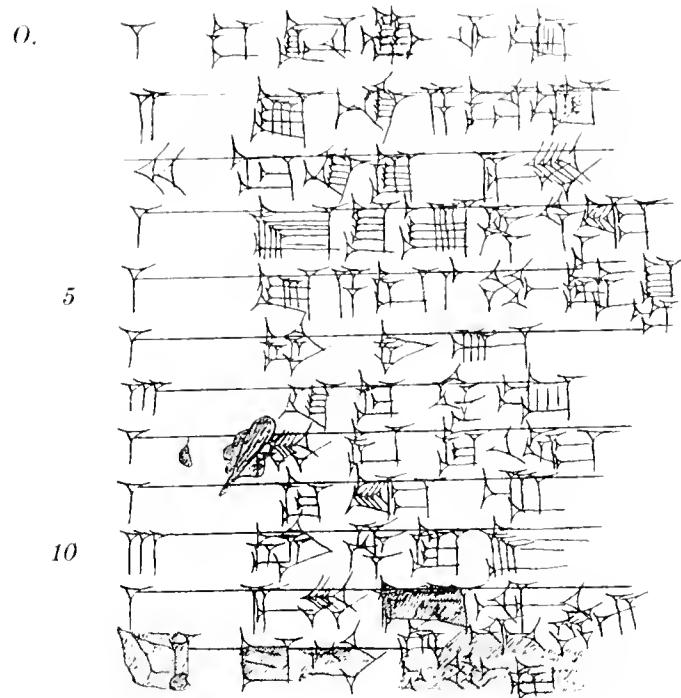
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R.



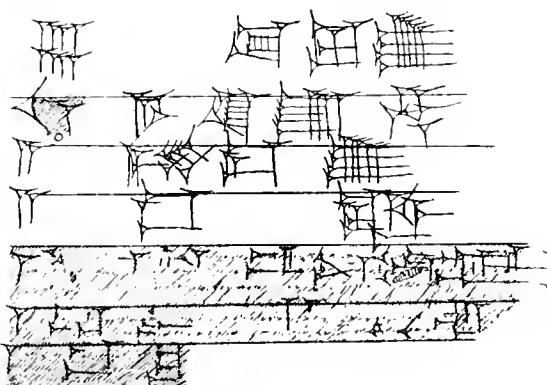




Lo. E.



R.



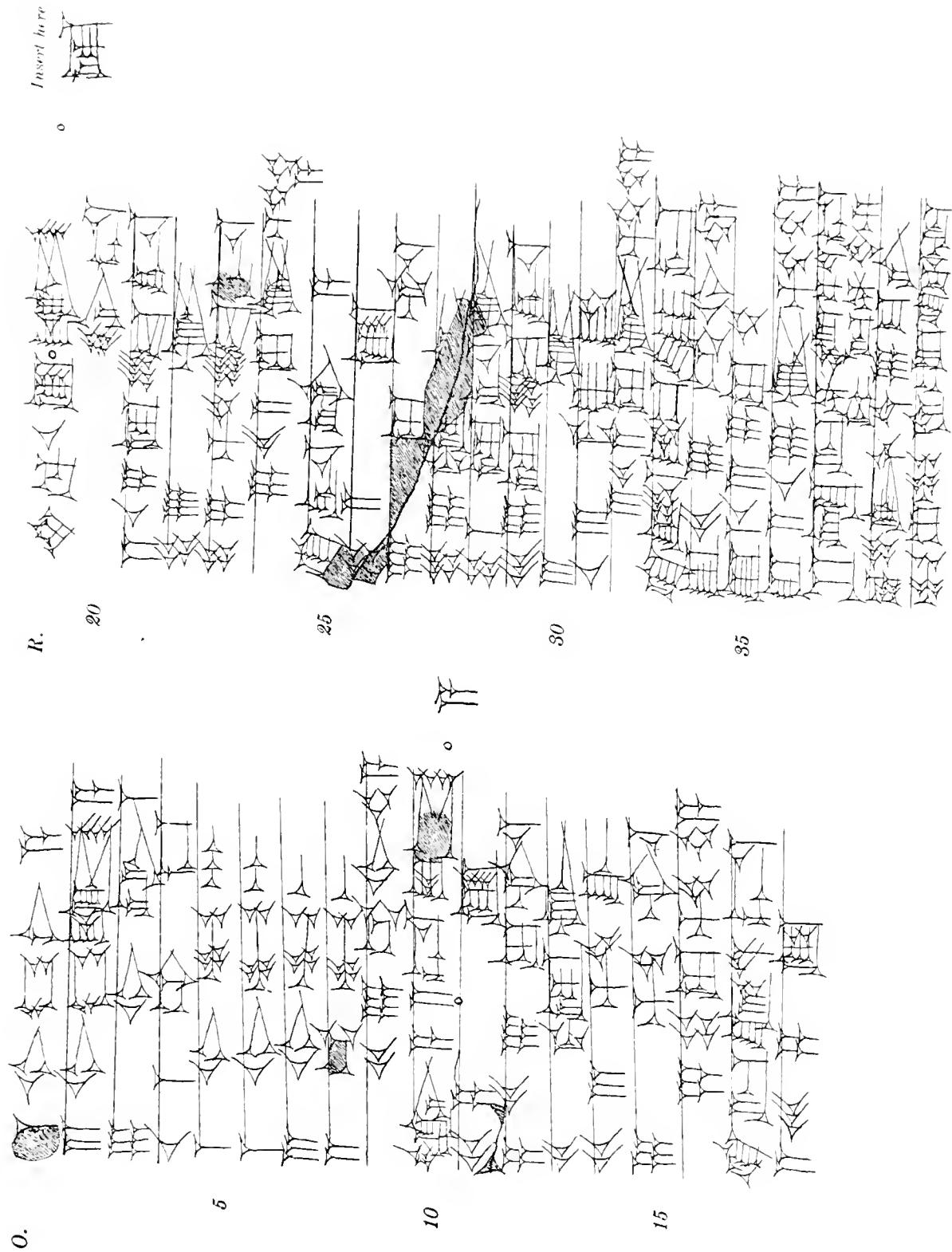
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Erasure.

◦ - - - - - ◦

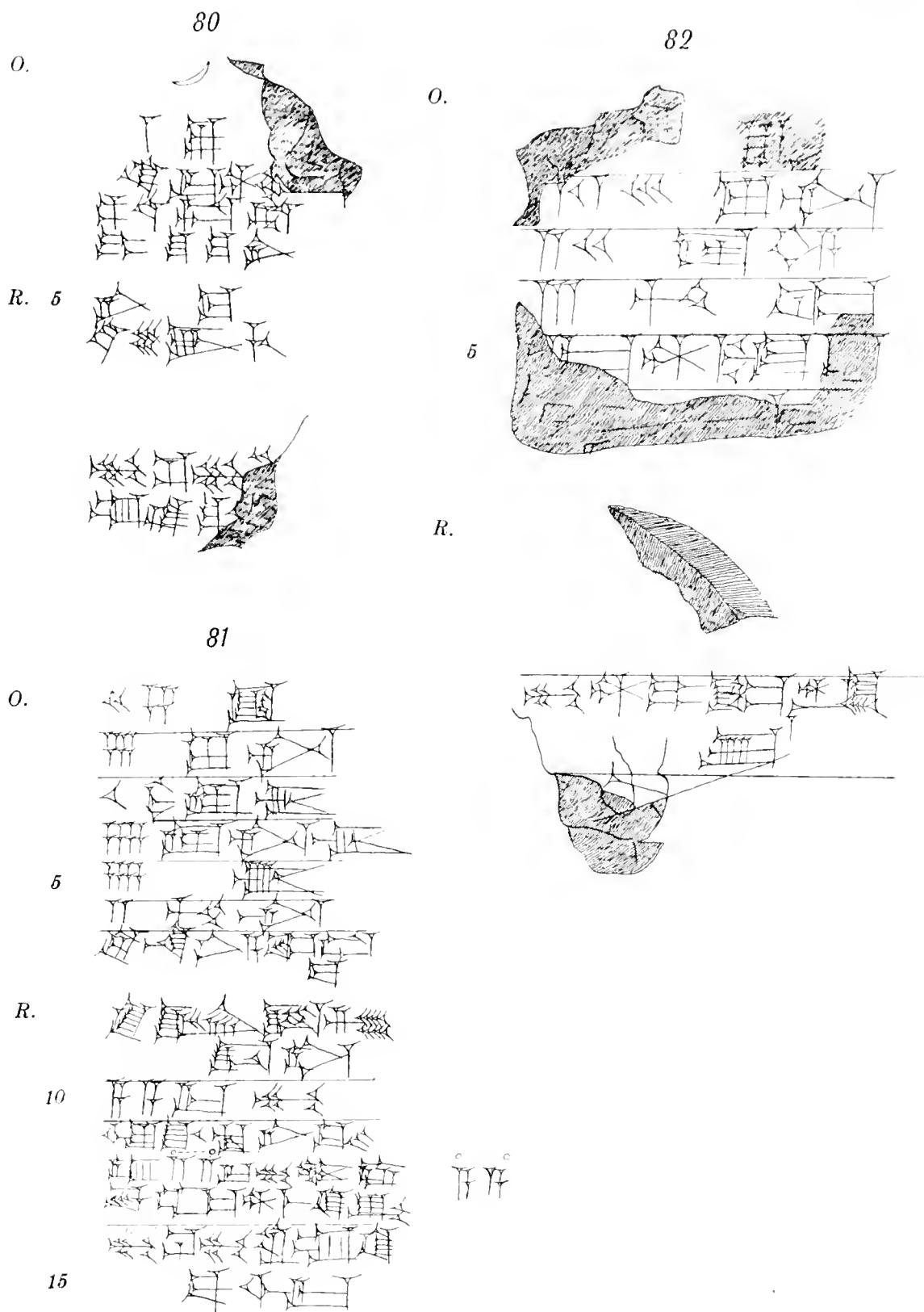
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Erasure.





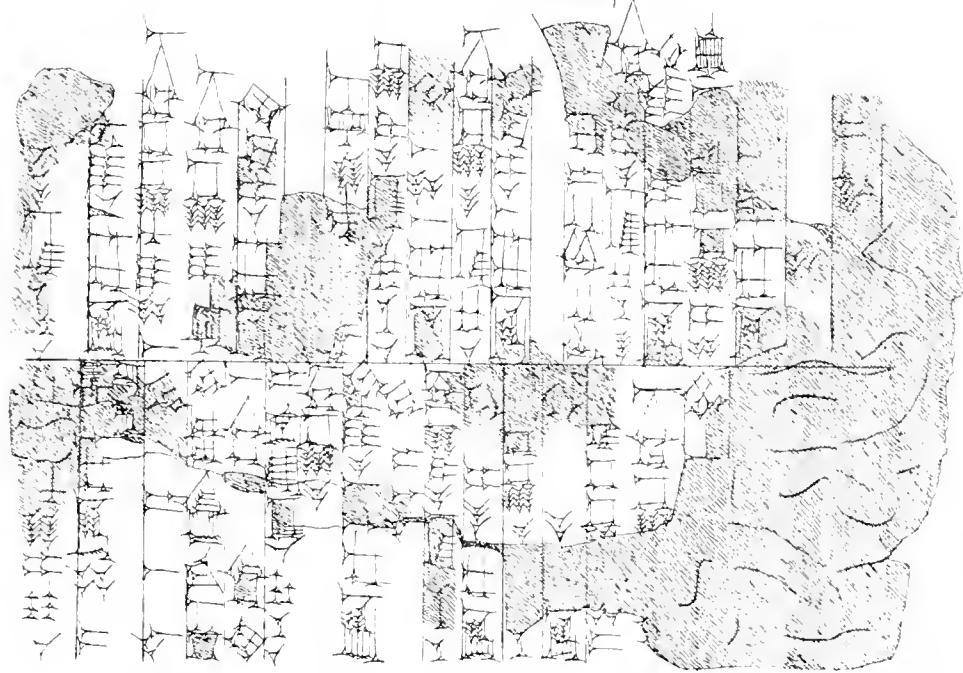






83

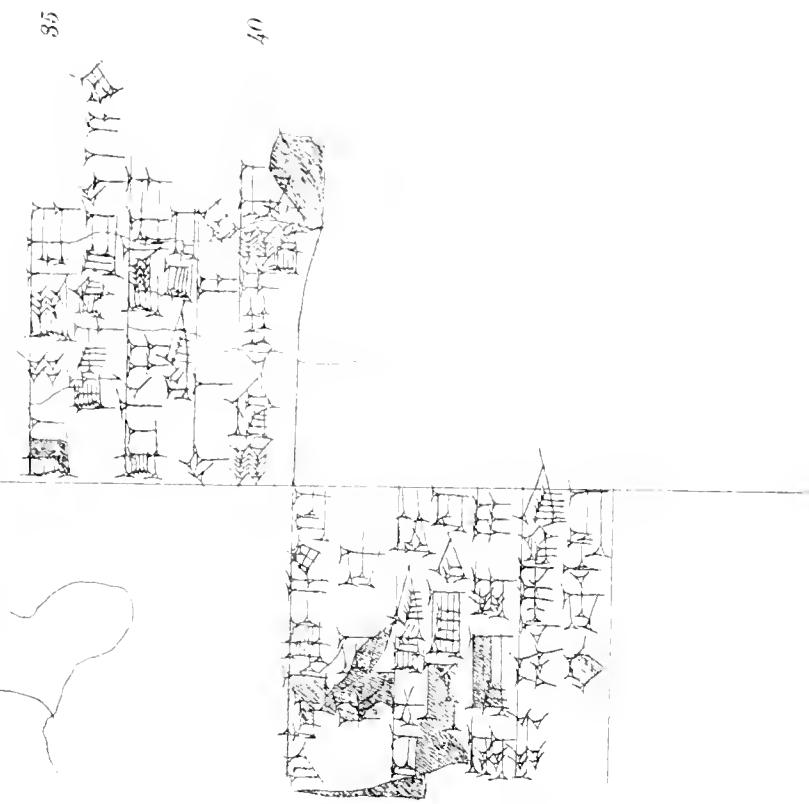
Col. I.



Col. IV.



Col. III.



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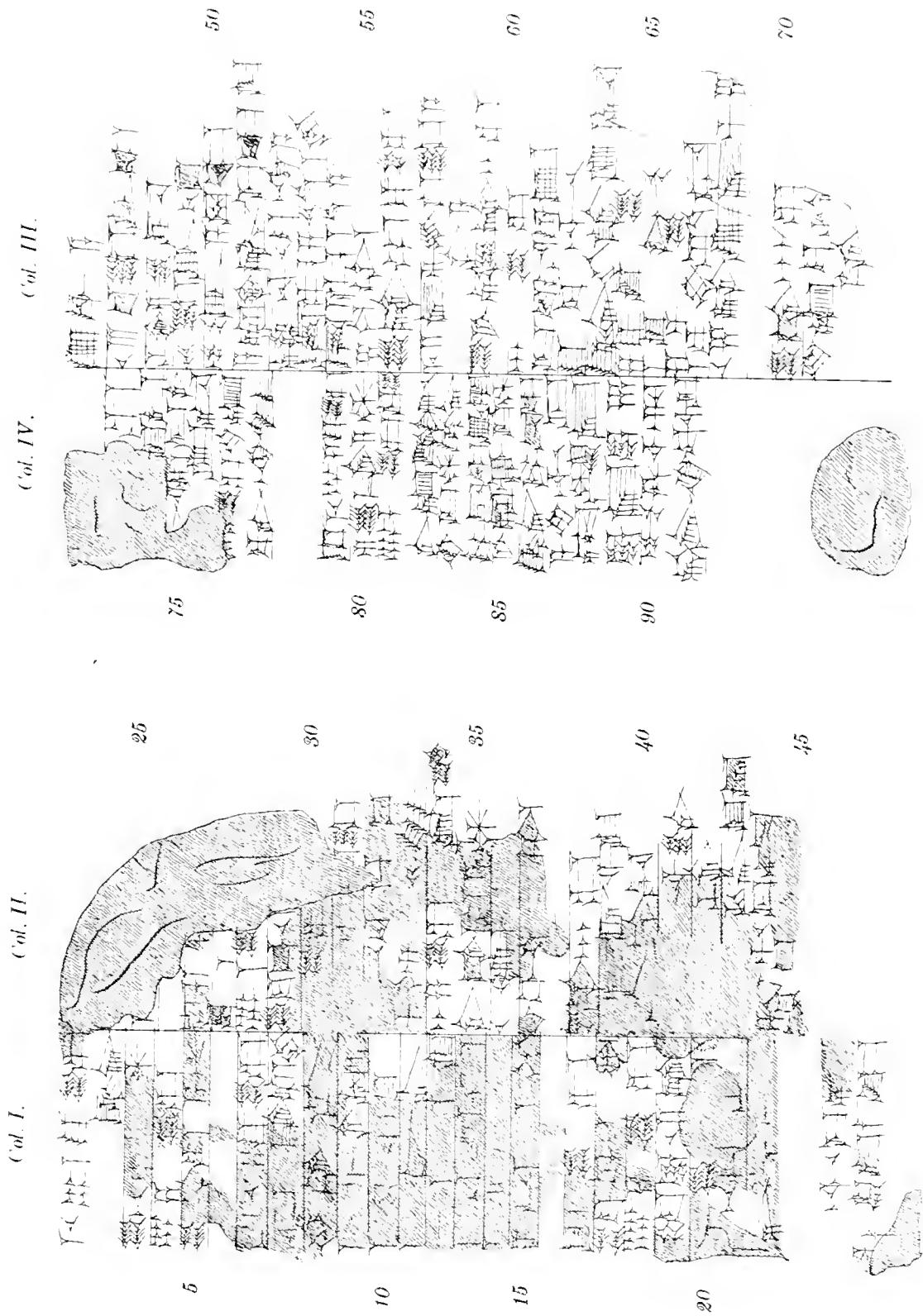
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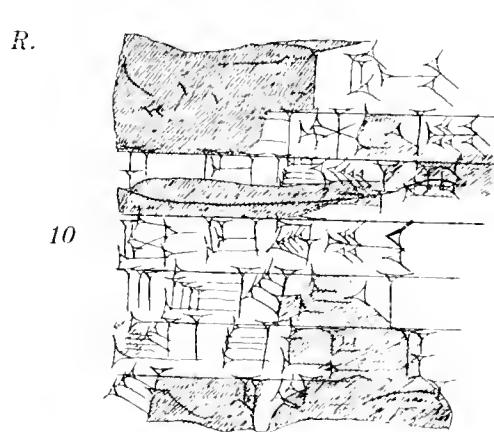
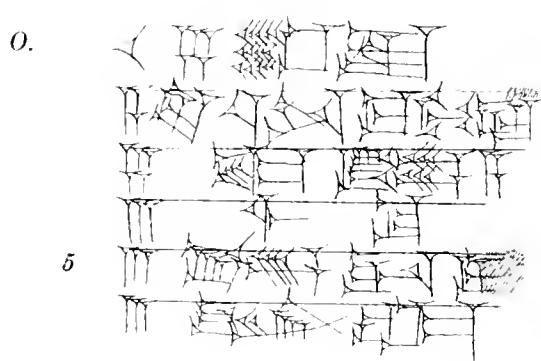
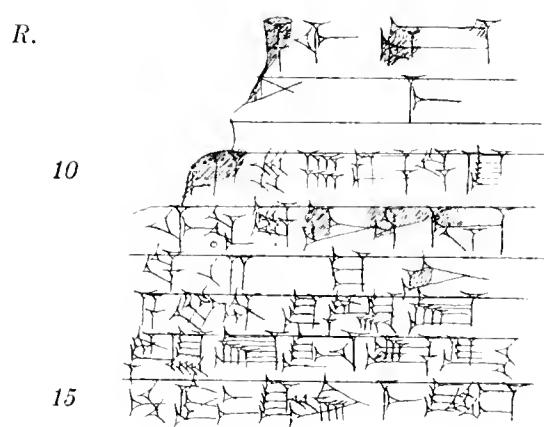
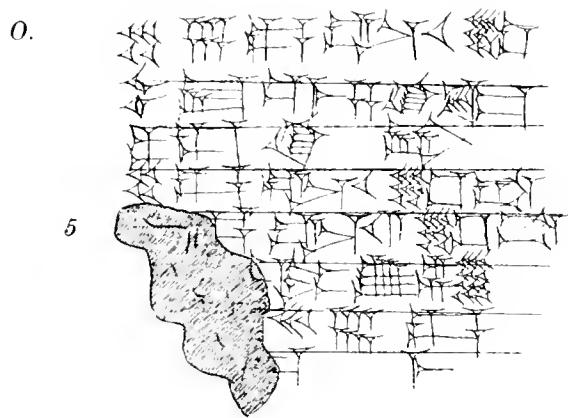
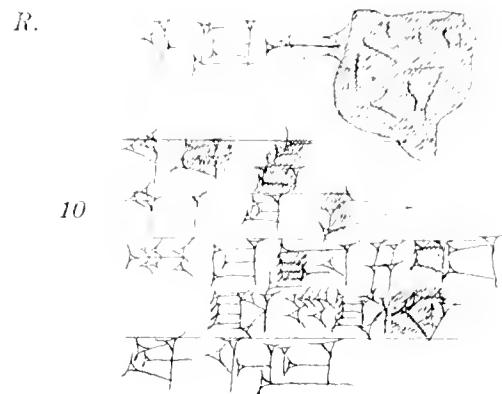
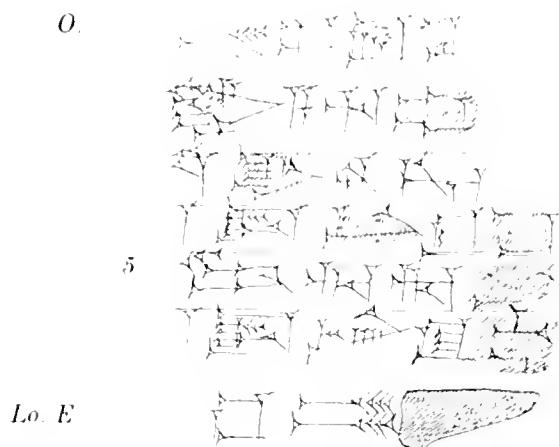
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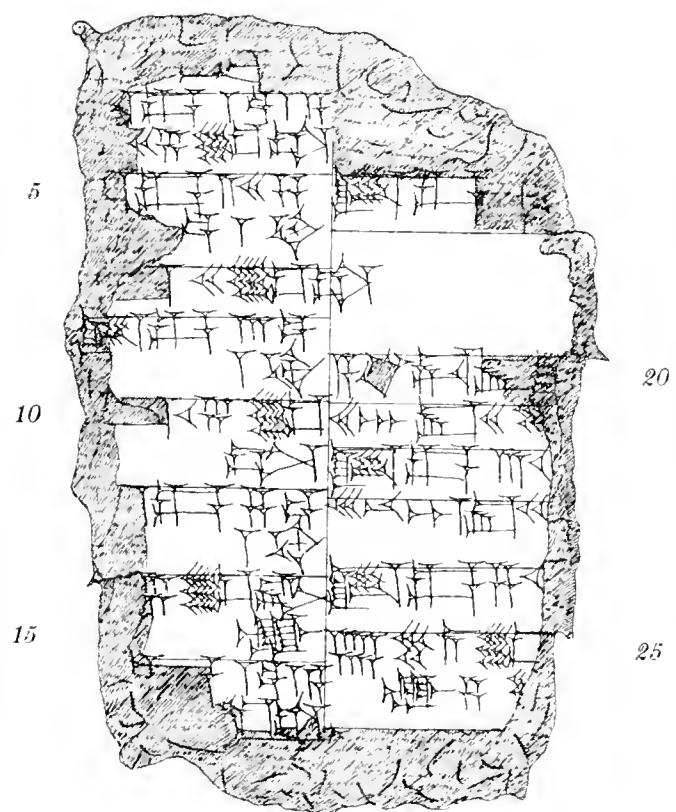
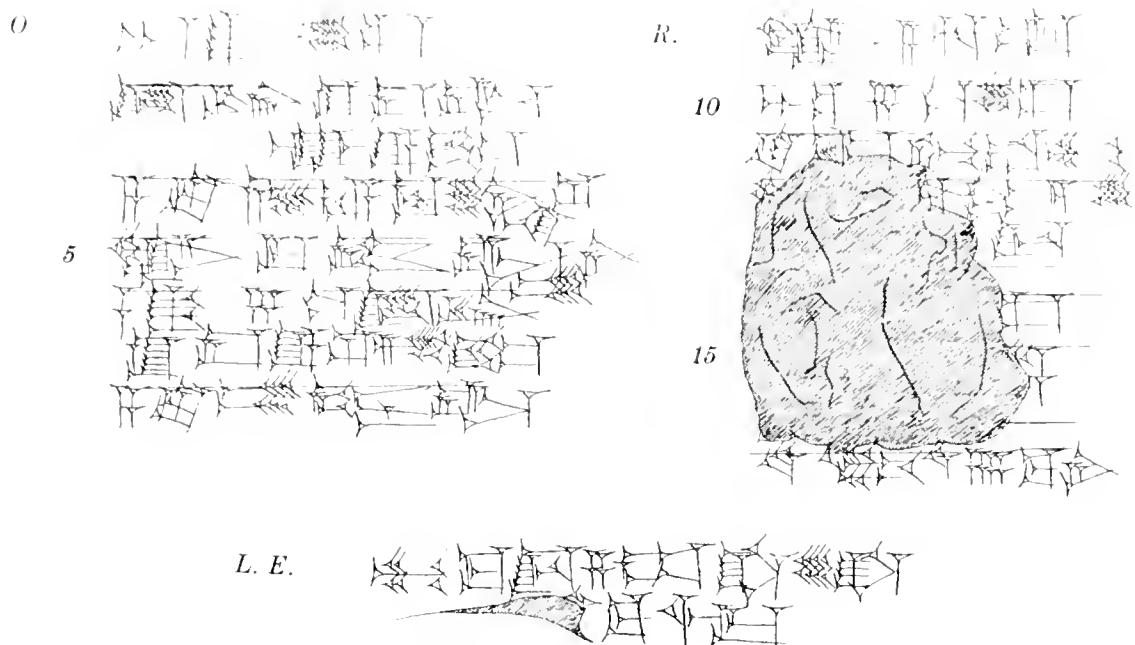




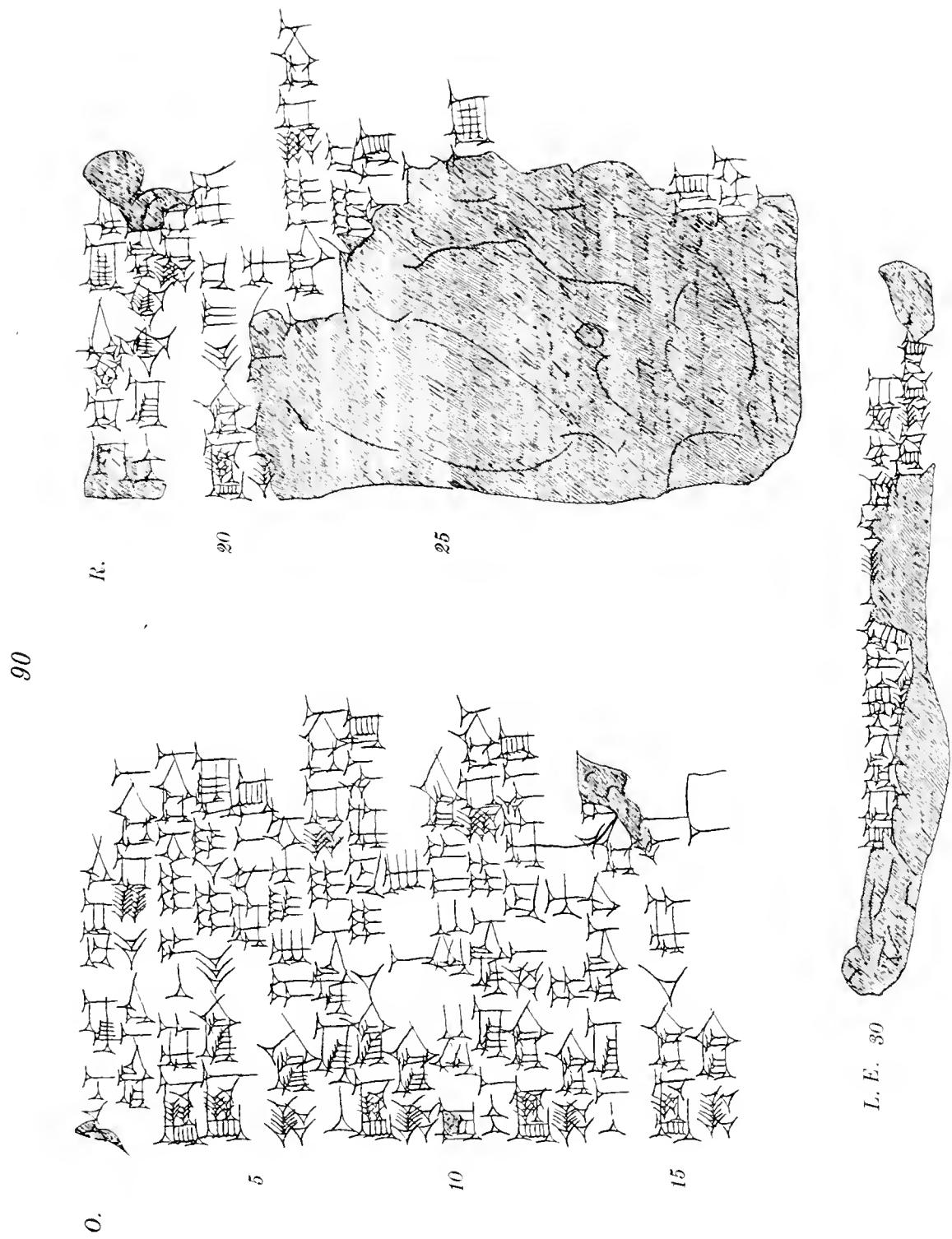


Horizontal wedge mistake of scribe.

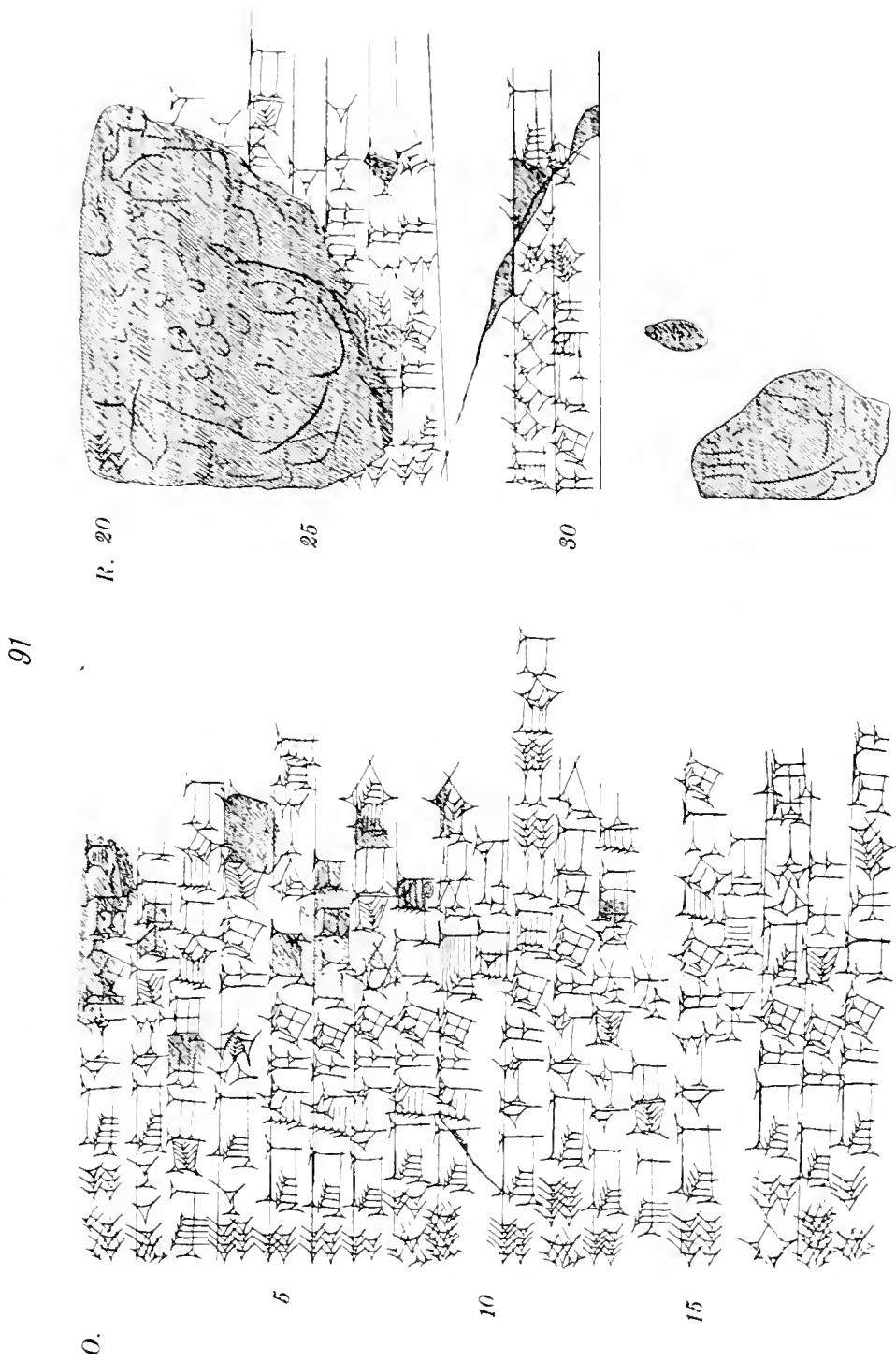




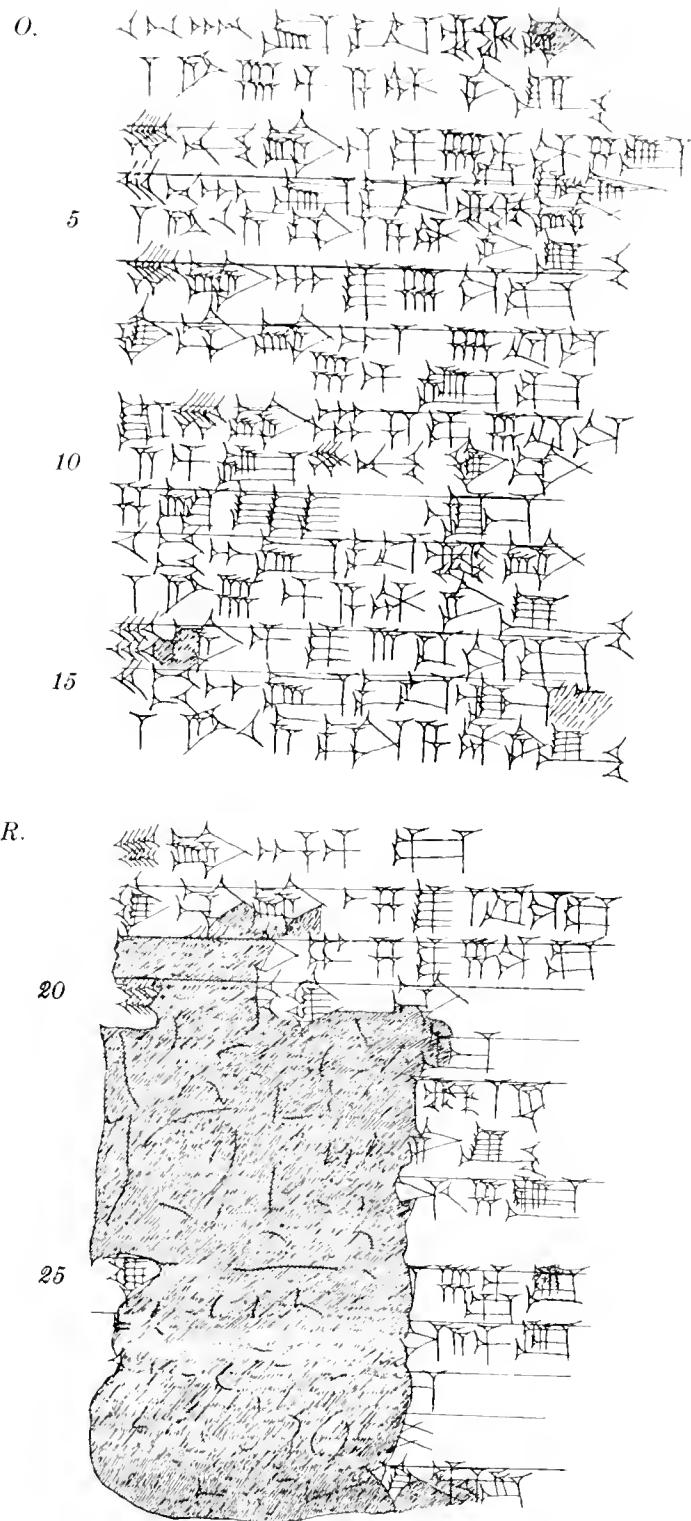






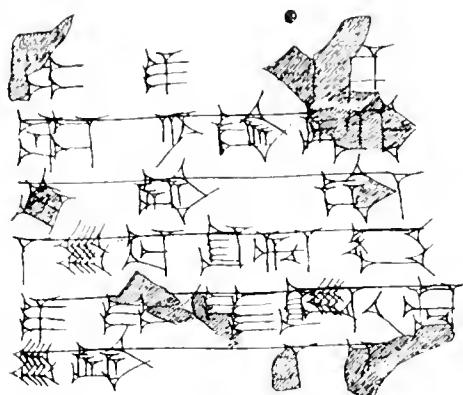






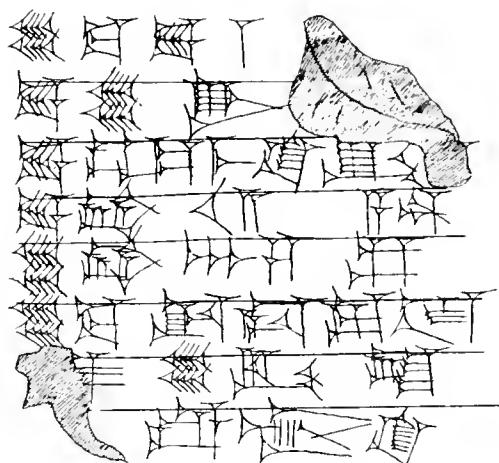


O.



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R.

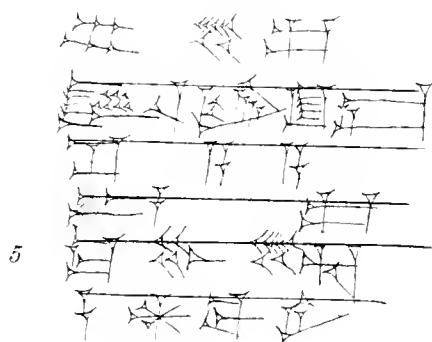


10

L. E. 15

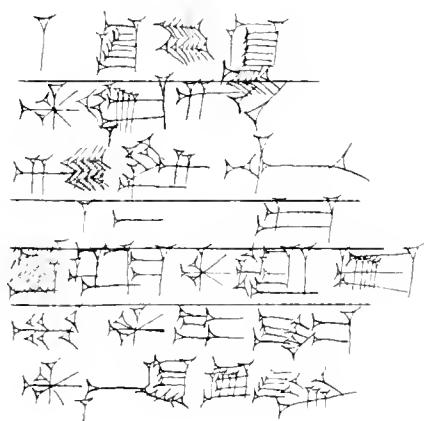


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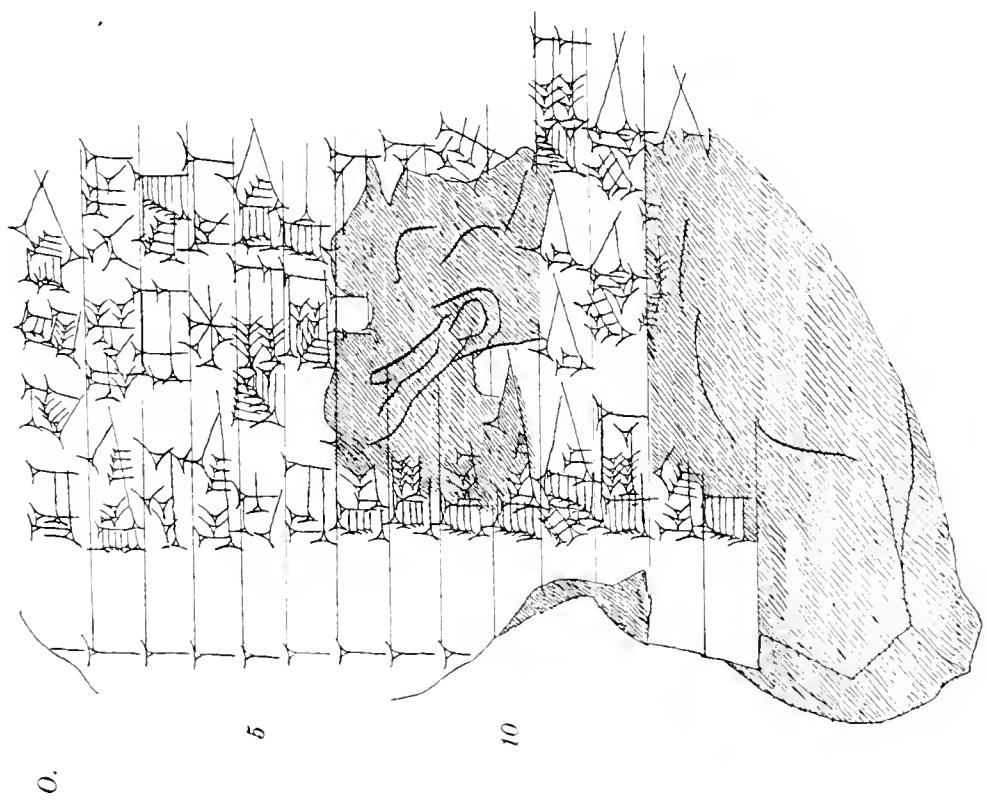
R.



10

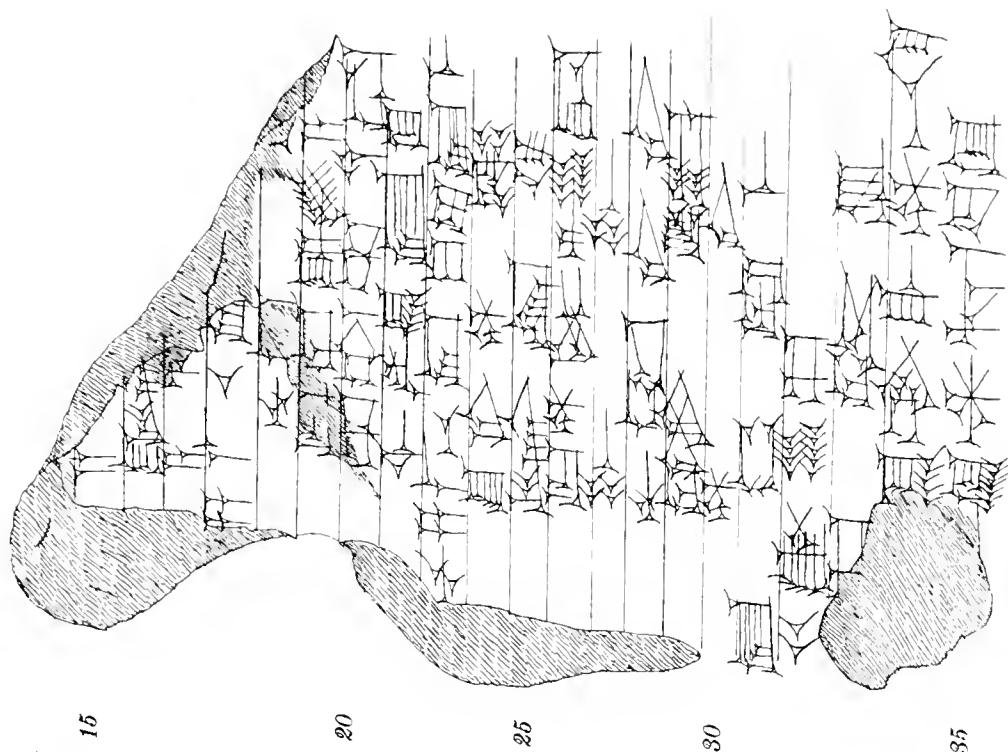


95



R.

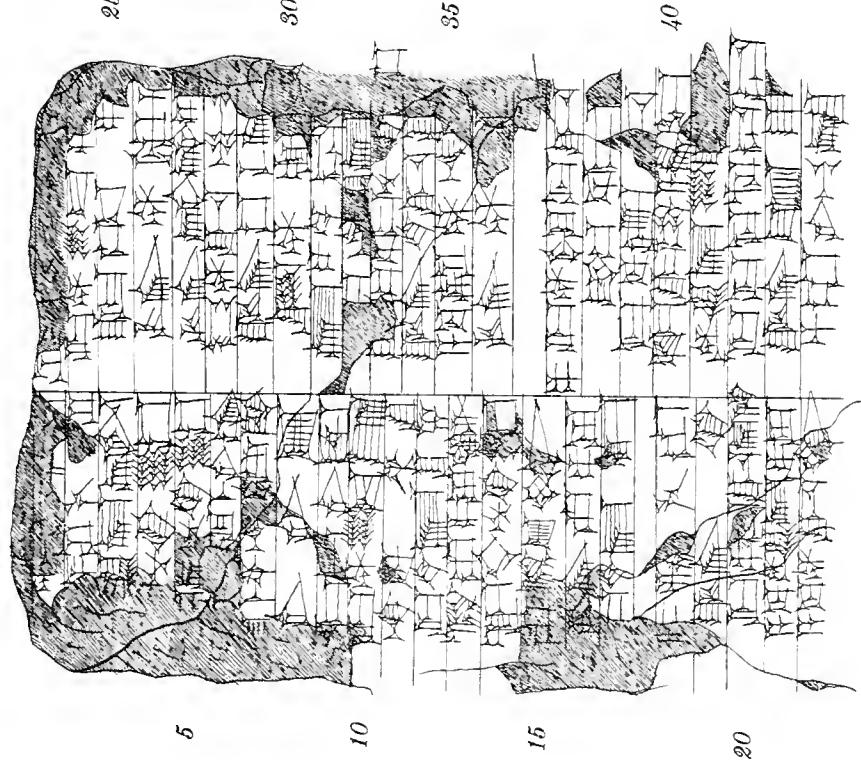
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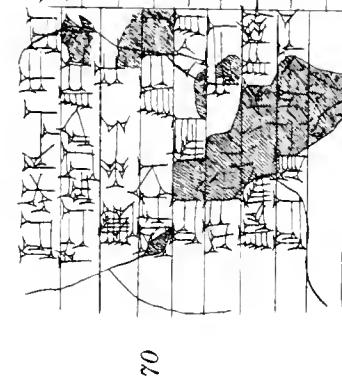


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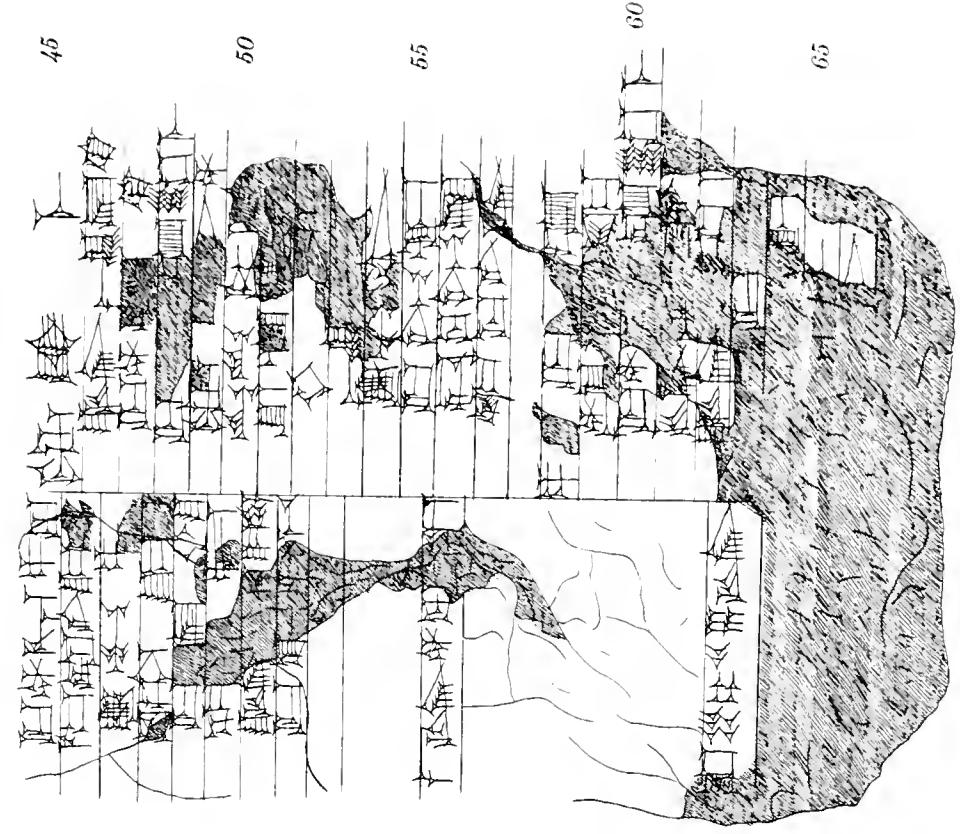
Col. I.



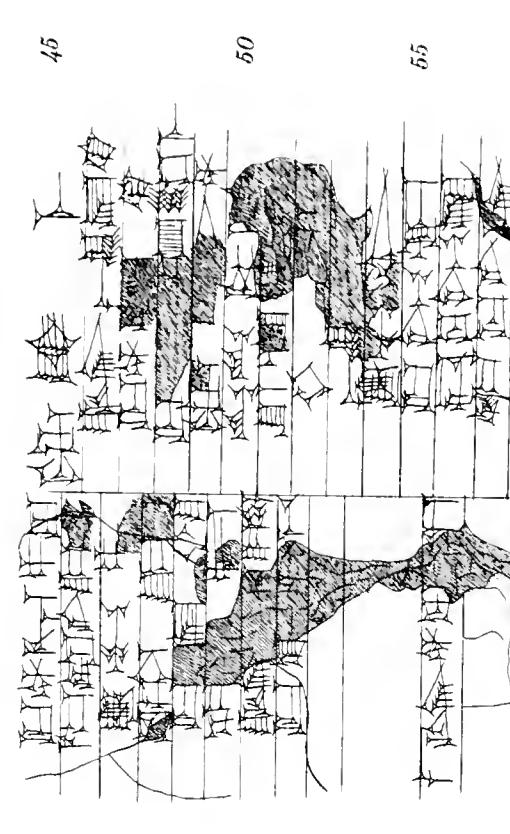
Col. II.



Col. III.



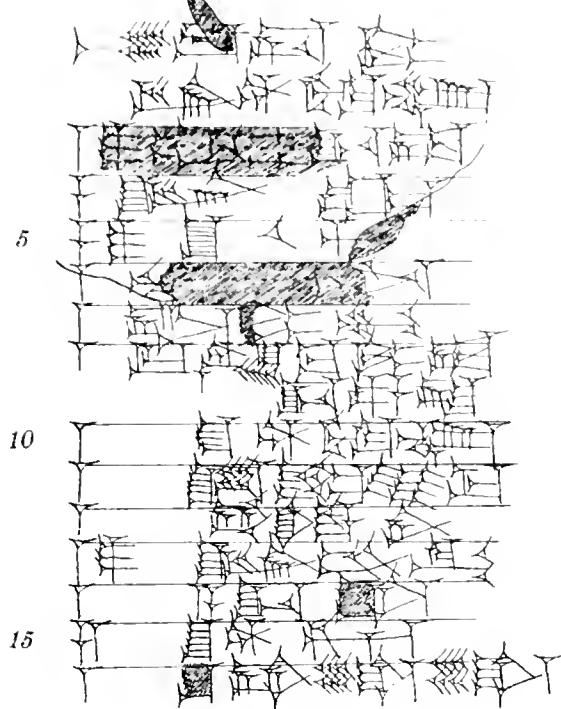
Col. IV.



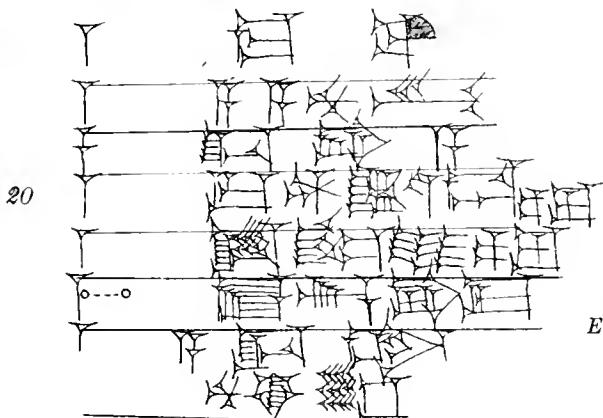


97

O.

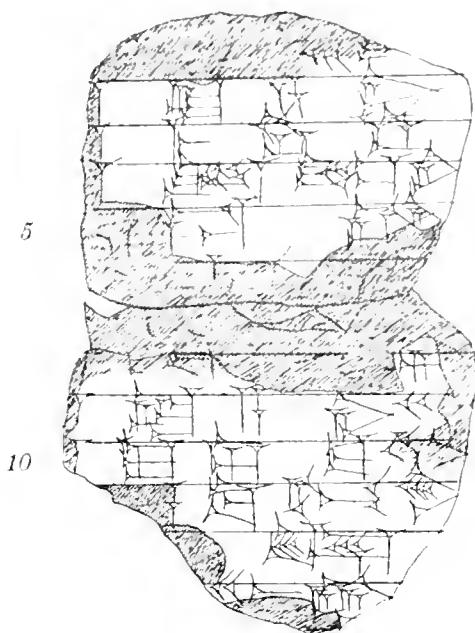


R.

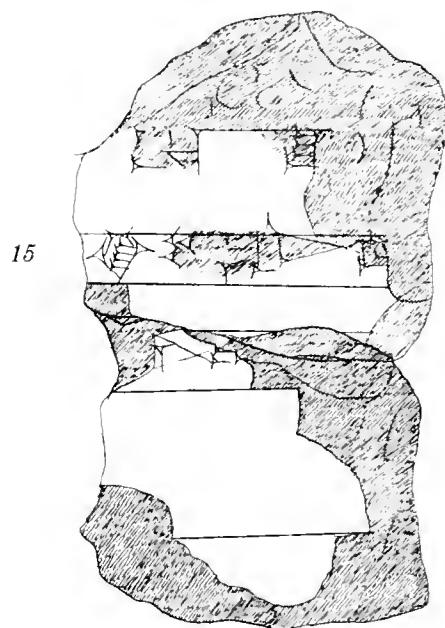


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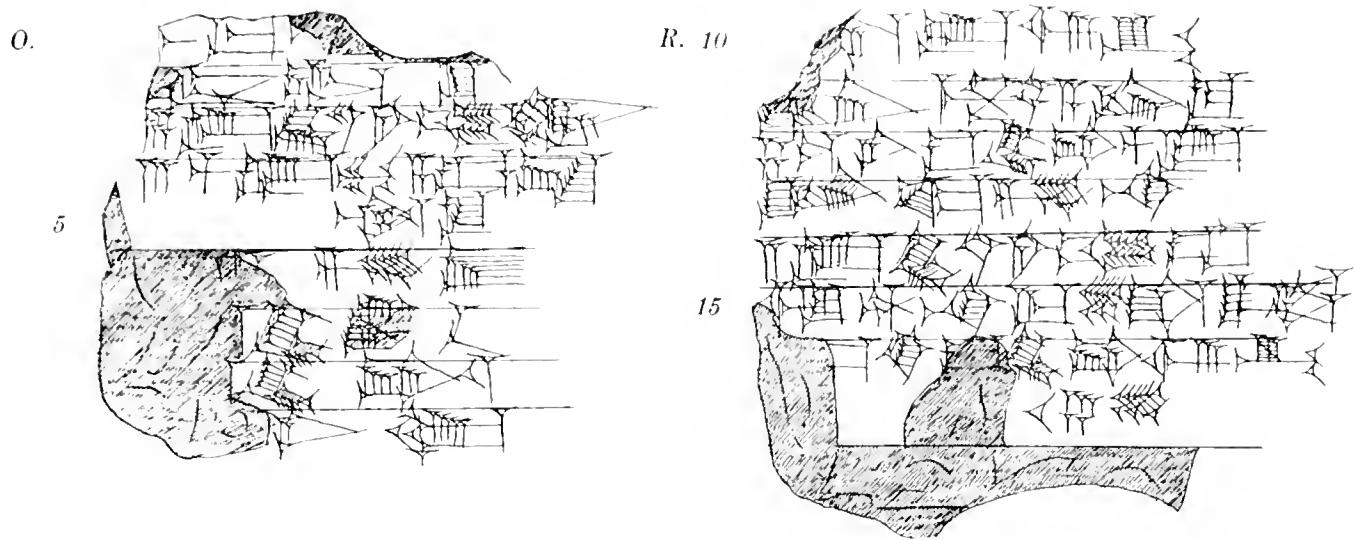
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R.



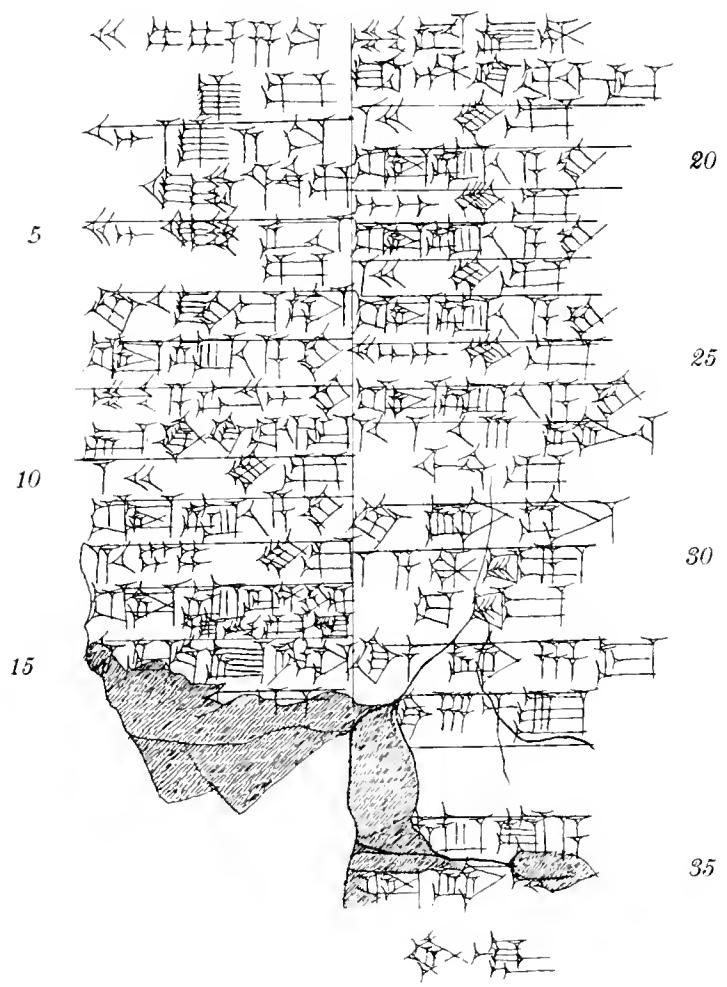




100

Col. I.

Col. II.



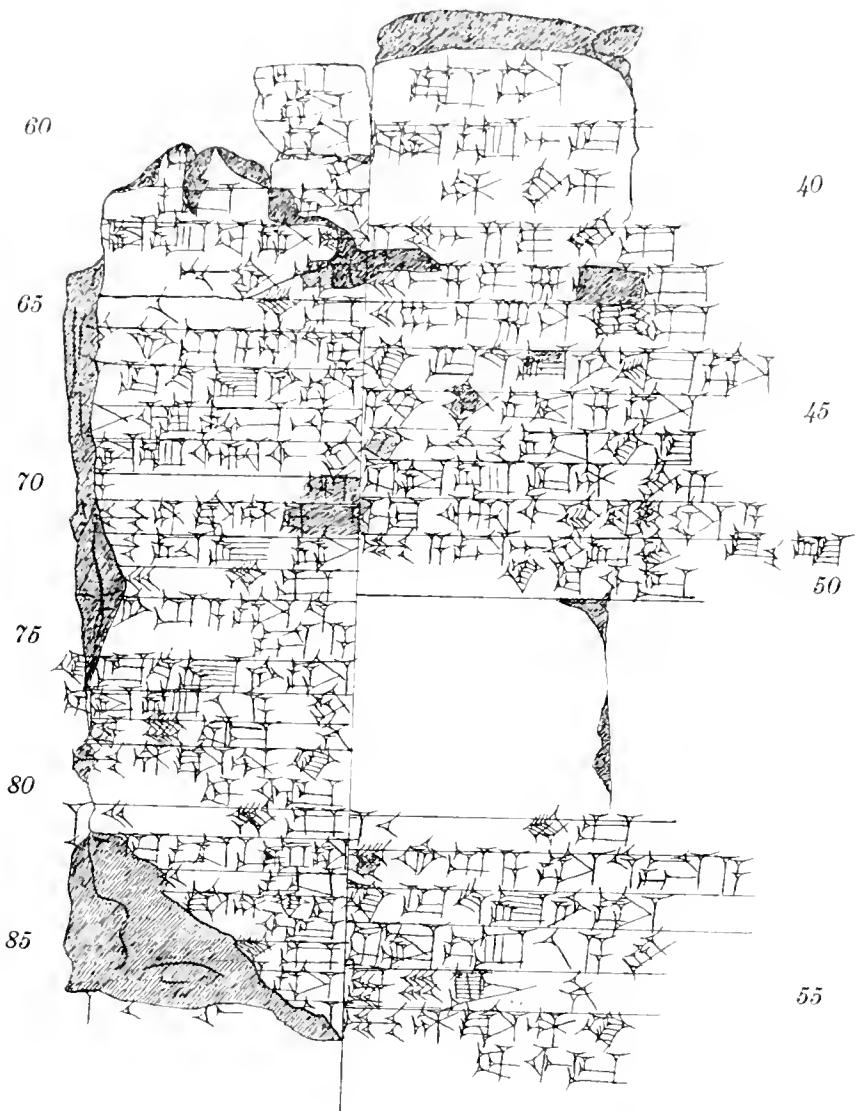


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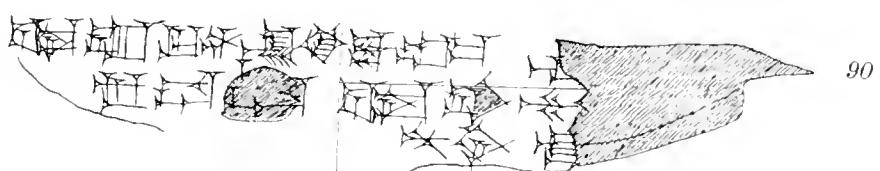
*Continued*

Col. IV.

Col. III.



L. E.



90



101

Col. I. Col. II. Col. III. Col. IV.



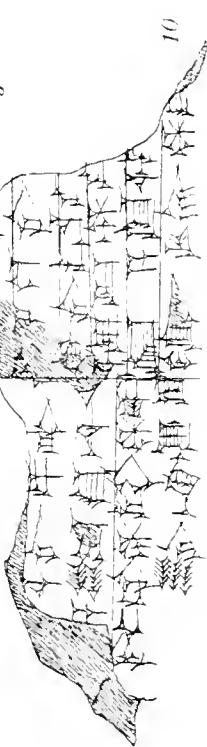
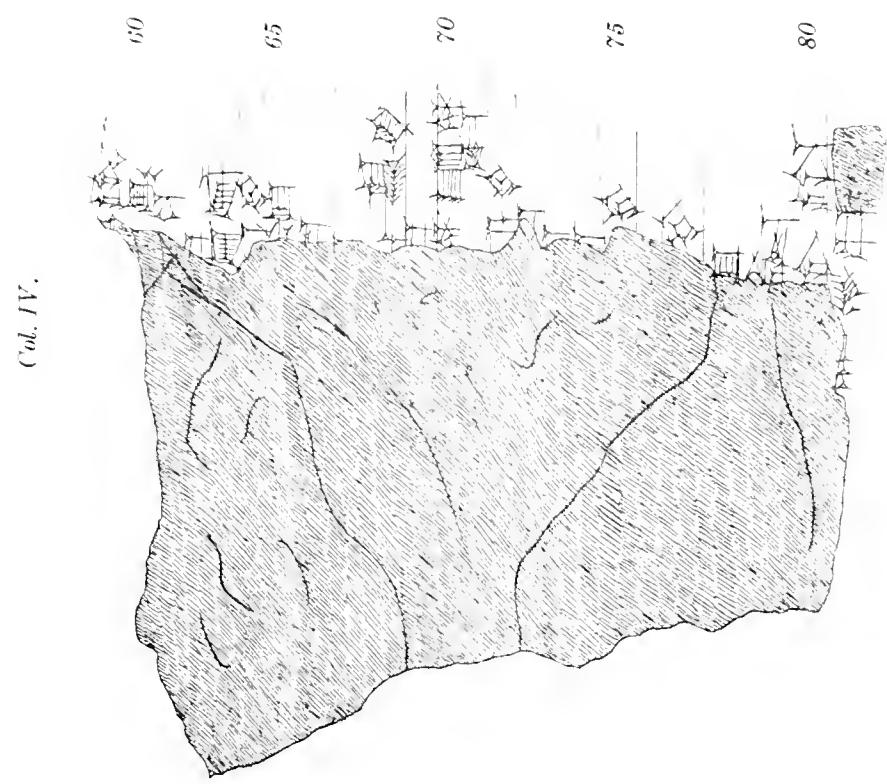
Col. I.

Col. II.

Col. III.

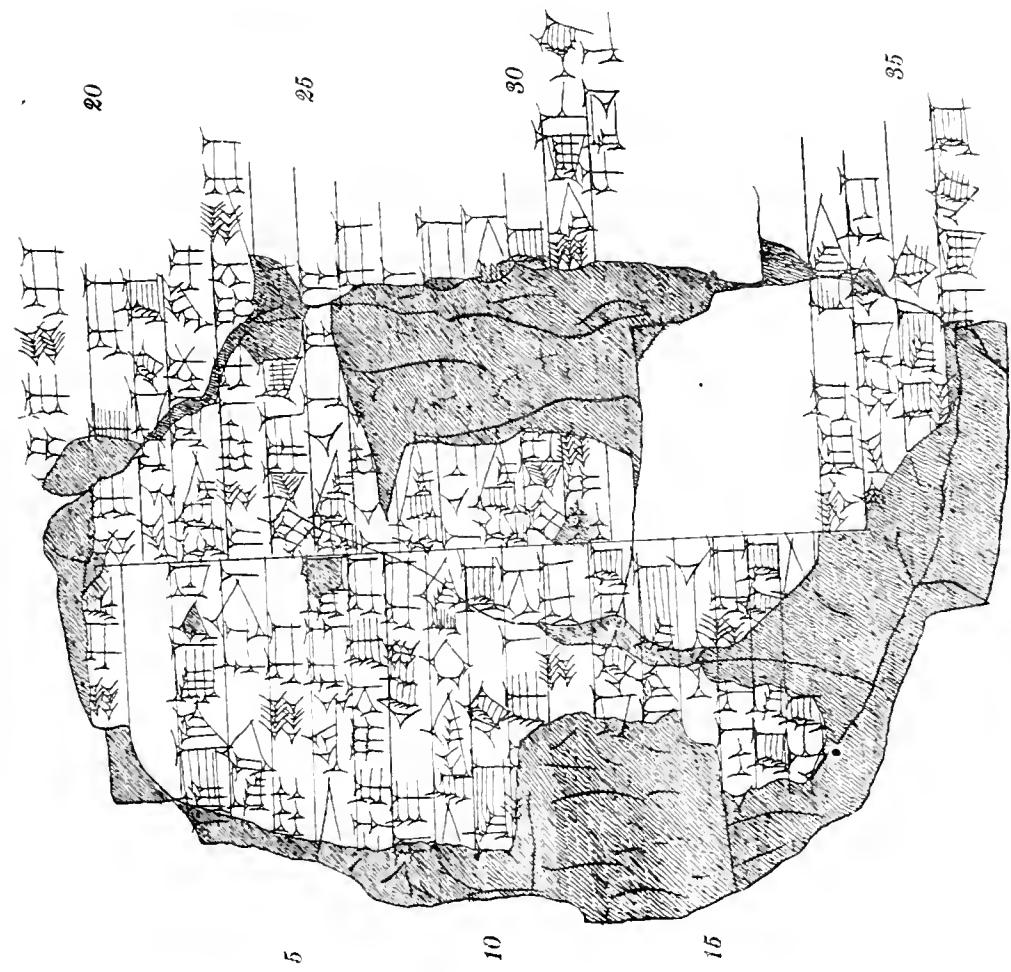
Col. IV.

102





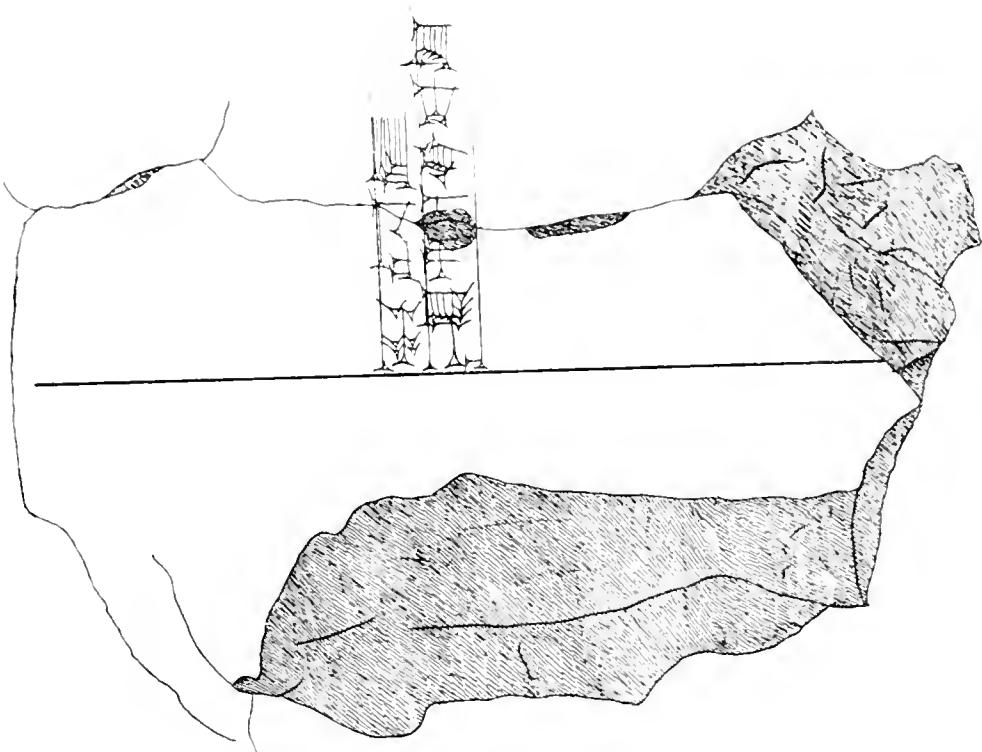
Col. I.



Col. II.

Col. III.

Col. IV.





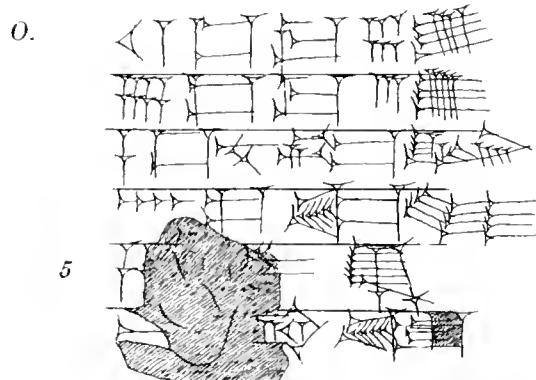
104

Col. I.

Col. II.

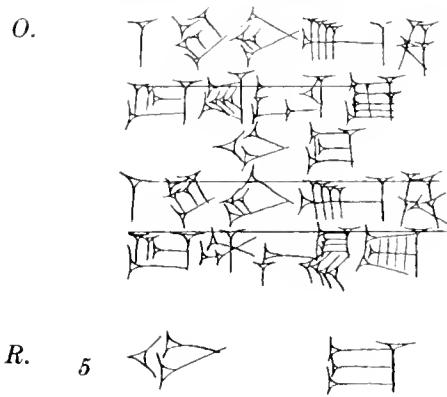
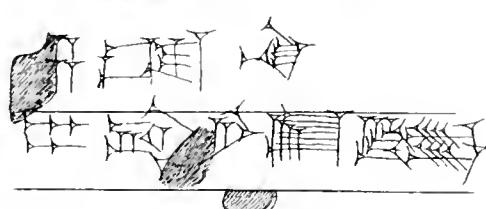


105



5

R.



R.

5





107

Pl. 49

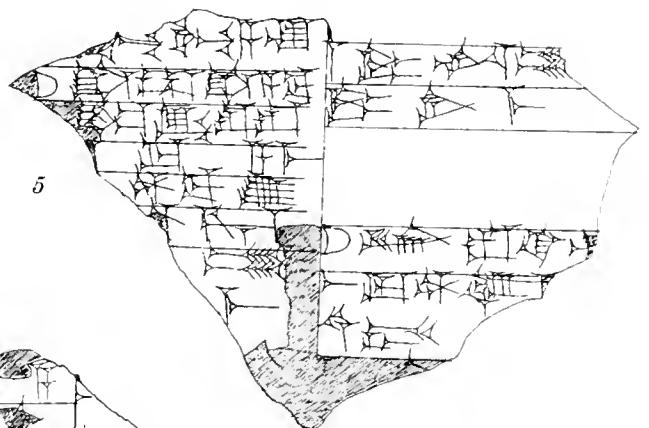


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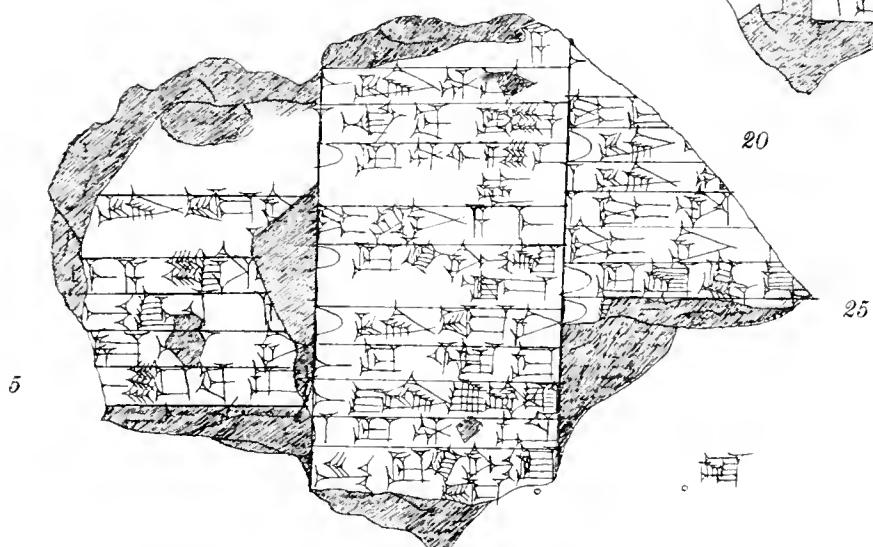
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108



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109



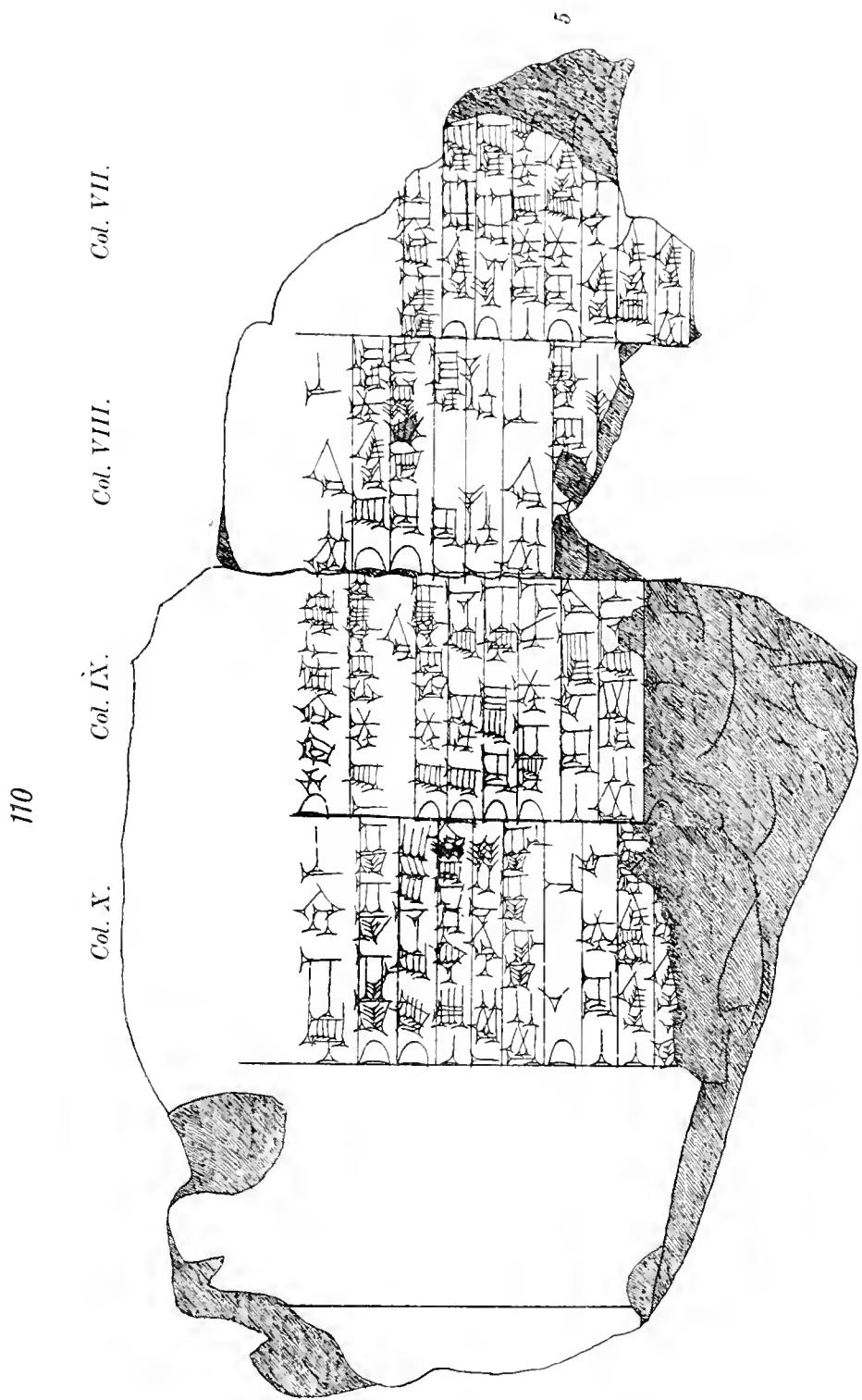
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25

20

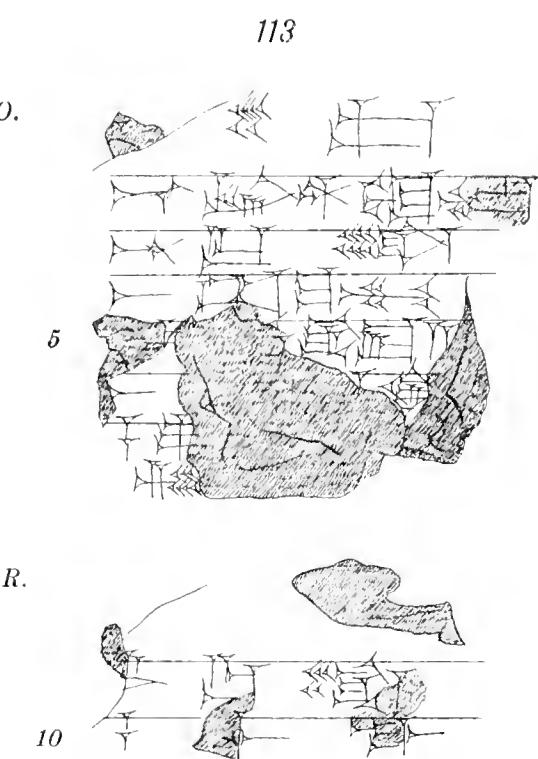
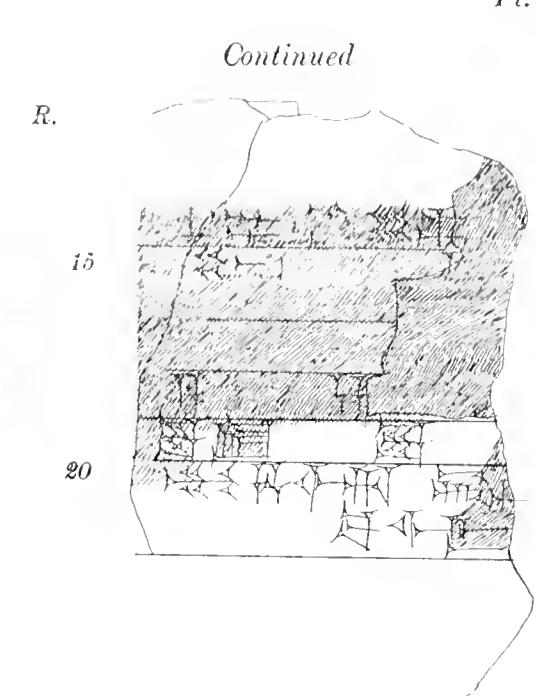
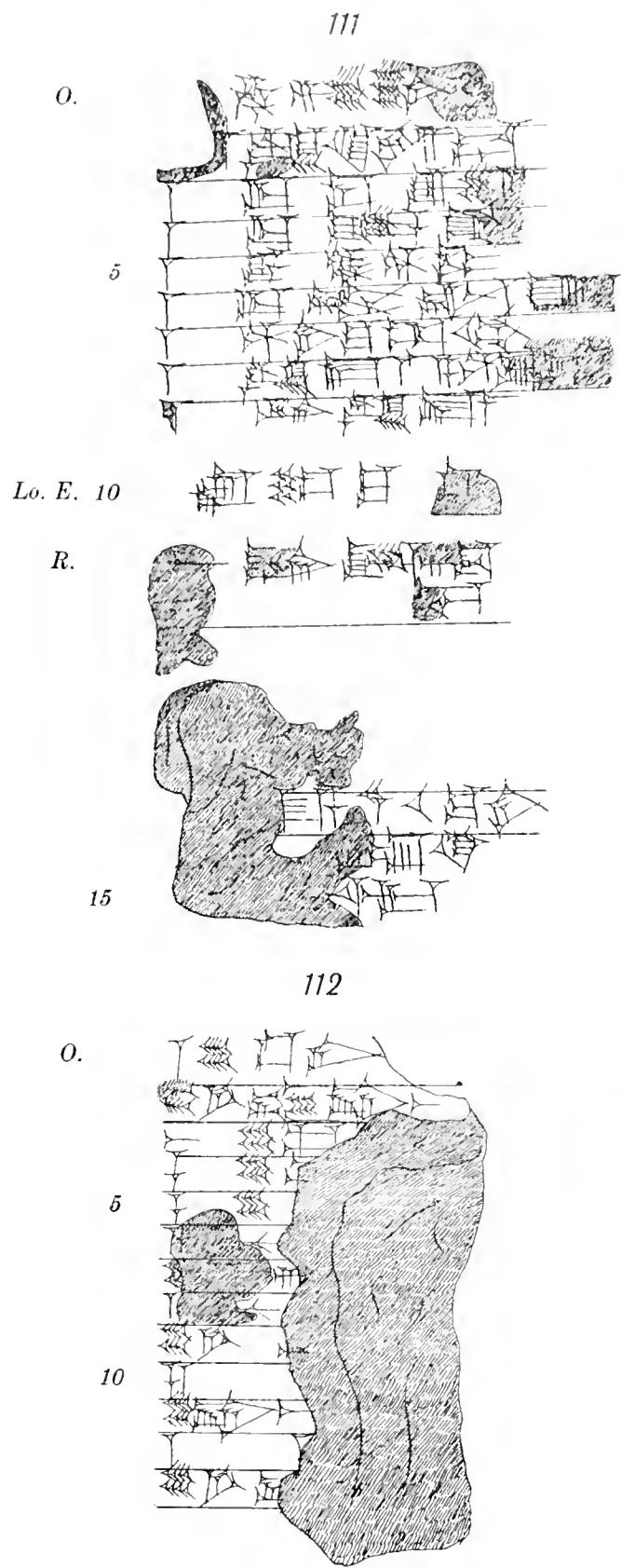
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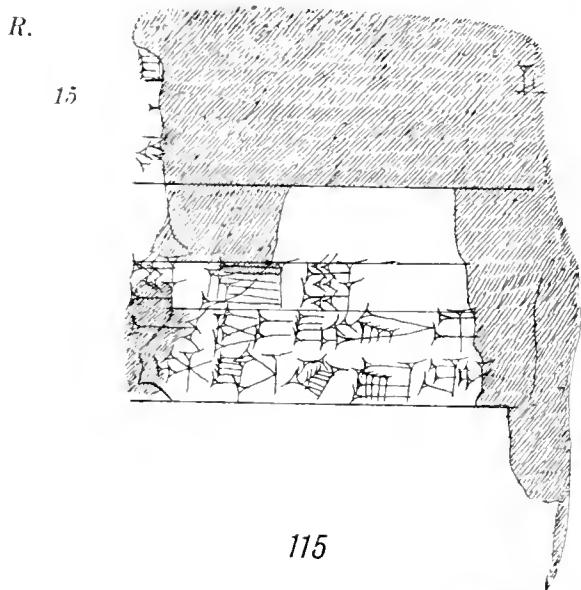
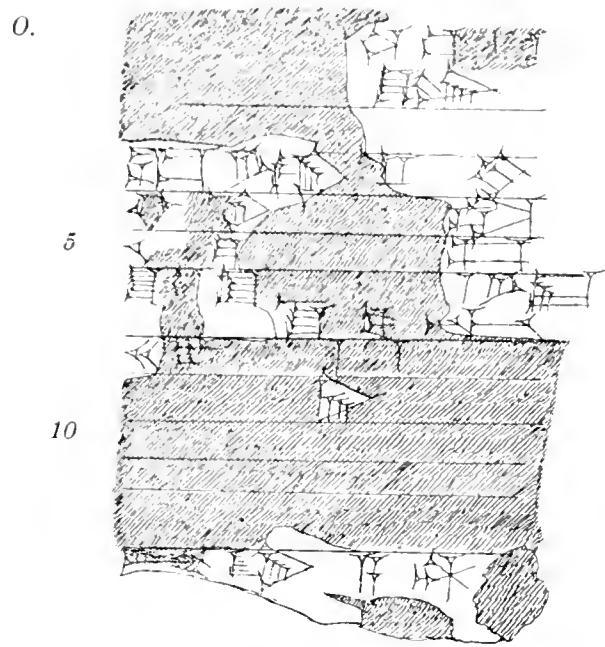


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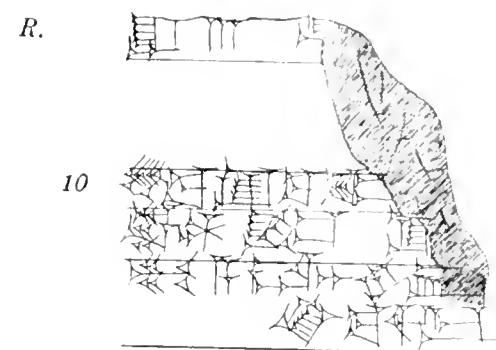
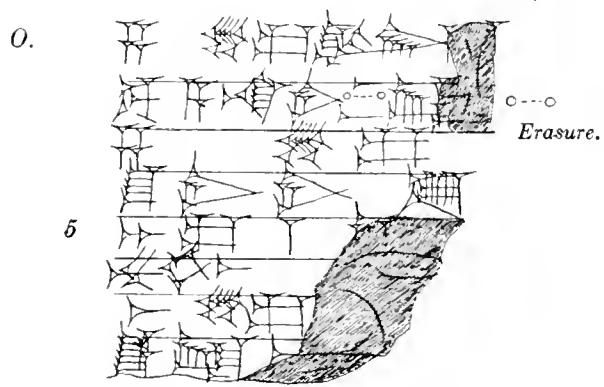




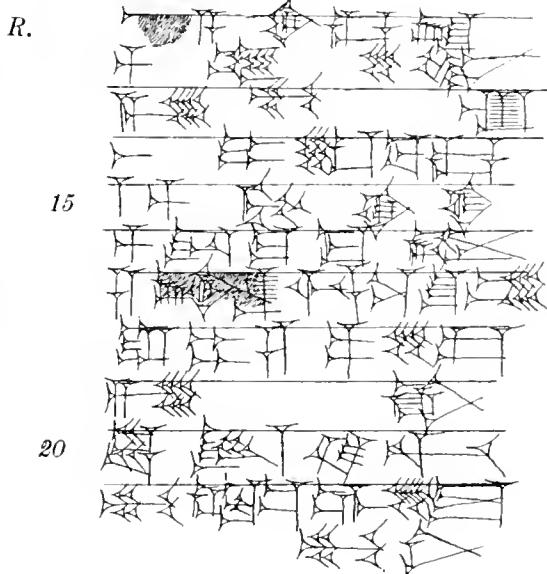
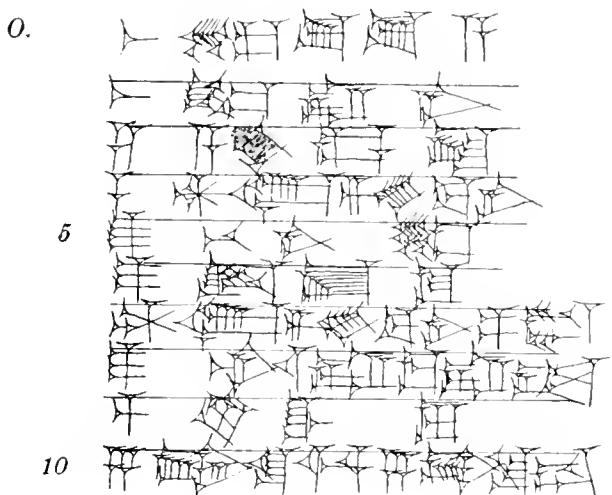
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115



116

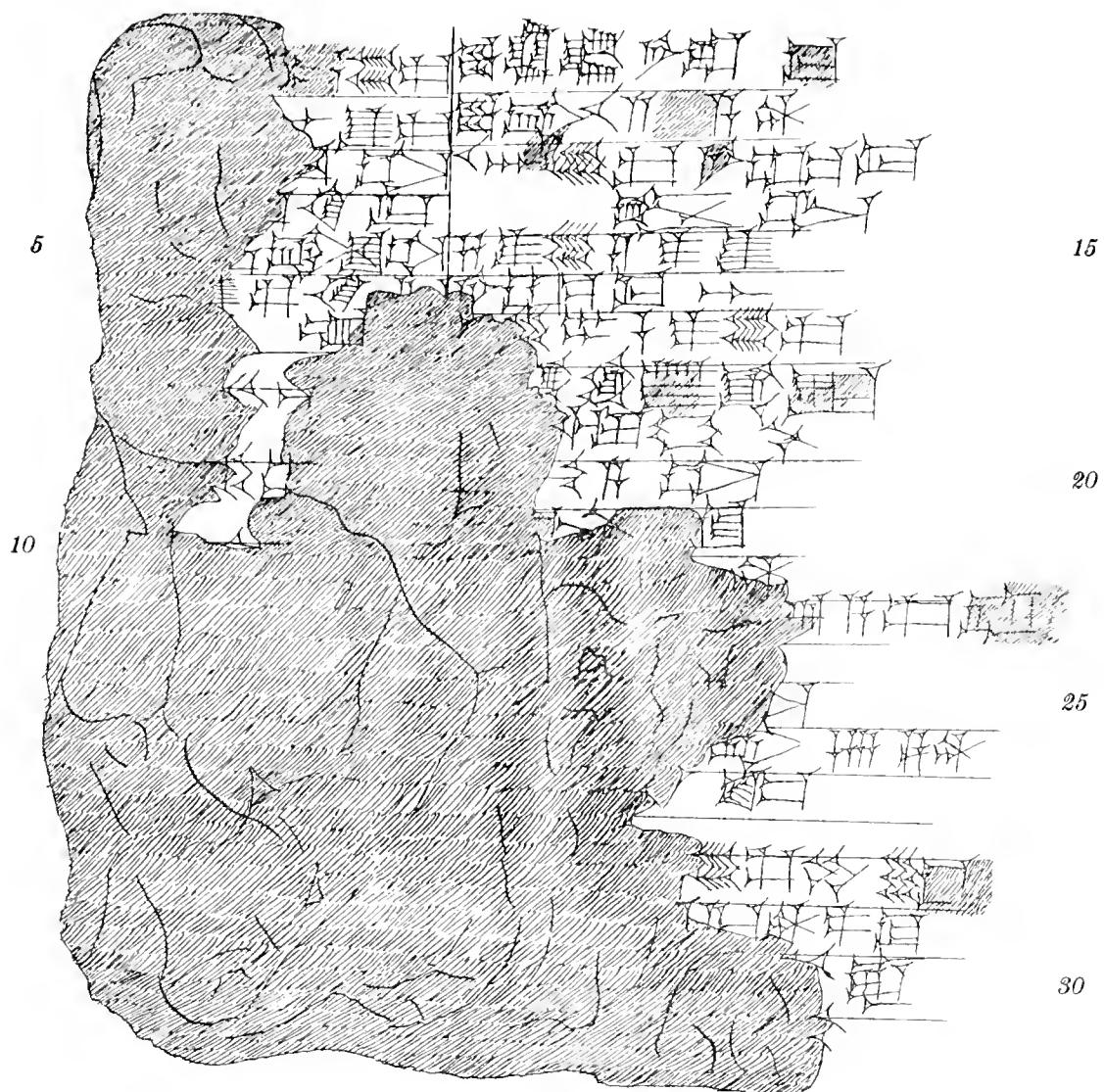




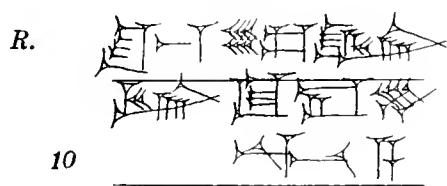
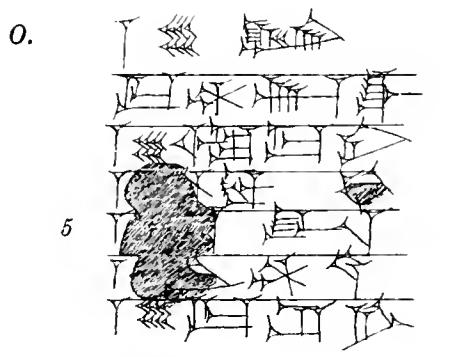
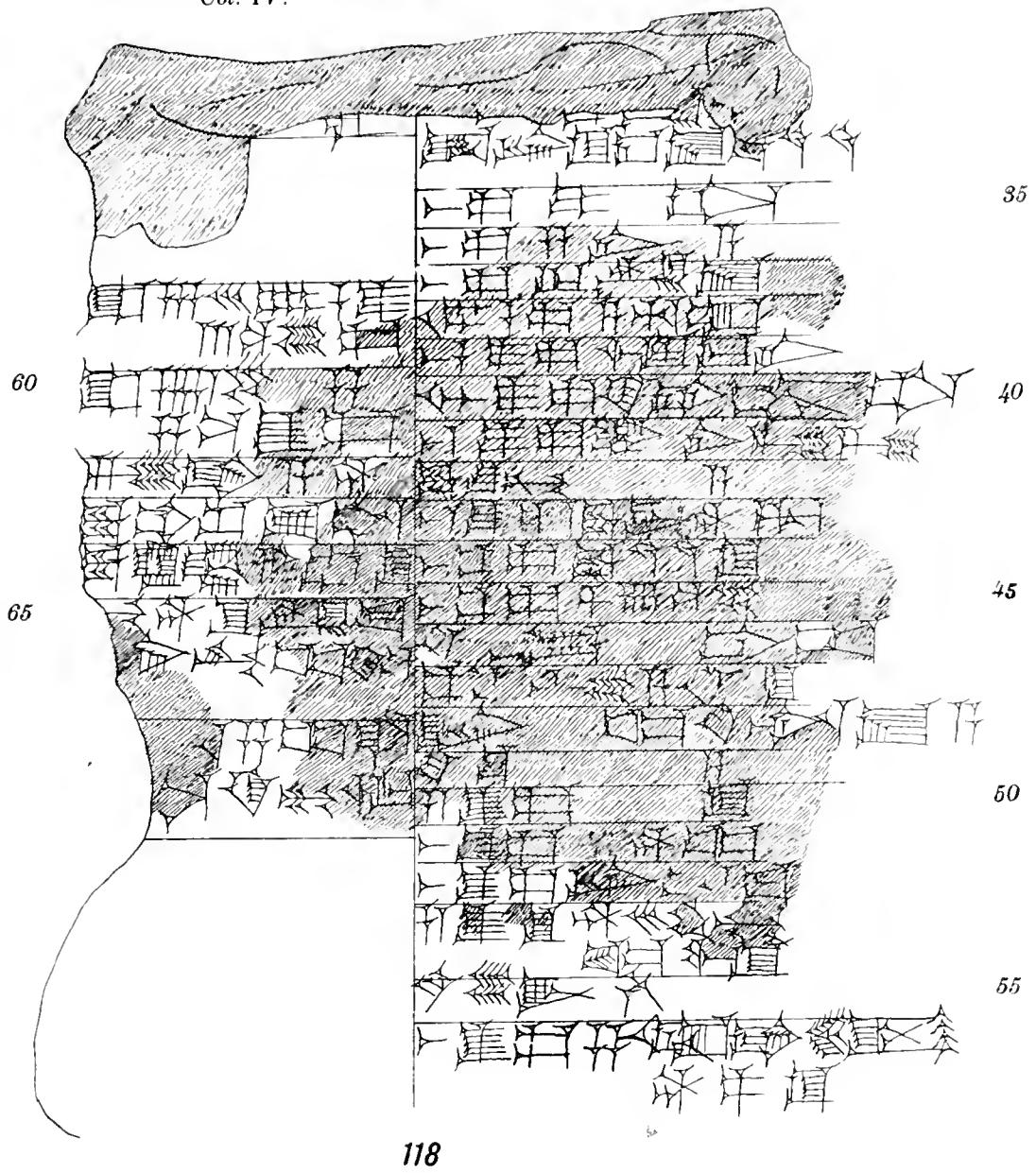
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Col. I.

Col. II.

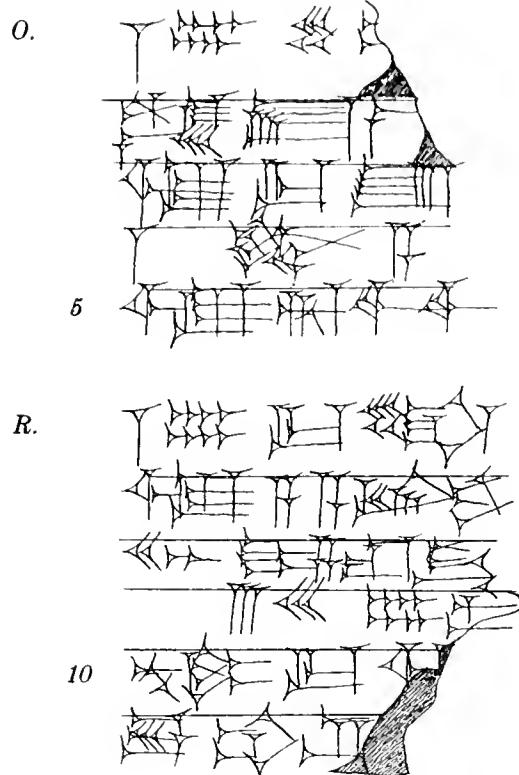




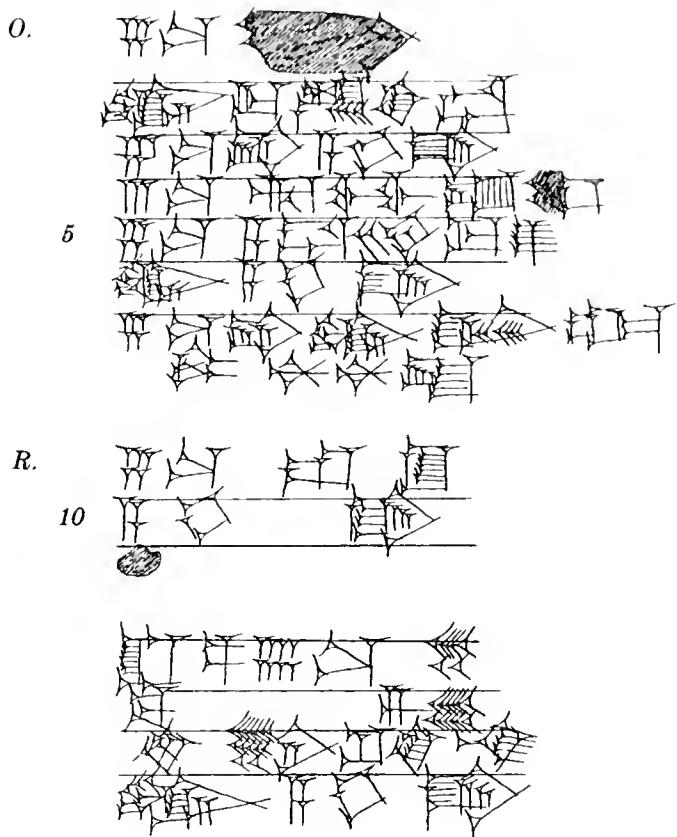




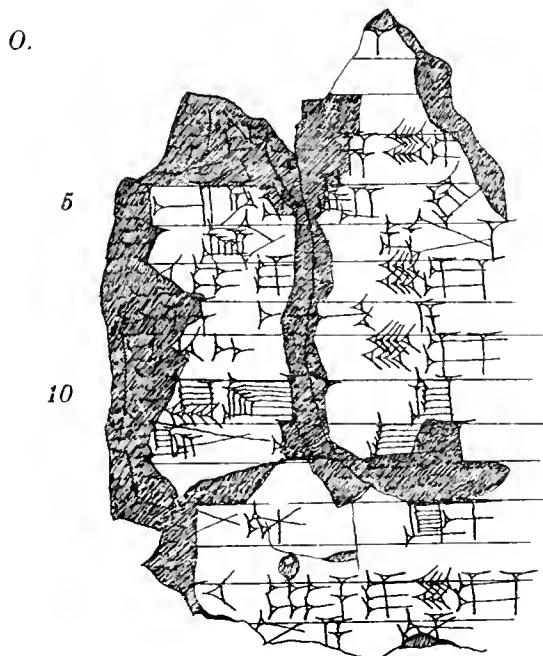
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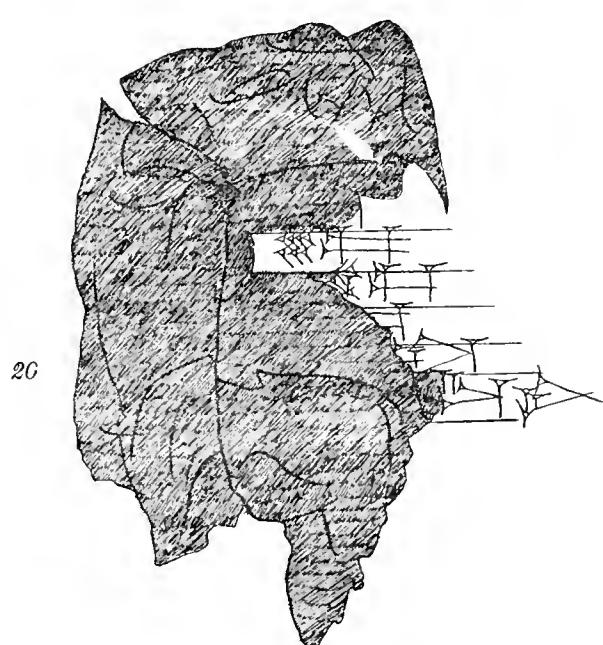
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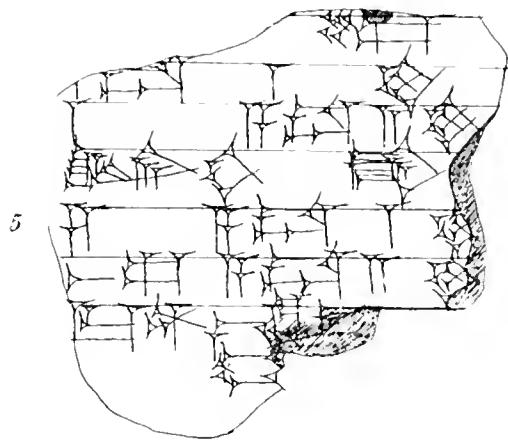


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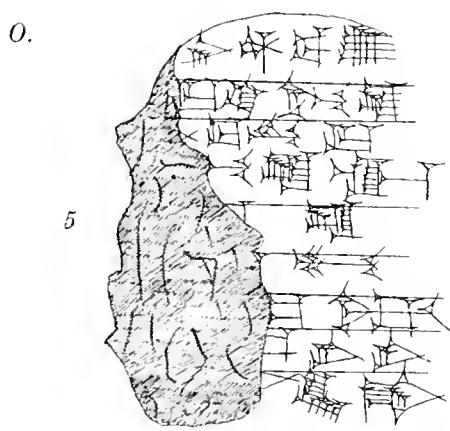




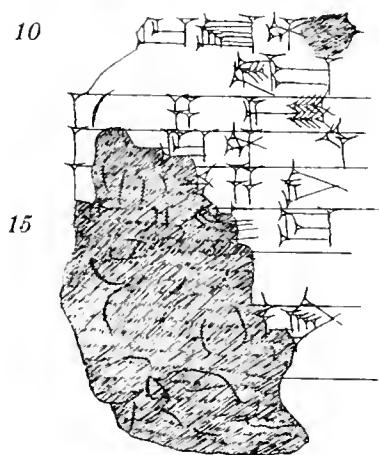
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123

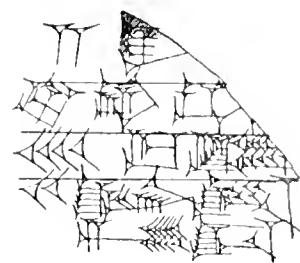


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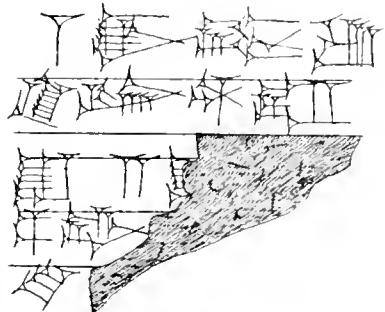
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O.



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R.



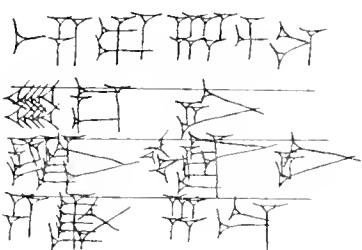
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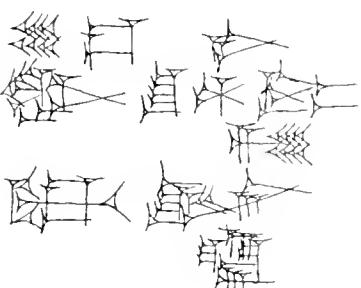


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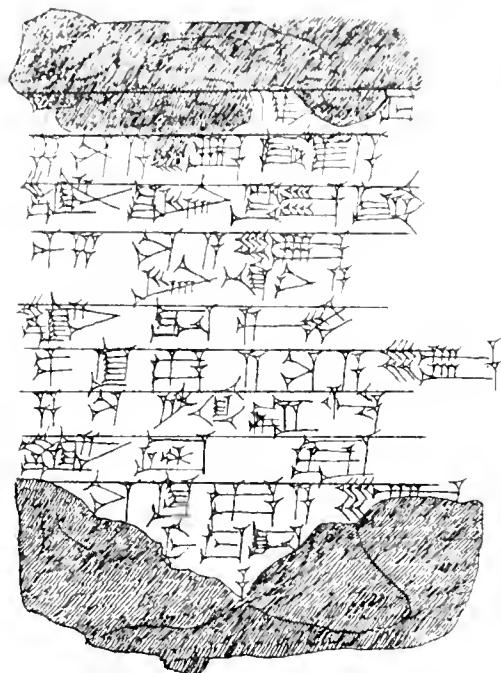
R. 5





126

O.



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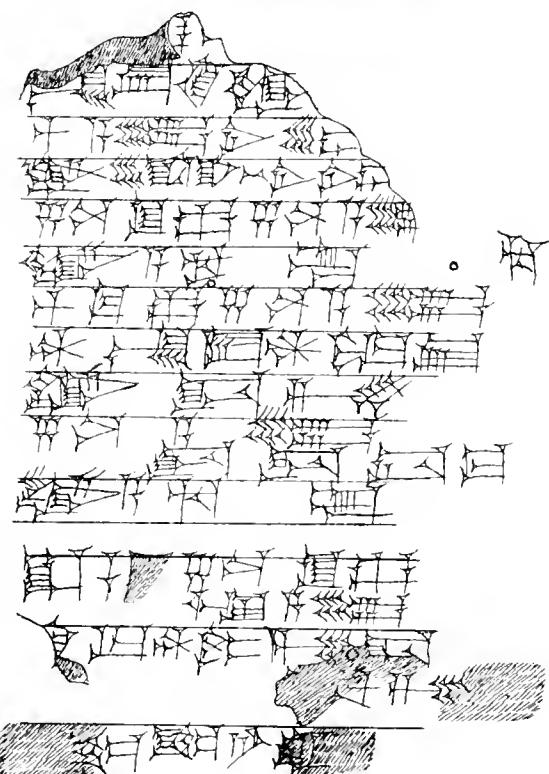
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U. E. 30

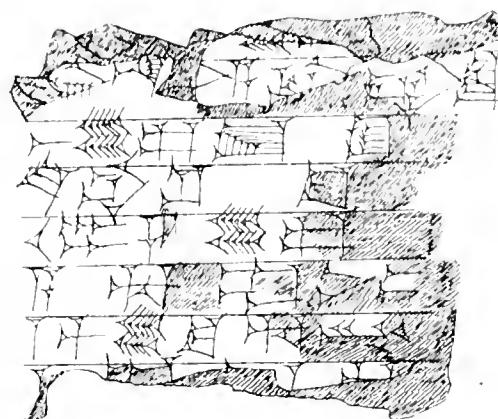


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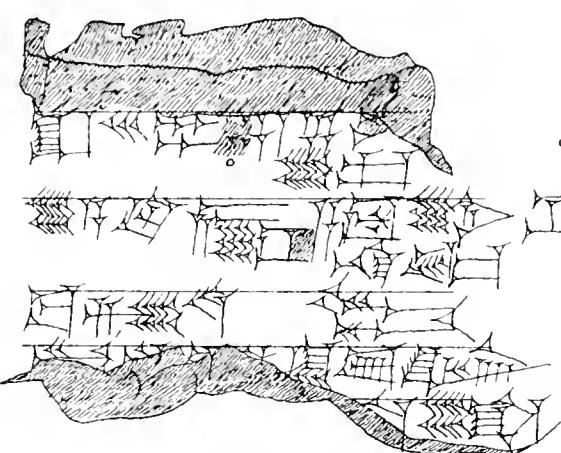




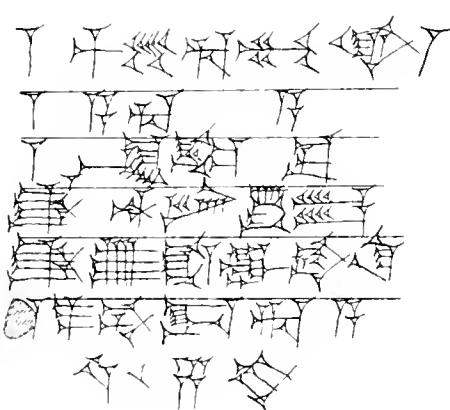
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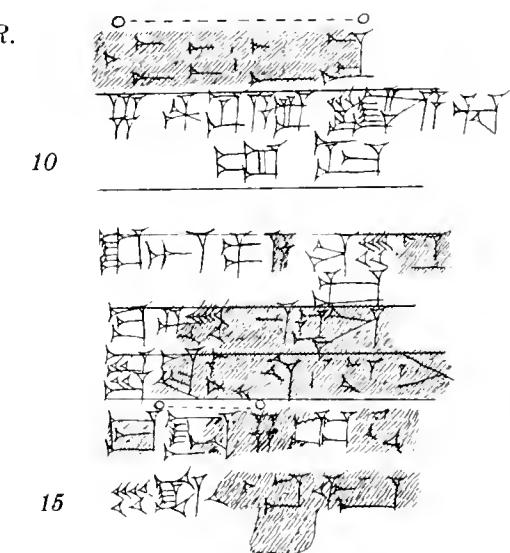
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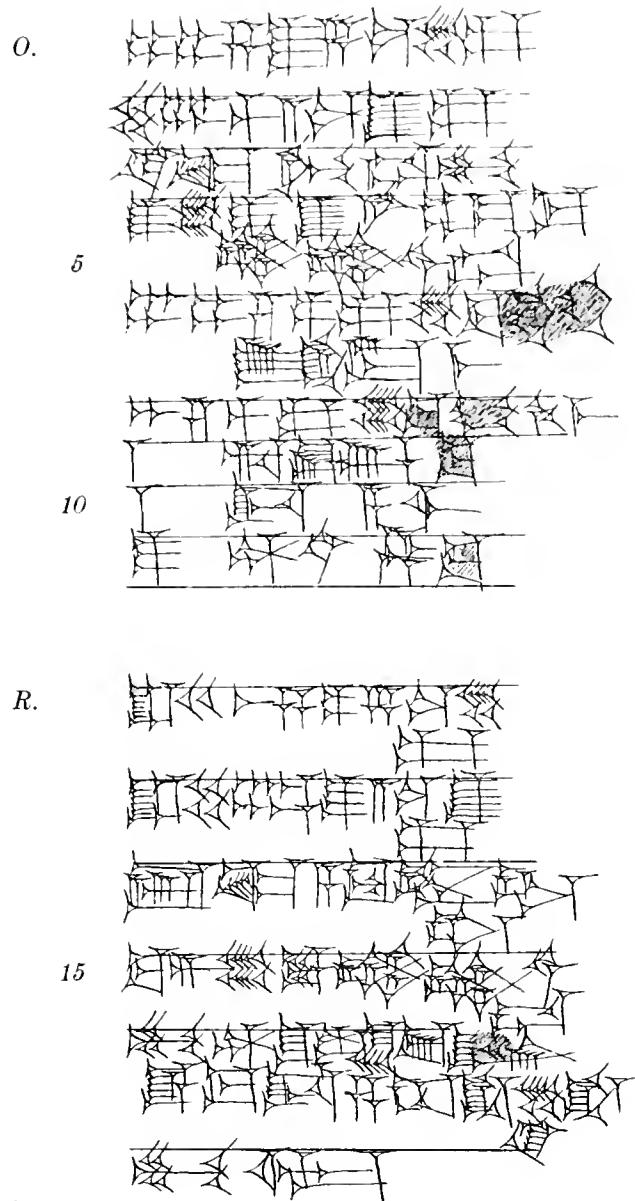


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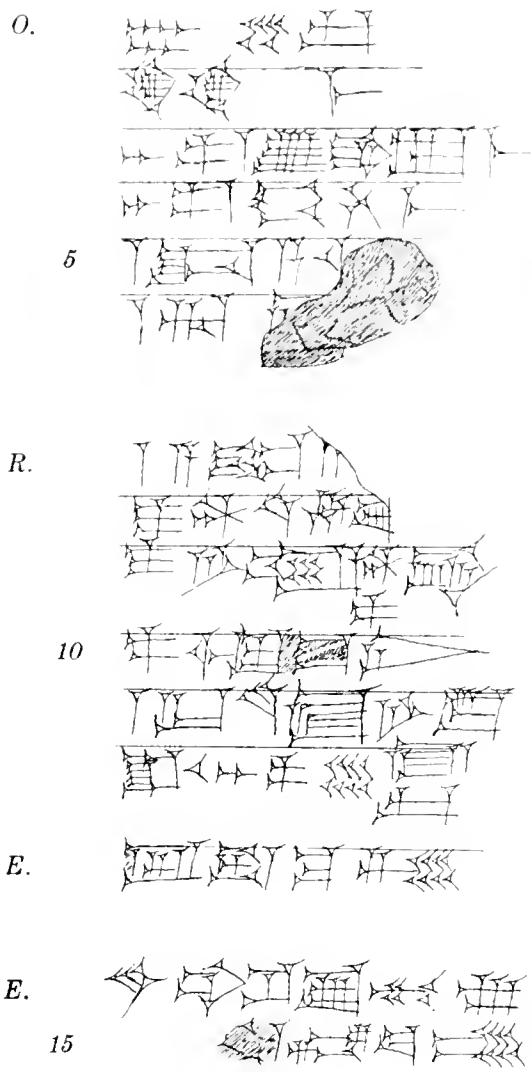




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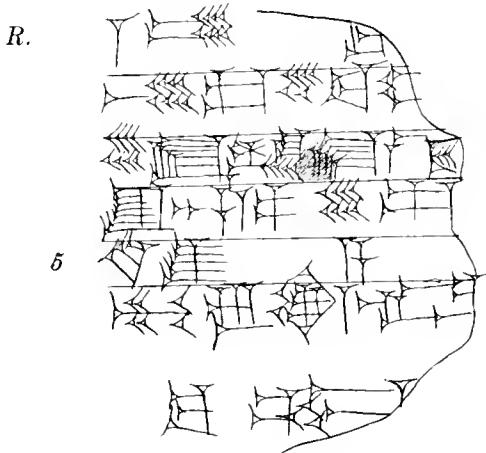


130



Pl. 59

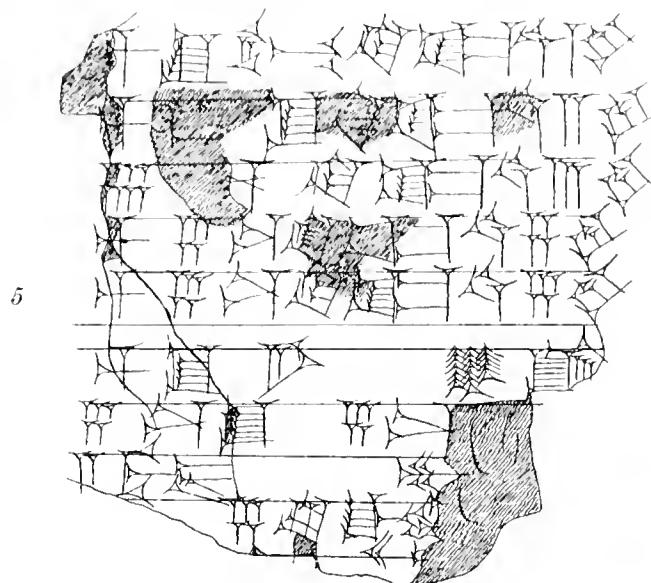
131





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O.

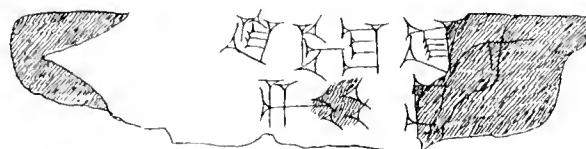


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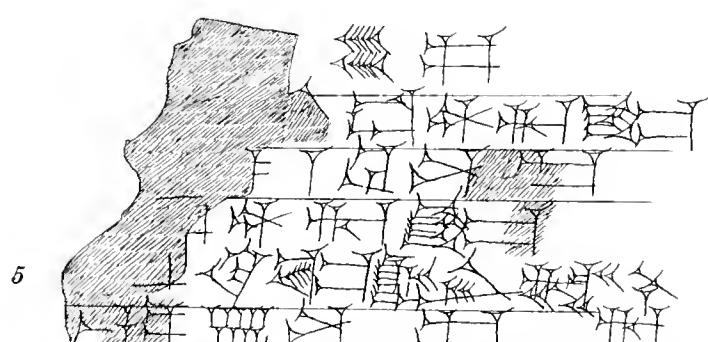


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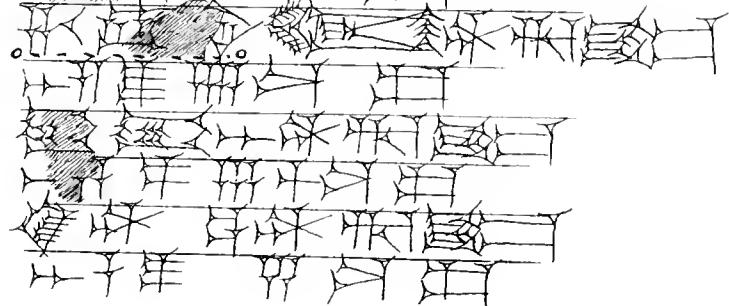
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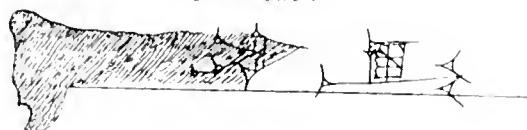
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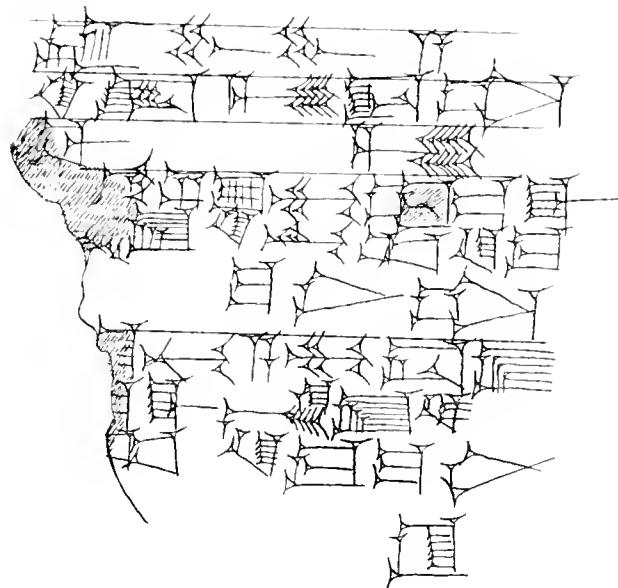


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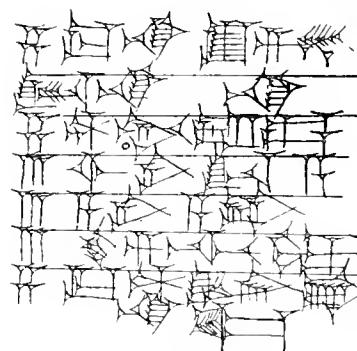


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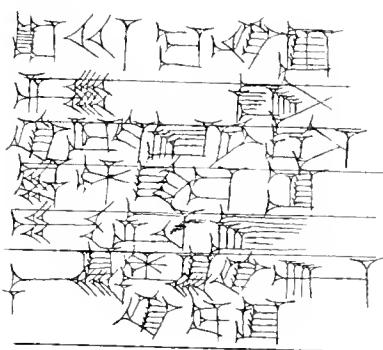


o. Read



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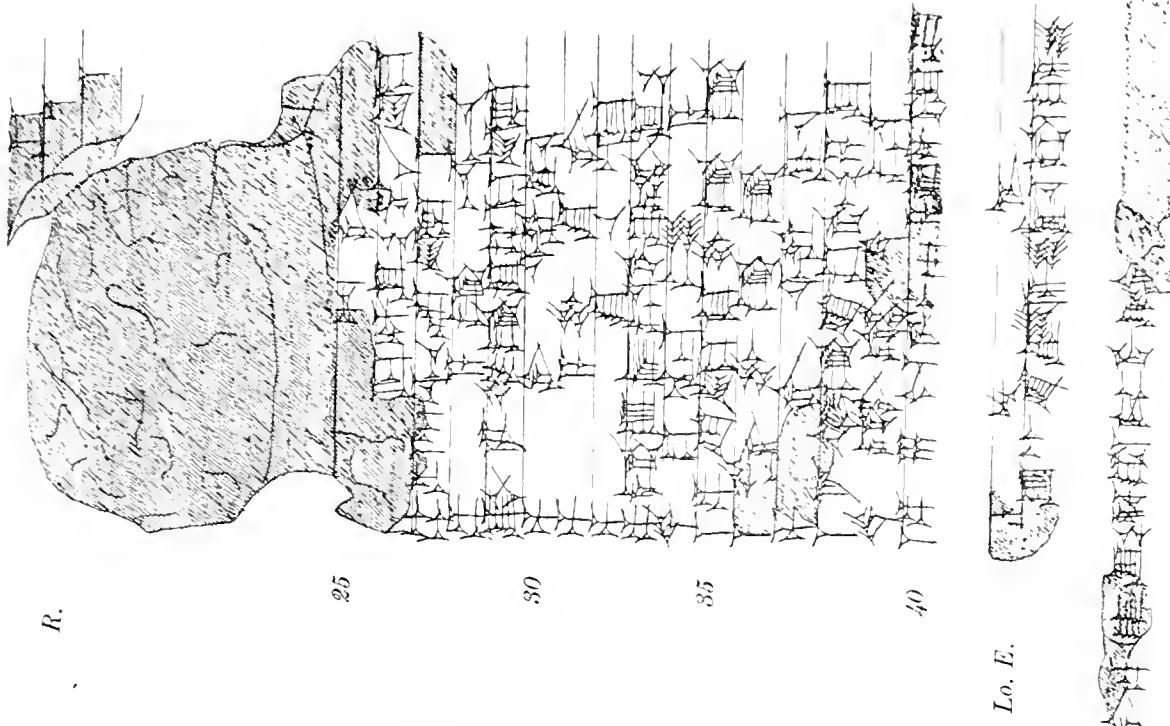
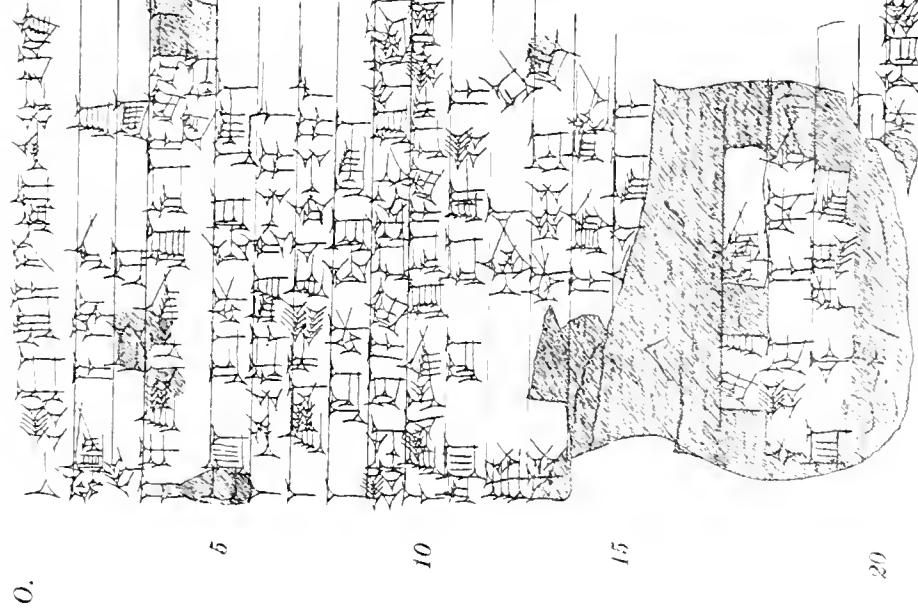


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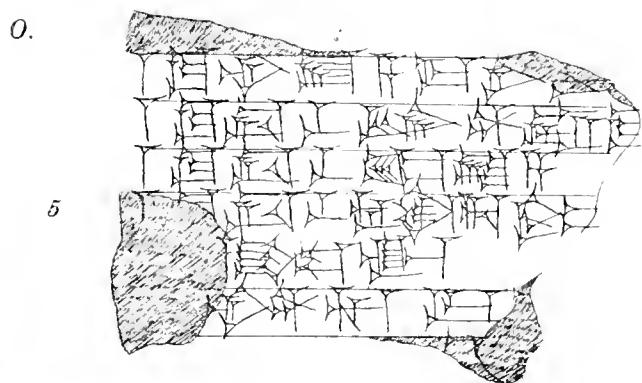
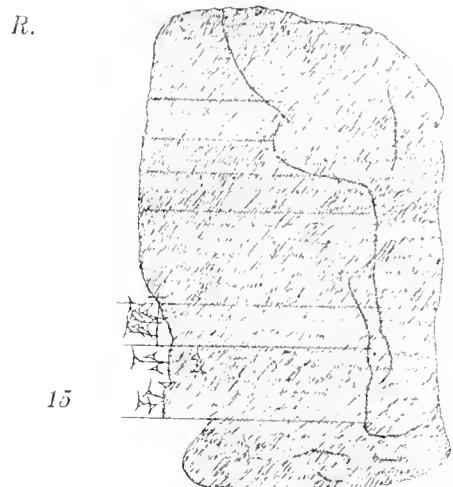
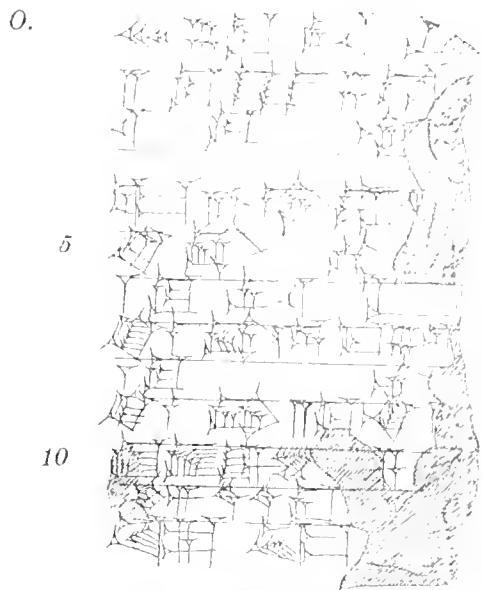
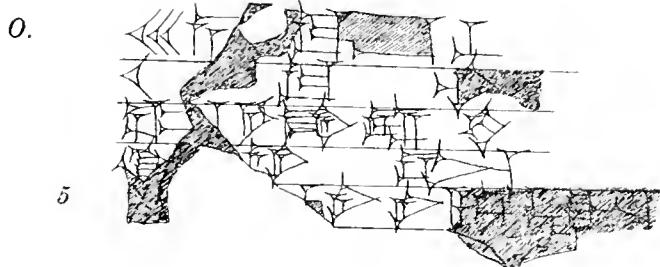
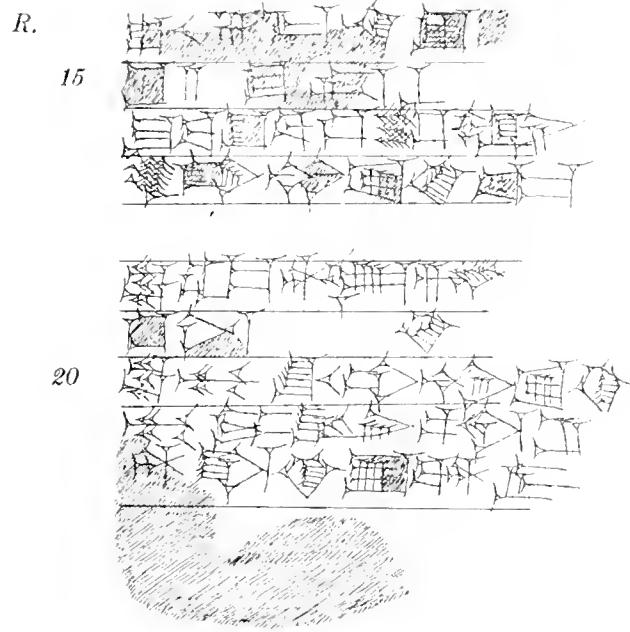
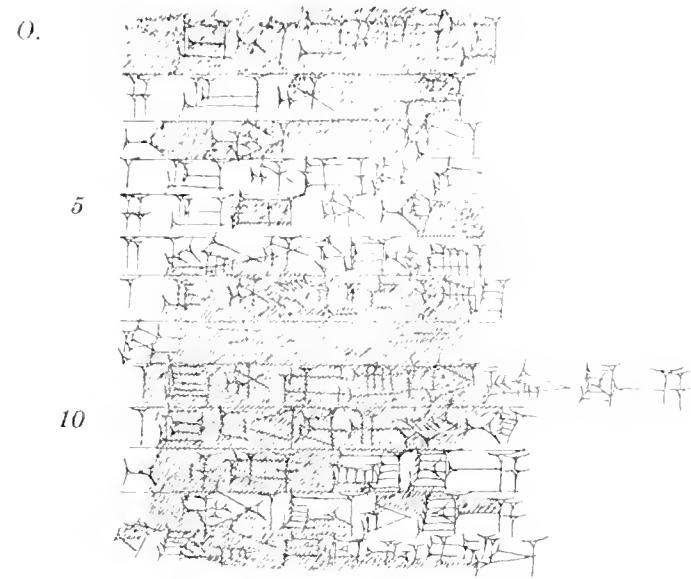
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L. E. L. E.

25 30 35 40

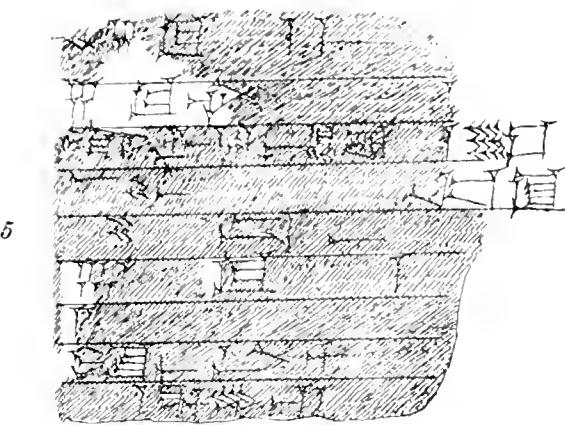






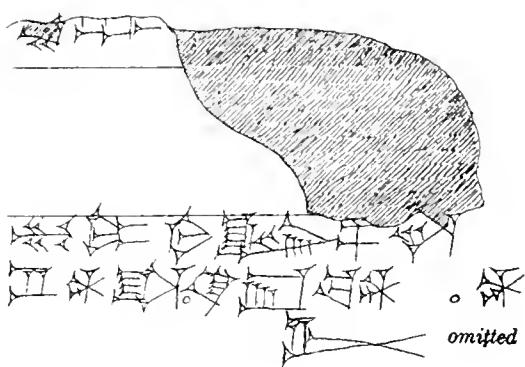
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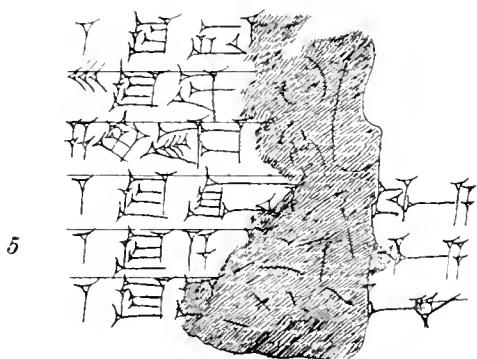
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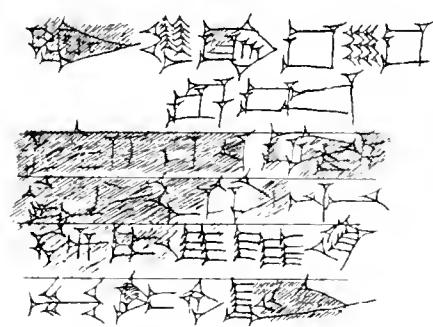
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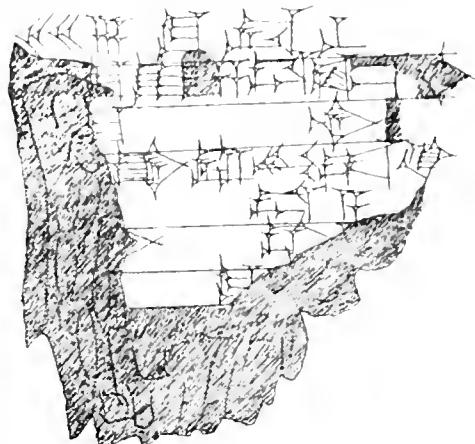
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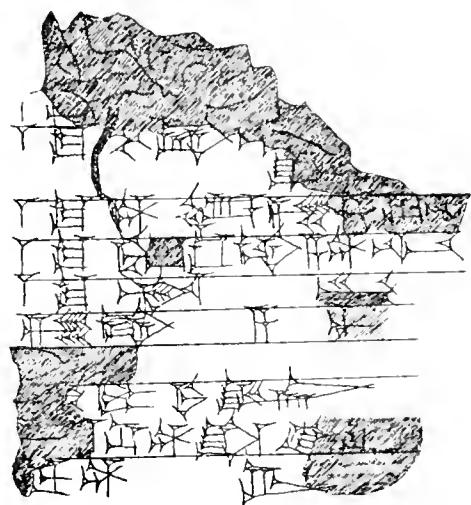
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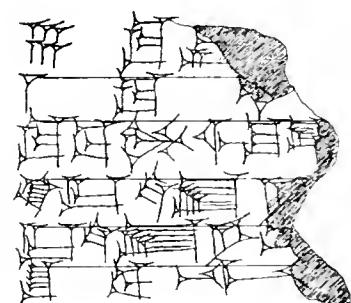
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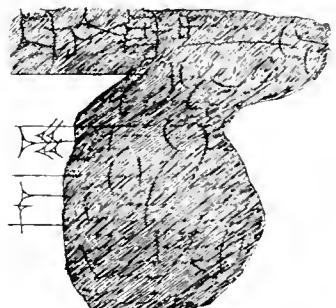
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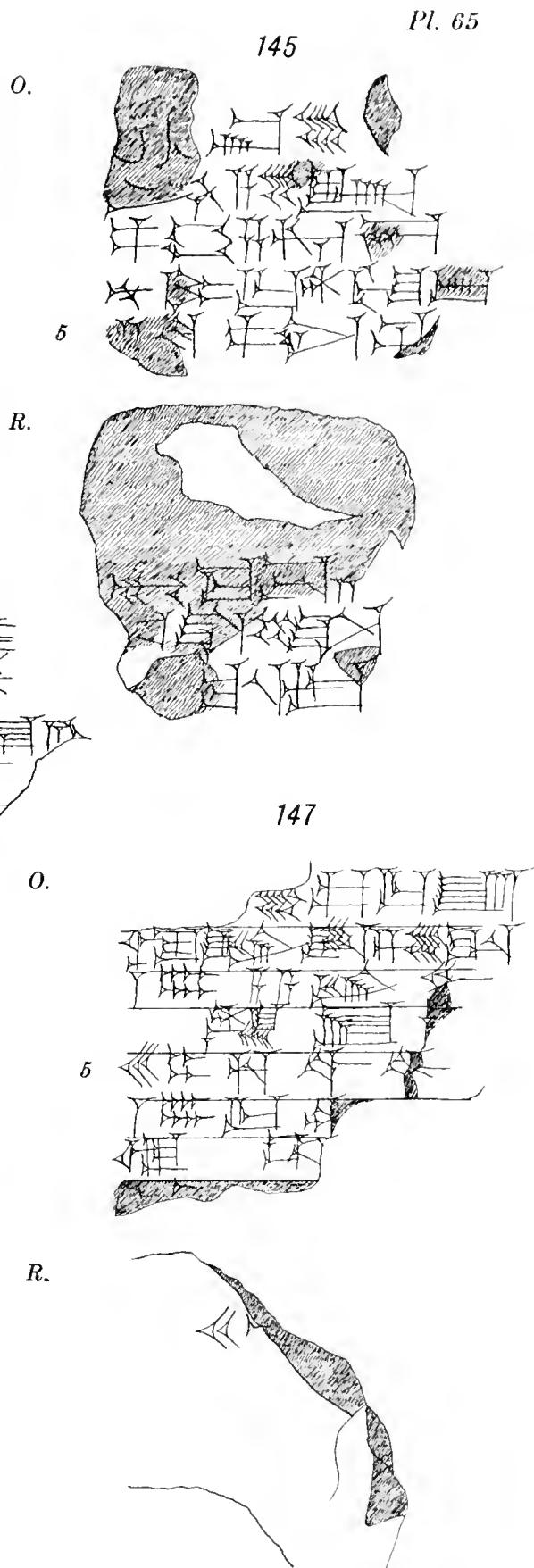


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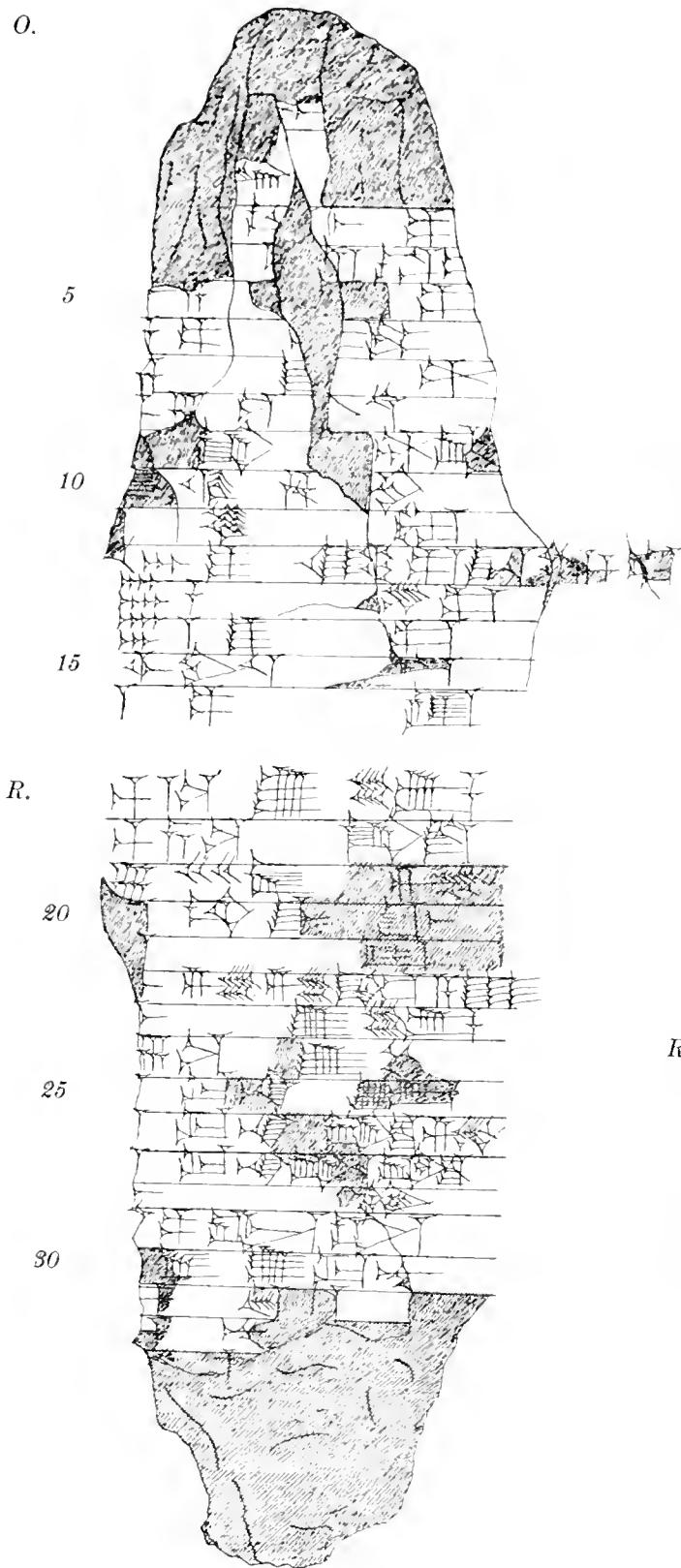




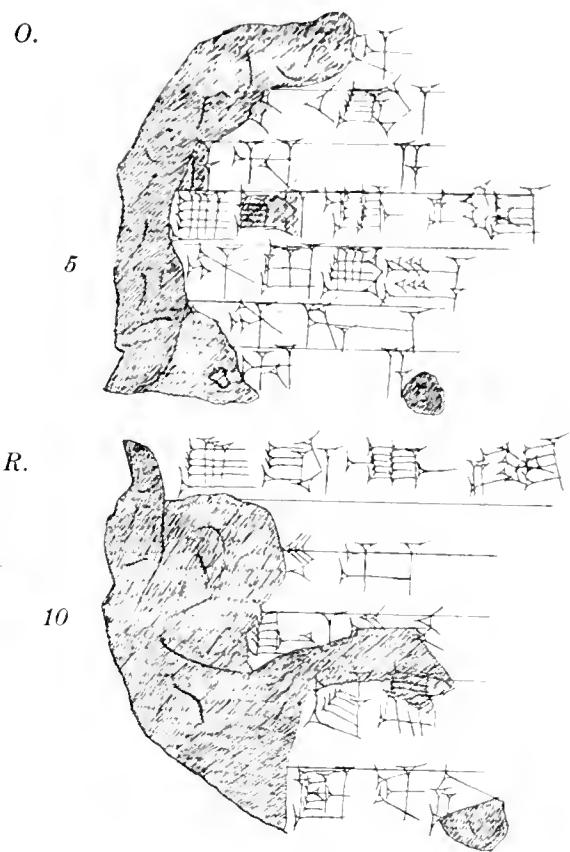




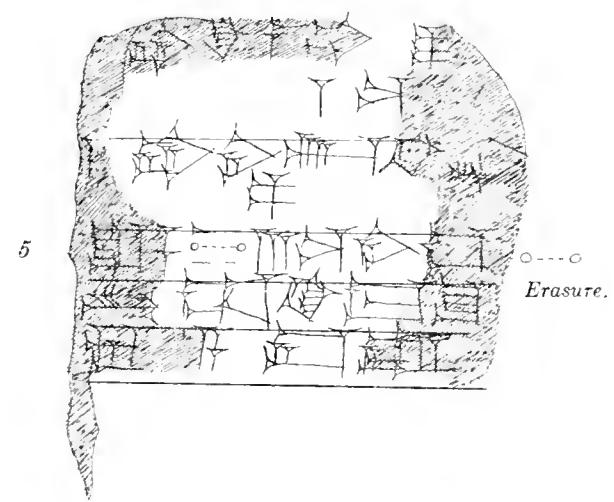
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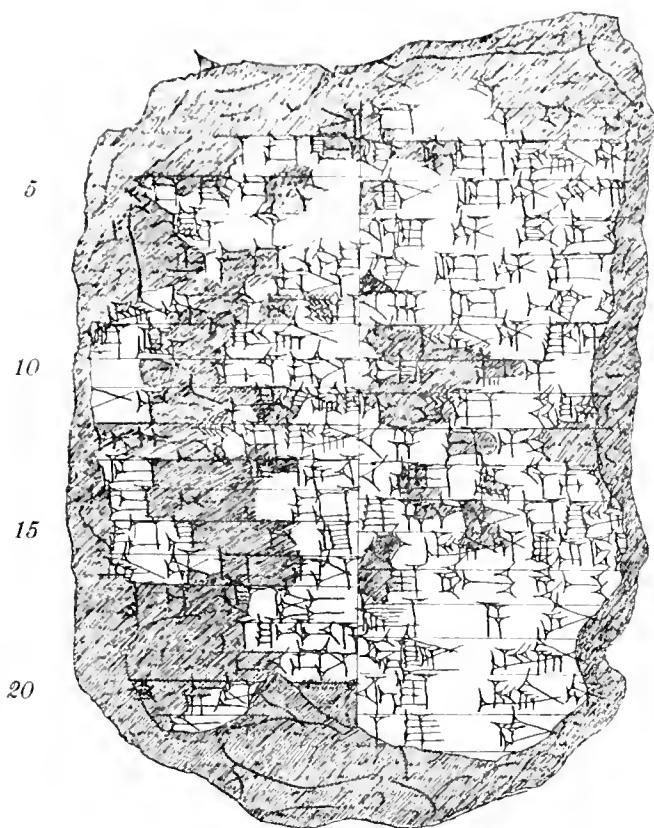


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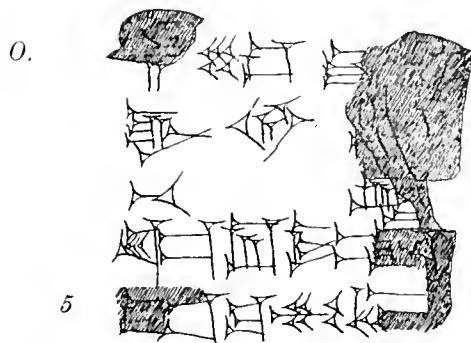




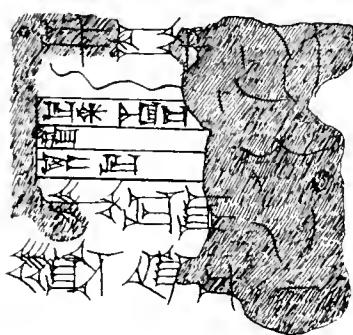
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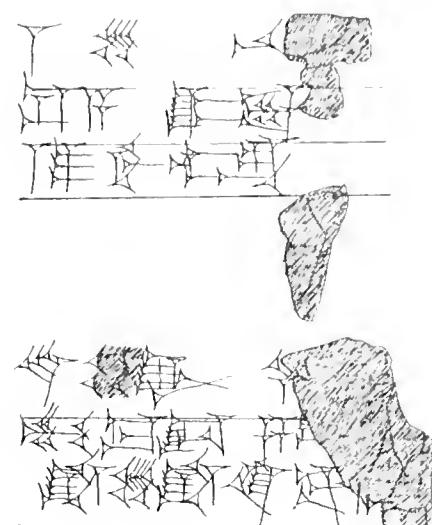
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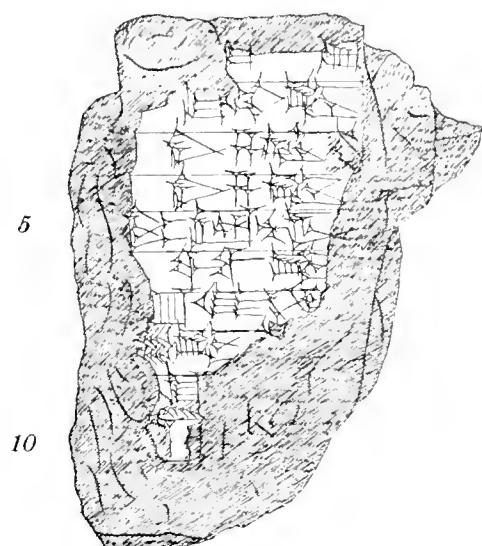
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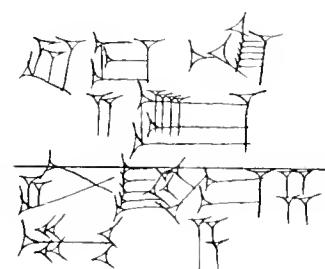
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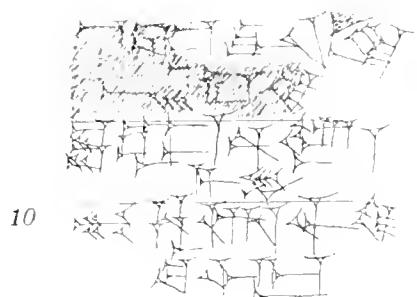


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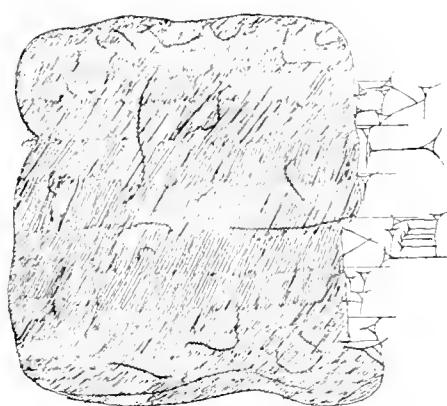
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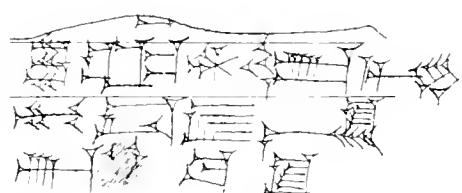
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R.

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158

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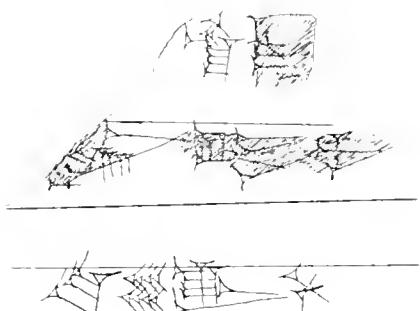


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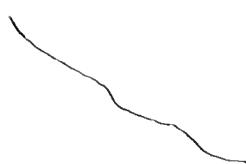


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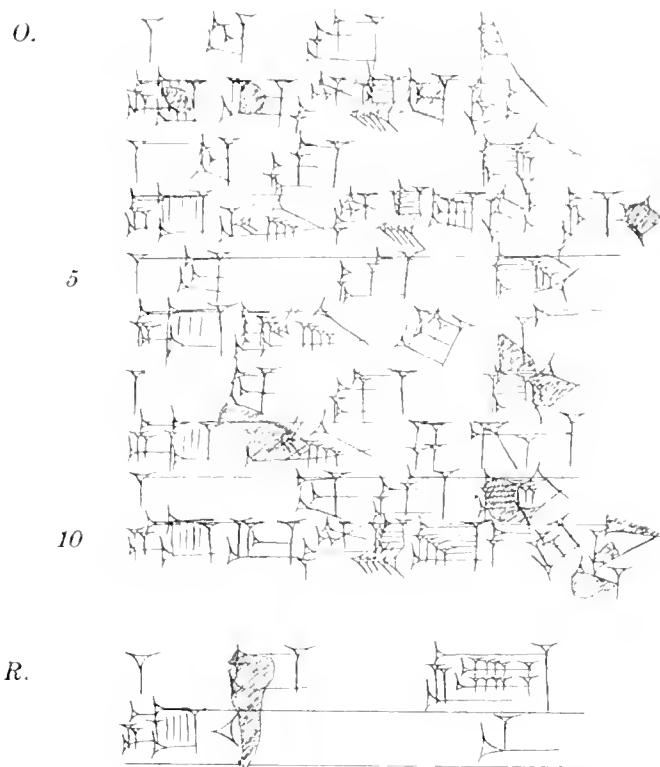


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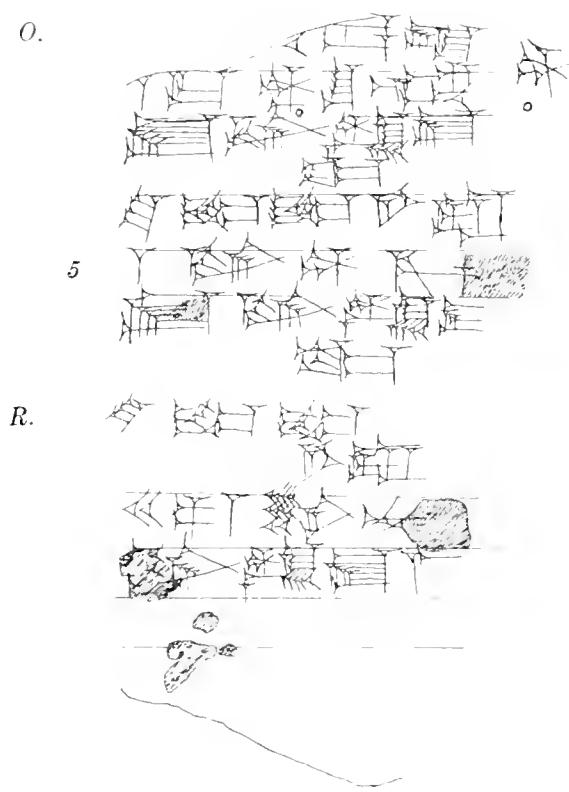




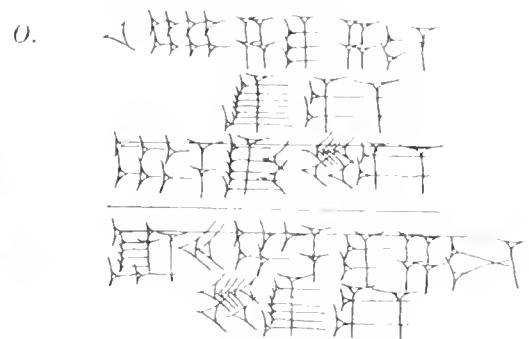
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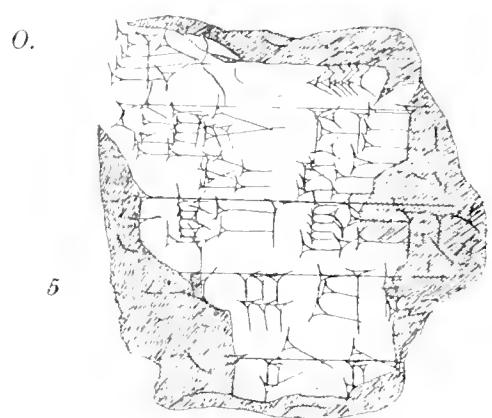
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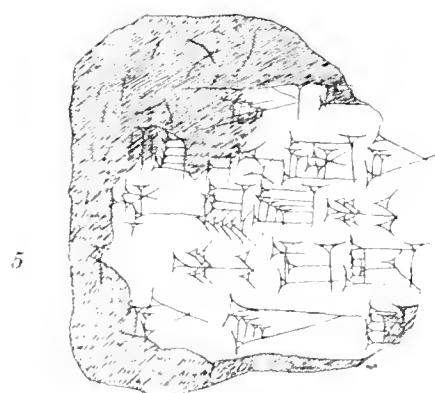
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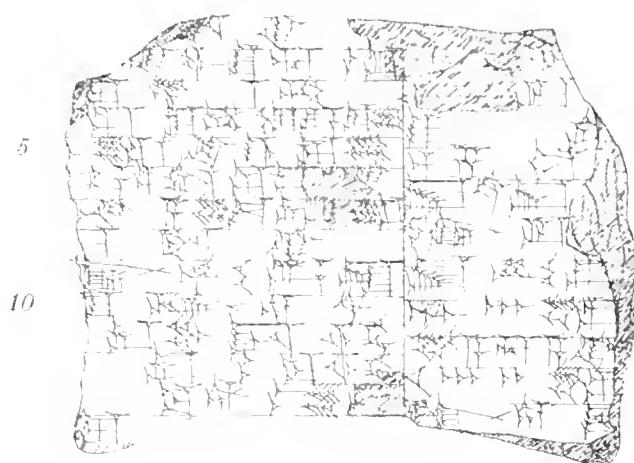


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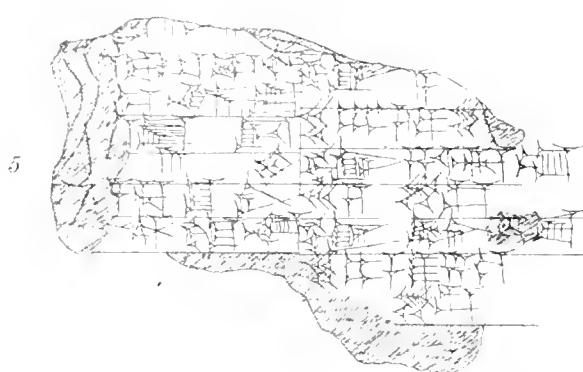




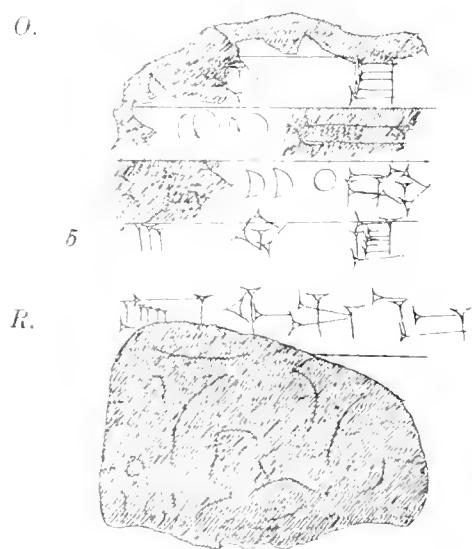
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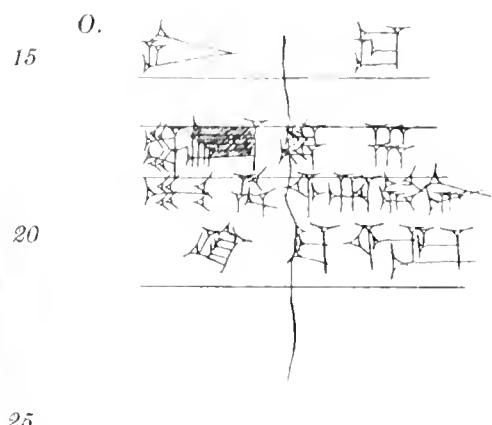
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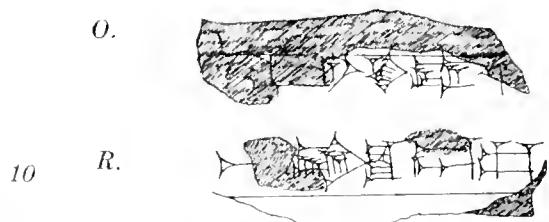
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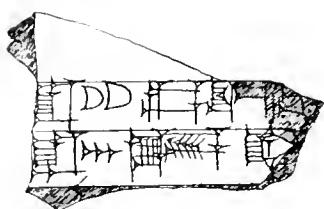
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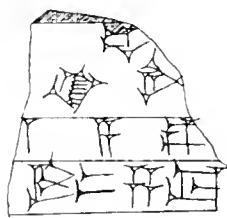
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1. OBVERSE



2. REVERSE



3. OBVERSE



4. REVERSE



1, 2. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO A SLAVE  
3, 4. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO AN OFFICE



5. OBVERSE



6. REVERSE



7. OBVERSE



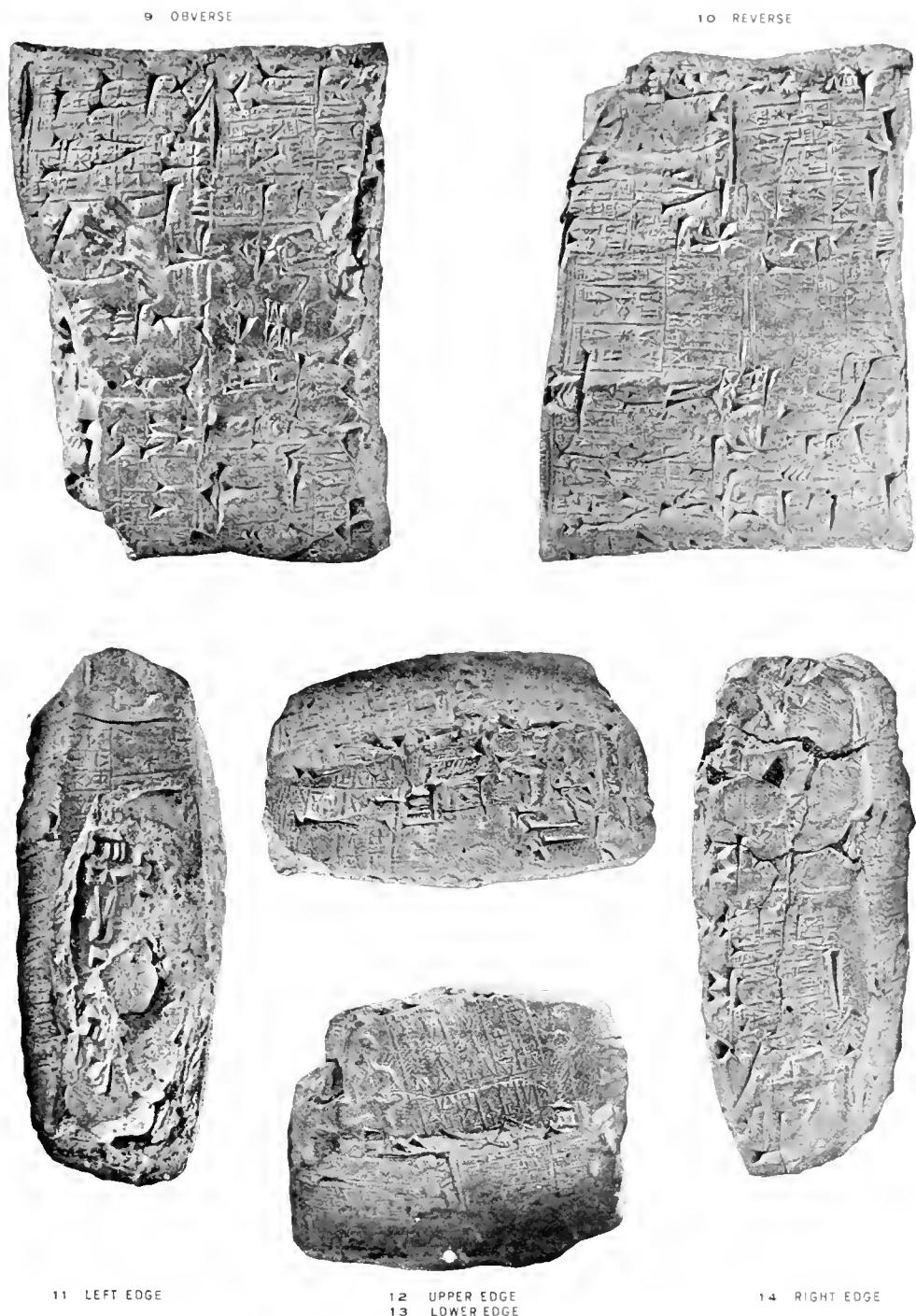
8. REVERSE



5, 6. A BOND IN REGARD TO THE PAYMENT OF CORN.

7, 8. A PROMISSORY NOTE IN REGARD TO SILVER.





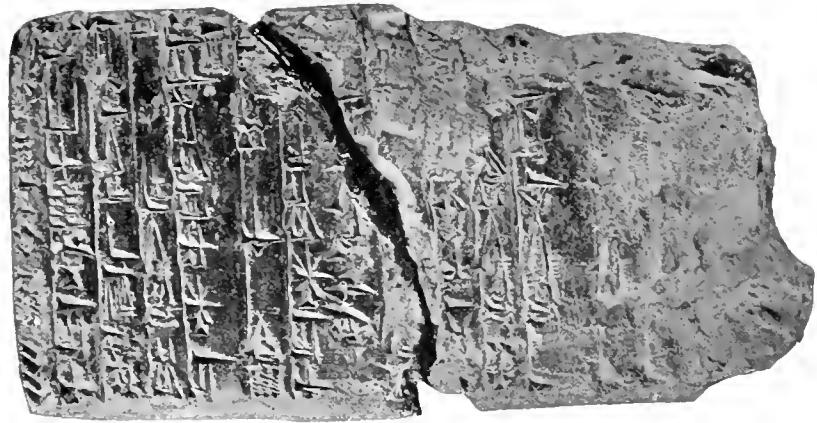
9-14. CASE OR ENVELOPE OF PRECEDING TABLET · PL. II, 7, 8



16. REVERSE



15. OBVERSE



15, 16. PURCHASE OF A PALM GROVE



17. OBVERSE



18. REVERSE



19. OBVERSE



20. REVERSE



21. OBVERSE



22. REVERSE



17, 18. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A LOAN OF CORN

19, 20. RECEIPT FOR SILVER

21, 22. CASE OR ENVELOPE, IN WHICH ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN ENCLOSED A RECEIPT FOR CORN



23. OBVERSE



24. REVERSE



23, 24. ACCOUNT OF DATE HARVEST



25.26 INVENTORY LIST



25. OVERSE



26. REVERSE



27. OBVERSE



28. REVERSE



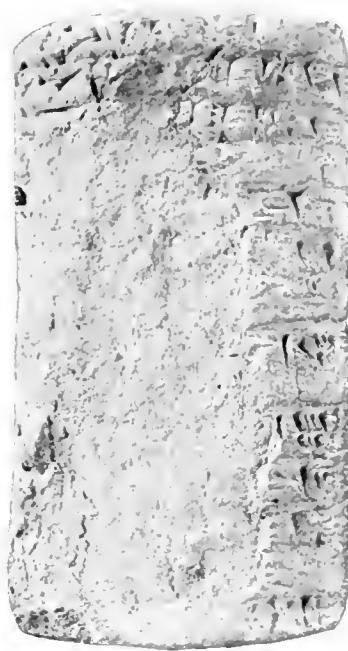
27, 28. A "ROUND-UP" OF CATTLE



29. OBVERSE



30. REVERSE



31. OBVERSE



32. REVERSE



29, 30. ESTIMATE OF COST FOR TILLING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF FIELDS.

31, 32. ACCOUNT OF CORN, GIVING VALUE IN SILVER AND LEAD.





33, 34 LIST OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYÉS



35. OBVERSE



36. REVERSE



37

35, 36. SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF CORN AND WHEAT.  
37. FRAGMENT OF A PAY LIST.







38. PART OF A PAY LIST      39, 40. ACCOUNT OF THE ASSIGNMENTS OF DRINK  
41. PAYMENTS OR AN ACCOUNT OF TEMPLE OFFERINGS

38. REVERSE      39. OBVERSE

40. REVERSE

41. OBVERSE











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